

CULTIVARS OF WOODY PLANTS

Volume I

A - G

by

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INTRODUCTION

The day I sent the PDF files for this book, six new woody plant cultivars were named. Eight more were selected but not named. Five and eleven more the next day. Three and five more the next and so on. Unlike old times when a woody plant reference could be very current for two, three or more decades, the number of new tree and shrub introductions has increased like *Lonicera japonica* in a moist, sunny woodside in the South. This book is already out of date.

Fortunately we have several resources to boost the outdated book not available in decades past. This book will be partially supplemented and alas corrected via the free website www.cultivar.org. There are also free updates and photos of genera A to C available anytime on the website www.newplantpage.com. If you are also a member of the New Ornamentals Society, there are thousands more photos available there to supplement this reference volume. And I have committed to revising even the printed, bound editions every 3-4 years; a luxury possible only with modern printing technology.

At the very least, I hope to pile a few cultivars on each other, respecting and recognizing all previous authors and scholars, adding my own observations, citing good papers, and build a small knoll as a starting place for a comprehensive woody plant catalog.

Writing this first volume of **CULTIVARS OF WOODY PLANTS** has been a joy and a frustration, the former because I love the vast diversity and beauty of woody plants so much. Hours and miles go unmarked as I travel, photograph, and go back to my classical readings to compare hard green reality with textbook science. Taxonomy without touching is no worse than observation without academic foundation - I've tried rigorously all my life to balance a knowledge of live plants with pressed and photographed ones. You gain something from each. Each type of sample gives you something different that the other one can not. I've tried to balance botany and horticulture with practical landscape arts, taking a horto-botanical wide angle view in the tradition of the great Liberty Hyde Bailey. Enumerating garden cultivars is a passion and a devotion that bites early and bites hard; a splendid calling to catalog and document all forms of meaningful variation in a species and share it with your fellow humans; giving them and their clients and students more options to make a better, more aesthetic world. I'm also quite proud that a knowledge of new, more resistant, tough cultivars also cuts down on our toxic footprint in the garden and adjacent woodlands.

The frustration comes from realizing how many of the named cultivars are lost for forever and the hundreds more very close to extinction. Nurseries last an average of 22 years and people's passion and economic ability to maintain vast collections can be shorter still. New management, private or public, rarely shares the original leader's zeal. Collections tend to get eliminated by blade, plow, weed, neglect, or fire before they are offered to knowledgeable parties - even when they might benefit the new manager/owner to a very substantial sum of money and prestige. Pomologists and agronomists put us ornamentalists to shame with their careful, meticulous collecting and distributed collections. Many cultivars that once could have wide distribution are now patented and trademarked and when the patent holder goes broke or travels to his Maker, so often do their inventory of cultivars. Patented plants are very much in danger too. Just check the patent records and see how many of them are still for sale or ever made it to market for a fair comparison. And if I had a dollar for every time a great cultivar selector or breeder left this earth with mostly unlabeled, unmapped, and undocumented plants as his or her legacy, I'd give away this set of books with 24K gold leaf trim and titanium bindings free of charge. If I had another dollar for every fool administrator of something who destroyed a real pioneer's records, maps, and plowed under their priceless stock, I'd add three layers of platinum leaf to each binding with the title formed of 1 carat rubies.

Were I a very devout Capitalist and Darwinist, I'd been content to sleep at nights knowing that if a cultivar is really good and useful, it will survive in commercial and private collections. Not so! Many rare, wonderful mutations are never distributed, communicated, or preserved as they should be - economics and human nature being the odd, seemingly random forces they are. We know today from recovered, once missing cultivars that valuable resistance genes, color genes, and adaptability traits can be lost to everyone's harm. Survival of the lucky applies to garden taxa as much as any other natural law. Survival of clones is sometimes a random, historical roll of the dice; having nothing to do with commercial merit, taxonomic distinctiveness, or environmental adaptability of the taxon. Sometimes a bad thing survives because of a pretty, short name while something badly named or with long foreign syllables is overlooked. These unlucky cultivars are lost before given a chance or lost because a single garden, advocate for a species, or nursery fails. Garden taxa fail because humans fails, our ideas and money run out, and others around us don't share the dream very much at all. Some good clones are forever eliminated due to the greed and ignorance of developers in private commerce, universities, and especially government where power and new buildings always trump old, unglamorous collections of aging, lignified germplasm. Don't pit or risk your prized, precious collection of horticultural wonders against politics and wealthy donors - the plants will almost always lose. It is my hope that a better, truly long-term, informed understanding of our diverse woody garden plants will in a small way motivate more conservation of them. And I have devoting a portion of royalties from the sale of these volumes to continue the work of the New Ornamentals Society in identifying and helping to save heirloom and endangered ornamentals. I have much more to say about lost collections later.

My main purpose for writing this set of books is that no one has given our trees, shrubs, conifers, and vines a reasonably comprehensive, exhaustive, fair, and complete "setting out" in about three decades. Checklists and name lists of all kinds abound in this computer age but descriptions and histories are not often their thing. Often spelling and accuracy is not their thing either. I'm reminded by one long-deceased database which cut and pasted too much, giving all Ginkgo cultivars big golden fruit and all spreading junipers fat, pretty blueberries in their descriptions. The male hollies did not fare much better. And many of the databanks list the same plant under a couple or three different names, not knowing any better. The number of those "authoritative lists for the nursery industry" and "world largest plant databases" that bit the dust (and should have) are now beyond numbering. A couple more arise each year. The RHS PLANT FINDER and the more comprehensive online RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE is by far the finest name databases available top to bottom, annual to bulbous, lily pad to liana, herbaceous to woody. I will ALWAYS double check our NOS files with them. The impressive work of Plantscope.nl at compiling all the plants exported by the great nursery nation of The Netherlands also deserves careful, regular study.

W.J. Bean and Donald Wyman were my first favorite authors when it came to describing a full range of wonderful, gloriously colorful woody cultivars. One can still read them and come away much enlightened. Gerd Krüssman was the last scholar to comprehensively gather detailed data for all woody plants, arborescent and shrubby, deciduous and conifer alike. The dear man even had patience for all the hybrid tea roses (which I most assuredly do not). I wish to honor the amazing cultivar-cataloging, history-solving, well-informed, and clone-untangling studies of Santamour and McArdle, Welch and Haddow, Hillier and Coombes, John Lewis, JC Raulston, Mike Dirr, and Arthur Lee Jacobson; I cite them all here and hope you will read them. If you're serious about woody plants they should already be on your shelves and in your files. All of them add something of their own critical thinking and analysis to their works, differentiating themselves from the hundreds of mere compilers that spring up any time a "plant guru" has a book deal, fresh business plan, and a new computer. And every one of these true scholars pays honor to old, classic literature and brought it up to date with years of personal study and hands-on cultivation. I have attempted to incorporate analysis and experience from my travels to hundreds of places and conversations with hundreds of experts into these volumes so the plants live as real, complex, colorful objects of our affection; not just a pile of names paired with dry taxonomy. And best of all, I have been blessed with the wealth of experience owned by members of the New Ornamentals Society; all of whom not only demand but truly believe that more useful plant reference systems are possible. And they demand it NOW! You members have challenged me hard, always intelligently and charitably, and we've grown and improved together in our understanding of plants. More cultivars with more detail is our continued calling.

More so today than ever before, we have niche experts in woody genera; people who have devoted huge chunks of their life and fortune to understanding a single group of plants, sometimes even a single species or group of hybrids. They are now writing solid, breakthrough, highly original horticultural monographs. I have attempted to present the best of them here with full citations and as careful an analysis of their specialized truth as possible from my far more general experience. In some cases where I'm marginally informed, it is imperative to disagree and I give reasons why and how. Other times, we have more than one conflicting opinion, more than one good author, and these divergent views I present with only as much factual bias as necessary. Science always builds on those before, relishing informed debate, and I firmly believe that careful citation and examination of scholarly works should be a key to reference books of this type. We have far too much plagiarism in horticultural writings today and also another evil where entire online articles are formed of pasted quotations, which in turn become credited to the wrong person. I have a new rule these days. I get my science from scientists and not from politicians, celebrities, and hosts of cable TV shows.

Why are there no photographs except on the cover? Three main reasons. First, this entire encyclopedia is already targeted to be 1400-1500 pages without a single, high res digital image. I don't want an encyclopedia that takes even the best computer memory three days to load and then scroll sluggishly like an 80's 64K PC. Juniperus stuff in my files alone would be 212MB and that with reduced size photos. Secondly, I want a pure, simple textual guide that works well on portable devices in the field; such as an ordinary, small-screened Blackberry®, Palm®, iPhone®, or other portable storage device. Thirdly, we already have the online New Ornamentals Database with over 4000 very high quality all digital photos.

While no one can be convinced their work is ever truly comprehensive, missing nothing, I do hope getting to this point will advance the cause of complete, uncompromised, compilation. I genuinely hope to establish one benchmark (perhaps one of several released this decade) by which new databases (which will be transferred hourly to our implanted, 3-D visor screens) will be judged in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since this book is an expanded, more comprehensive, mature derivative of previous writings and databases, I owe much to many who freely shared information and plants over the last three decades. I owe very much to faithful members of the NEW ORNAMENTALS SOCIETY who share and share some more until we have some of the very best landscape plant files anywhere on earth. Thanks to each and all. We plead for your continued generosity with plants and their data.

I owe much to my late aunt Dawn "Bunny" Lake who encouraged my study of woody plants over more than twenty years. In our many trips around New York State and Pennsylvania we discovered a vast diversity of trees, shrubs, and vines and also some of her beloved covered bridges, whose history and photographs she collected while I collected herbarium sheets of leaves and flowers. She was an amateur biologist of the finest kind and always taught her young nephews the fun and amazing things that the wood and water had to offer. She was also generous and without much persuasion bought me Wyman's Garden Encyclopedia, a very large, heavy, and expensive gift for a young kid. I'd lusted after it's glowing green, 4 inch thick compendium of knowledge and could not find a single library with it. My life changed forever the day I took that book home. Donald Wyman, Curator and cultivar evaluation king of the Arnold Arboretum took me to places in the study of woody plant variation that all students of his have come to appreciate. Wyman's skill at making science clear and yet accurate never ceases to amaze me as I try popular garden writing too. You can read for free many of Wyman's best articles on the *Arnoldia* website of the Arnold Arboretum. Decades later his work holds up very well and we've even forgotten some of his best ideas.

My father and mother, Clyde Frederick and Hope Victoria Hatch, are my true champions in the study of plants. They not only grew hundreds of plants on their Syracuse property but let me dig up most of the turf to add scores more! Three-hundred and thirty-seven taxa of *Sempervivum* was no big thing as long as they were weeded and kept neat. From a little boy, my mother pointed out the different trees and shrubs about the neighborhood, pointing out their differences in each season. Being a good librarian, my mom made sure I had every garden reference I needed to grow and learn. Trips to many libraries kept me learning more and more. When she knew I was ready I received a copy of the Golden Book of Trees and began to learn Latin names, leaf shapes, and some winter ID traits. It occurred to me one day that not one book had all the trees I knew. So I took some used library file cards from my mother's desk and began compiling all the tree varieties I knew about and where they might be found or bought. 1200 cards were soon in my room, some with pressed leaves attached. I even recorded odd plants and mutations I'd seen around town and the neighborhood, hoping they might be good varieties some day; most them of later being chlorotic mulberries and seedling juvenility in oaks! Nursery catalogs by the hundreds came to our little mailbox. My mother also found me used, affordable copies of W.J. Bean's *Trees and Shrubs* in the first two volumes. Bean was another revelation, a revolution, and vast new world opened bright and broad. She kept my worn books fresh with new bindings. Growing up in upstate New York, a young tree taxonomist is blessed, having the legacy of great nurseries like Ellwanger and Barry that spread rare trees all over our cities and towns. The rich collections at Rochester, the Forestry School at Syracuse, and Horticulture program at Cornell stretched me further. It wasn't long before I had all the weeping, fernleaf, and purple beech in Syracuse and Rochester on a little map. Besides driving me untold hundreds of miles to see trees and gardens, my dad (now 90 years young) made enormous sacrifices so I could learn from the best in ornamental horticulture at Cornell and later at North Carolina State; two of the very finest horticultural schools on the planet. My father still lovingly tends my beloved *Fagus sylvatica* 'Cristata' in Syracuse, a goofy, peculiar tree which most other parents would have removed years ago. At my mom's age of 80 and mine of 47 today, she still sends me little packages with interesting books about trees, great gardens, and tales of plant exploration.

Arriving in Ithaca to study and having the summers to roam around the vast Plantations and equally rich libraries, renewed my interest in cataloging and differentiating varieties of woody plants. The seemingly impossible challenges that cultivated *Hedera* and *Juniperus* posed got my attention and to this day they still challenge, confuse, and motivate me. The Bailey Hortorium herbarium, library, living, catalog, and other collections assembled by such horticultural taxonomy giants as Dr. G.H.M. Lawrence, L.H. Bailey, and Miss Ethel Zoe Bailey were just what this student needed to thrive. Being stunned at one's ignorance and deficiencies in a vast, new unknown world of science is either depressing or motivating. Cornell and it's amazing people and resources gave me the later focus, a pleasant ambition or plague to become better, to learn more, to work harder, to sacrifice more, always be curious, go new places, do all that conscience requires, and effectively communicate at every turn. Serve knowledge first, benefit a wide audience next, seek out unserved needy minds, and only much later indulge yourself a little at the very last occasion. Not only is the Bailey's vast seed and nursery catalog collection still there but so are many conifers collected by the Hortorium since the 40's. Miss Bailey religiously catalogued plants and sources on file cards but unlike me had files for well over 70 years! I immediately understood her calling and was thrilled-grateful to meet such a devoted pioneer in cultivar compilation in person; "cultivar" being a rank that Liberty Hyde had invented some years before in that very building. About thirty years later in 2006 it was a joy to digitally photograph so many of those old, grand conifers of Cornell; pleased beyond words to find one of my own discoveries (four LIMEGLOW junipers) recently joining lovely conifer slope just off Tower Road above the Plantations Office. New joins old and via Iseli Nursery I'd given back a little bit of luminous color to campus without knowing it. Dr. Robert Mower, my advisor and professor guided me to a refined balance of practical, dirt-digging, manure-spreading, tree-balling, bulb-digging horticulture and also the more "refined" studies of Botanical Latin, Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants, and one very thorny geology course taught by a stuffy, visiting professor from Oxford. He made sure I studied plant anatomy, plant genetics, and landscape ecology; three realms I appreciate more now than then. Dr. Mower trained more accomplished horticulturists in solid plant identification and landscape plant function than perhaps any other in the US and we still miss his quiet, gentle humor. Drs. Ingram, Dress, Clausen, and Hyypio of the Hortorium staff were also wise source of knowledge from their lectures, letters, and learned papers.

For nearly twenty years, the remarkable, inimitable, tornadic plantsman Dr. J.C. Raulston proved to be a mentor of the finest kind, a man endlessly encouraging, sharing both plants and plant information as fast as many of us grateful students could acquire it all. I still learn from his writings as they have stood the test of time on all levels - science, art, culture, and humor. I am very happy his vast slide collection has been preserved, digitized, and is available for online viewing. And his esteemed garden, the ever-improving J.C. Raulston Arboretum, is also in very capable hands with skilled, plant-savvy professionals at all positions. Those few acres remain a beehive, conclave, and epicenter of superior horticulture, the finest ornamental plants, and informed, dedicated people. (It's a far cry from the lean times in 1982 when JC would pull three crinkled dollar bills from his jeans so we students could drive over to Kmart and

buy just a little more black label tape). If one ever wonders why ornamental horticulture doesn't attract brilliant, agile minds who function on an elevated genius level; as so many professors of botany and biology claim themselves to be; look no further than James Chester Raulston to prove we've already had them among us. He often worked far above our plane of understanding and was astute beyond our unripe comprehension; though he made knowledge accessible like no professor we have ever had. He gave you as much or as little as you needed at the time with more on offer anytime for the asking. We all love, appreciate, and grasp our "scholar in jeans" much more and more fully of late. "JC" (as he wished to be called even by freshmen and cleaning crews), opened many doors to other experts and fantastic gardens that secured and enhanced our knowledge. He often exaggerated our individual value to the future of horticulture, assuring that existing experts gave us the time of day and maybe a lengthy garden, nursery, or herbarium tour we hardly deserved. Knowledge was power and because he had no fear of sharing power, Dr. Raulston perpetually shared knowledge; knowledge and power therefore flowed back to him as hundreds of students gained knowledge of their own and shared it back. Give and it shall be given unto you. From his omnivorous readings and months of travel each year, he knew something or someone important to every woody plant genus. As a generous resource and friend, the man who signed hundreds of yellow sticky notes only as "FYI. JCR." (each accompanied by a new article, thoughtful book, or journal), thrived on making his students and colleagues better, stronger, more informed professionals. In his frantic, controversial, tireless, endlessly unselfish ways, he deeply molded hundreds of strong horticulturists; of which I am just one. An executive at a prestigious botanical garden once asked me: "you're one of Raulston's students too? Gee, how many of you are there?".

I would greatly fear for my state of woody plant knowledge were it not for this third decade of encouragement, sharing, guidance, and advice from Freek Vrugtman - Lilac expert, *Syringa* Registrar, nomenclature specialist, concerned citizen of the environment, and former Curator of Living Collections at the lovely and world famous Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. His many letters and emails over the years are invariably practical, informative, valuable, and always focused and detailed in their reply. His thoughtful, FYI photocopies, web links, and suggested contacts often open a new world for his correspondents.

It was not as apparent then but my 1983 Master's Thesis committee of Drs. Paul R. Fantz, J.C. Raulston, and James Hardin at North Carolina State was as first-rate as any student of woody plants could find. Having the undisputed guru of woody plants in America together with leading taxonomists in garden plants and native woody plants was a blessing of the highest order and helped me get 354 pages out of a study of 80+ otherwise confusing cultivars of *Juniperus horizontalis*. Dr. Hardin was also the prestigious Chief Editor of *Systematic Botany* at the time and had unraveled the species lines and hybridity in such baffling genera as *Quercus*, *Castanea*, and *Aesculus*; having pioneered scanning electron microscopy work in woody genera. That was daunting work and my committee of endlessly helpful All Stars got me through with some fragments of sanity and appreciation of why detailed cultivar presentations like this one are needed. I was always eager to go to class in Forest Genetics with Dr. Bruce Zobel at NCSU's College of Forestry. That was one of the last times this giant of tree genetics and improvement taught that course to a mixture of NC State and Duke students. As consultant to corporations and governments around the world and as creator of the Southern "Super Pine" (an amazing amalgam of pine genes from North America, South America, Europe, Mexico, and Asia), he gave me a different slant on our ornamental populations and dreams of things that might still be if we can somehow harness the best of the entire world's species. I'm very grateful to M.K. Ramm who made sure I not only survived those lean graduate student years but had the finest and newest horticultural texts, met plant gurus and experts around the east coast, and saw the finest and least known plant collections; all from the comfort of a fine Mercedes sedan. In the conifer realm, I wish to thank and give praise to Jean Iseli, Humphrey Welch, and Tom Dilatush (all of them true legends) for their wonderful communications and exchanges on conifers and pretty much any woody genus. I'd never gotten a dot matrix, folded printed letter until Jean sent me eight sheets one day; full of observations, new nursery ideas, wonderful plant finds, data on his latest gold or dwarf sport, and things about my beloved junipers. A computer-generated letter was quite an odd, new thing in 1982. I soon took up this time-saving practice. As I flip through my files of correspondence (typed, printed, and electronic), there are scores of curators, cultivar registrars, authors, taxonomists, nurserymen, and collectors who took time to send things, contacts, and ideas. Gardeners and plant collectors on the whole are a very generous, helpful lot. In the long run that makes all of us better and happier; our world more wisely planted, sprayed less, far more entertaining, energizing and vibrant in each season, and ready for the next generation of even more educated keepers.

One cannot begin a series of this kind without thanking the members of the New Ornamentals Society (NOS) who provide not only research funds but information to continue the study of woody plant cultivars, their introduction, origins, literature, and distinctive (or not so distinctive) traits. Their generosity as a group and individuals never ceases to impress me. Someone in the society knows everything about something or knows the people who do. I thank you all for helping in so many ways over the years.

NOD II DESCRIPTION CODES

Since the 1980's I developed a system of shorthand that first worked in libraries and in the field when recording plant info. "lc" was leaf color, "bt" was bloom time, "ha" was habit, so on. This developed into the NOD SYNTAX when we first published the New Ornamentals Database I (One) on computer for the selection of new tree varieties. With input from the New Ornamentals community, we established NOD II Descriptors and Syntax in the mid 1990's and we continue to use it today.

The most widely used abbreviations for woody plants are:

ht: (height and width)
ha: (habit)
lc: (leaf color)
ll: (leaf length)
fc: (flower color)
bt: (bloom time)
ch: (cold hardiness)
or: (origin)
in: (introduction)
pat: (patent)
so: (source link)
li: (literature reference)

FOR EXAMPLE:

Plantus albus var. *superbus* 'Snow Beauty'

ht (height): 35-50 ft. tall x 30-40 ft. wide (50 years)

ha (habit): globose to subglobose and mounded, wider than tall

fc (flower color): corolla white, tinged pink in bud, fades slightly yellow, calyx light green

infl (inflorescence) : dense panicle 10-20cm long

fq (flower quantity): more floriferous than variety typical - up to 120 flowers per inflor.

bt (bloom time): one week after 'White Queen'

lc (leaf color): dark glossy green - darker than 'White Queen'

ll, lw (leaf length, leaf width): 3.5-5.5 in. long x 1.5-2.0 in. wide - narrower than 'Silver Magic' at 2.0-3.0 in. wide

afc (autumn foliage color): red shades - not always showy in southern US states

lu (landscape use): proven durable in urban situations

or (origin): Dr. John Doe, Metropolis University, NY USA as hybrid of 'White Beauty' x unnamed narrowleaf seedling 1999

in (introduction): North Metropolis Commercial Nursery 2002 to US trade, known in Europe since 2004

li (literature): Doe, J. and M. Smith. 2001. A new cultivar of *Plantus albus*. *J. Copious and Verbose Hort.* 124: 671-721.

so (source): [North Metropolis Commercial Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002)

Plantus herbacea 'Rubra' ('Rubicunda')

ht (height): 24-36 in.

fc (flower color): corolla bright scarlet red with near white picotee at first, later more pure red

fd (flower dimensions): 3.0-4.0 in. wide

ff (floral fragrance): medium strong citrus scent - said to be superior to species typical

ls (leaf shape): narrowly ovate to broadly ovate

pet (petiole): often tinged red to purple, showy - 'Rubens' generally has a dark green petiole

lv (leaf vestiture): downy pubescent below at first, later subglabrous (nearly smooth) - more hairy than species typical

id (identification): 'Rubens' lacks the white picotee margins. 'Red Mammoth' has larger flowers to 5 inches wide and no picotee.

ns (nomenclatural status), so (source): thought to be lost to gardens. All plants under this name today prove to be

ns (nomenclatural status), so (source): 'Rubens' or unnamed red seedlings. The original 1878 clone is probably lost.

in (introduction), or (origin): France c. 1878, known in English trade c. 1902. It was apparently confused in the UK with

in (introduction), or (origin): with 'Rubens' and imports to the US (c. 1910) were likely of the wrong clone.

li (literature): M. Smith. 1978. In search of the picoteed *Plantus*. *J. Gard. Hist.* 5: 45-48.

ph (photo): [old engraved plate from H. Levee, *Encyc. Modern Garden Flowers* \(1905\)](#) (a good illustration of what the true clone looks like)

COMPLETE NOD FIELD LIST

afc = autumn foliage color. Use 'lc' for spring and summer colors.

aff = affinity to taxon.

au = author of plant name (not the datafile).

aw = awards such as RHS A.M. 1994 or AARS 1989.

bk = bark (include color, pattern, exfoliation type)

br = bracts (include color, dimensions, shape).
bt = bloom time (ie. May 15-23 in Metropolis in 1991)
bud = vegetative buds (include color, unusual form, shape, etc.).
ch = cold hardiness (ie. USDA 7b, floral buds to -12 F.).
cn = common names (include only unusual or notable ones)
cvg = cultivar group (ie. Plumose, Rosybloom, Glauca).
dr = disease resistance (ie. blackspot, fireblight).
ev(Name) = Evaluation by (name)
ex(Name) = of or according to (Name).
fc = flower color including corolla, calyx, bracts, and other parts.
fd = flower, bract, or inflorescence diameter or length.
ff = flower fragrance (ie. spicy scent, little or none)
flavor: used to describe fruit flavors when important
fot = foliage type (ie. juvenile, adult in Cupressaceae)
frc = fruit color. Use RHS codes when known.
frd = fruit diameter or length (use common measure)
frf = fruit fragrance.
frq = fruit quantity (ie. abundant, 30-40/infruct.)
frs = fruit shape (ie. globose, ovoid).
frt = fruit time such as late September in Anytown OH. frt is now used for fruit type.
frt = fruit type (small drupe, cluster of syncarps, schizocarp, very large berry)
fq = flower quantity (abundance). Include also in infl: (inflorescence) if needed.
fs = flower shapes such as petal shape, calyx shape, etc.
ft = flower type (ie. campanulate, whorled, funnelform).
fv = flower vestiture, that is, the pubescence or glandularity on the flowers or inflorescence parts.
geo = geographical range in wild, including ecology when helpful
gr = growth rate or vigor (ie. 20-30cm a year when young). Now included under ha:
grex = grex group. Also consider 'cvg' (cultivar group). Only use when grex names are still accepted by taxonomists.
ha = habit or form such as globose, pyramidal, decumbent, describing vigor and changes with age of plant
hp = hybrid parentage (notes or formula)
hsp = herbarium specimens of historic note such as cited examples or types.
ht = height of plant in feet or meters (give years).
id = identification notes, chart, etc. MPI links are no longer supported.
ih = inflorescence height (use also iw). Use fd: instead
in = introduction to trade or to entire country.
infl = inflorescence (collective traits).
iq = inflorescence quantity - relative abundance.
it = inflorescence type (raceme, panicle, corymb).
iw = inflorescence width or diameter. Use fd: and specify measurement source.
la = leaf apex (ie. acuminate, obtuse). Note if leaf, leaflet, lobe, etc.
lb = leaf base (ie. cuneate, cordate). Note if leaf, leaflet, lobe, etc.
lc = spring and summer leaf color. Use RHS codes when known.
ld = leaf duration (ie. evergreen, deciduous in NY, semi-evergreen in USDA zone 7)
lfr = leaf fragrance: scent of crushed foliage or other vegetative
li = literature - use format desired or Author. Year. Title. Journal or Publisher. City. Page number.
ll = leaf length in inches or centimeters. Combined with width for ll, lw:
llobe = leaf lobes. Describe number, shape, orientation, etc.
lm = leaf margin or 3 dimensionality.
ls = leaf shape (ie. lanceolate, ovate, cordiform) overall.
lsp = living specimens of note, especially when taxa are very new, rare, or endangered.
lt = leaf thickness (except margins which are under lm:)
ltex = leaf texture
lu = landscape uses, including recommendations.
lv = leaf vestiture or coating . Include hairs or surface features such glaucescence, glands, warts, and projections.
lw = leaf width in inches or centimeters. Usually combined with ll to provide a matching pair or range

mpi = MPI (Microcomputer Plant Identification) link to key.
ns = nomenclature status (notes on naming history).
om = original method (ie. bud sport, seedling). Include with or: (origins) or pat: (patent) instead.
or = origin (garden only)(include person, place, date).
pat = patent (ie. US #1234 or PPAF 1989). Include European or Canadian Plant Breeder's Rights here.
ped = peduncle or stalk of inflorescence, including all traits and measurements.
pet = petioles and petiolules (leaf stalks). Include their color, length, width, and any unique features as important.
ph = photograph link.
pl = ploidy level (ie. tetraploid or triploid).
poll = pollination recommendations.
pr = pest resistance (ie. aphids, mites, borers). Use Latin name of species when possible.
prop = propagation notes and observations.
pw = password posting. This field is being used by some authors
rai = replacement, alternative, improvement of taxon X.
rd = registration date (IRA or COPF published years). replaced by "reg:"
reg = registration information.
req = MAILTO Data Request.
roy = royalties.
sect = section. Use the taxonomic Section name only.
seed = seeds. Describe seeds in term of shape, color, quantity, unique features, coat, vestiture, etc.
sex = sex of clone (Ilex, Juniperus, Ilex, Fraxinus, etc.).
so = source (retail mailorder ones given preference). Use web URL link when possible.
sp = specimens. Instead use lsp: (living specimens) or hsp: (herbarium specimens)
st = stems or twigs (general), including their color, texture, morphology, and vestiture.
stam = stamen traits of any kind. If showy in gardens include colors in fc: (flower color)
stc = strobilis (cone) color. frc: (fruit color) is often used for convenience.
std = strobilis (cone) dimensions or diamter. frd (fruit diameter) is often used.
stig = stigma traits of any type.
stq = strobilis (cone) quantity
stv = strobilis (cone) vestiture or glaucescence
stp = soil type preference. Field is largely unused to date. Included with lu: in most cases.
syn = synonyms such as *Plantus communis* 'Smithii Nanus'
subg = subgenus. Use official taxonomic names.
tc = tepal count (Magnolia). This is now included in ft: (flower type)
tm = trademark (ie. Snow Mountain - not nodsnow).
tsp = thorns, spines, prickles.
tw = twigs and stems (note color, shape, position). st (stems) is preferred now.
vein = leaf venation including number of lateral vein pairs, vein angles, and vein positions.
web = web link. This is different from so: (source) as it refers to an informational data
wd = width of plant in feet or meter (include years). Usually incl. under ht:

CULTIVAR ORIGINS, INTRODUCTION, AND HISTORY

In writing a detailed book of this type, we do not always have a clear view of history or even of recent plant introduction events. There is a difference between origination and introduction. "Metropolis Nursery" may have a long history of naming cultivars so people assume they originated all of them inhouse. Not always true. They may have been given the plant or bought it from another party. They could have even renamed it from somewhere else or stolen it. History is full of mysterious, vague, unexplained, curious, sometimes felonious acquisitions of new plants; sometimes politely termed pilferage. Someone sees a variegated sport or interesting seedling in another nursery, garden, or arboretum. Why bother getting permission to collect it when you can slip a slip in a boot or suit or backpack?

The vague, unclear origins of new clones is increasing true today when large nurseries are performing "plant introduction services" for

plant inventors and breeders. There are so-called Plant Rights Management firms and others using odd names like Germplasm Asset Management Groups. I have tried to be careful to us or: (origin) and in: (introduction) differently when a nursery does not directly claimed to have originated a plant. I have checked patent records in many cases but welcome any comments and corrections from the readership. Many old cultivars are assumed to come directly from the inhouse programs at Spath, Simon-Louis Freres, or Loddiges but we cannot always be sure. I have tried to point out individuals who named and selected cultivars when they are not clearly associated with the first firm to sell the plant. All of us would want history to recognize us as opposed to a giant, conglomerate owned mega-nursery from Oregon or Boskoop.

A date following a plant name such as *Plantus communis* 'Golden Wonder' (12/6) refers to the month and year (MM/Y) when the New Ornamentals Society first catalogued the cultivar. This may be some time after the origination date but may be before the official introduction in the trade. It is our convenient way of time-stamping or registering a plant in our program. See the origin (or:) and introduction (in:) fields for other dates.

NOMENCLATURE, DOCUMENTATION, AND COLLECTIONS

Over the last few years I have settled on some nomenclatural principles and concepts which I believe may be useful and worth considering. Follow the Cultivated Code when possible and logical. Please consider these collected thoughts:

1. **If a plant is good enough to sell, it should be good enough to give it a good, valid, legitimate cultivar name** - in other words don't sell something with a number, provisional name, or invalid name if you think someone will or should purchase it.
2. **CONVERSE OF THE 1.:** If a plant is good enough to name (except for some obscure, very academic taxonomic revisions), it should be good enough to sell. All of us should avoid the temptation to "pre-name" or prematurely designated cultivar names for plants which may or may not prove distinct, meritorious, or valuable in the future. I have been told that people often need to do this in some competitive genera to "reserve a cultivar name". If your name choice is so obvious that others are likely to grab it, perhaps the choice is not so wise and should be rethought. A clever, creative, less obvious name needs no advance reservation.
3. **Alphabetizing of names** - one would think this to be a simple thing but different rules can apply. In most genera presented here, cultivars are alphabetized under their species' sections. A pure var. *maritima* is filed under the letter M, but cultivar var. *maritima* 'Green Mound' is found under the letter G. In other cases (where noted) it has been easier or more helpful to arrange or chart cultivars in order under the genus only, regardless of specific or varietal affinity. Different rules can apply to cultivar names. My librarian mother always taught me this rule: "nothing comes before something". That means that 'Gold Magic' comes before 'Golden King' because a space or " " comes before the "e" in golden. One can find a cultivar, regardless of it's affinity with a search of text if one is using the PDF, HTML, or MOBI formats. The Adobe binoculars or Ctrl-F for HTML will help you get around.
4. **Anything new, different, reproducible, and commercially important should be named in a timely fashion.** Procrastination only encourages scores of provisional, temporary, or "source names" (i.e.. "Doe Arboretum") that complicate the trade and cultivar history. Great, special stuff will get out and be sold or traded like it or not. It will be stolen, pilfered, pinched, renamed, and privately traded. Face it. Take control of your plants and name things creatively and as quickly as evaluations merit.
5. Whenever possible study botanical taxonomy (particularly good, new floras) and attempt true **Integrated Horto-botanical Nomenclature (IHBN)**. In short, this means I have tried to harmonize the botanist's and the horticulturist's taxonomies, assigning cultivars whenever possible to subspecies, varieties, subvarieties, forma, subforma, and so on. There is no reason except laziness that these should be separate worlds and disparate schools of thought. IHBN is hard for some woody plant folks because they actually have to learn the sometimes complex delimitations and terms of botanists - who rarely if ever care to learn ours as horticulturists. IHBN has many advantages because when horticulturists learn more about named wild populations and their unique differences, we learn about new sources of germplasm with wonderful new landscape traits and cultural adaptableness. We cannot know our gardens until we know the woodland and meadow and wetland first.
6. **Cultivar Groups** are here to stay and will continue to develop. I agree about 99% of the time with the RHS so give their PLANT FINDER a look for when groups are groups and when they should be subspecies or varieties of the botanical persuasion. As a general rule, a botanical rank like form or variety should be for a plant REGULARLY met with in the wild and part of the naturally expressed genome - not just one change mutation found in one woods one time! A cultivar group not only groups similar mutations that are shared upon cultivars (some having a common cultivar as origin) but they reflect mainly mutations of garden origin with no clear representation in wild populations now or the documented past. Do pink-flowered variants occur in the wild? Yes - botanical taxon. No - cultivar group. The real question is how regular is regularly? Weeping beeches have turned up in European woodlands at least 8 times so that makes a decent botanical form to me. Is that regular enough? It seems more regular than weeping seedlings from species seed in nursery rows. So I go with *Fagus sylvatica f. pendula* rather than Pendula Group. We know so little about what happens in wild populations of our woody plants, particularly the remote

corners of Asia, we can only speculate when a variation is cultigenic or likely found with some regularity in the wild. I leave it to botanists and hopefully local flora experts to determine which cultivar groups might in fact be good, solid botanical taxa in the future.

7. Cultivar Groups are often single gene mutations and as we recurrently select and breed more cultivars, **new cultivars will increasingly belong to two, three, or four cultivar groups**. Plants will be purple, weeping, and dwarf at the same time. They will also be dwarf, golden, and prostrate. They will be variegated, white-flowered, and double-flowered. Let's build nomenclatural systems, databases, and books that appreciate and accommodate all the useful, assorted, and novel combinations that come to us.
8. **Botanical taxa belong to regularly appearing wild entities and cultivar groups to those not found regularly or ever in the wild but are of garden origin**. The pink dogwood is a botanical form because it occurs regularly in the wild. The same is true of many gold-fruited taxa but not all. Weeping beech are trickier as they have occurred in the wild maybe a half dozen or more times but not all that regularly. One man's *f. rubra* and another's Rubra Group. I have tried to present why I went with each concept under each species. You may disagree and I'll welcome those thoughts if you care to write.
9. **Most woody plant cultivars are or WERE ORIGINALLY monoclonal** - represented by one, fixed clone; a seedling mutant, one sported branch, or the best seedling of a hybrid lot. (Variegated chimeras drift and complicate things. So do tissue culture clones. We have guidelines to protect these special conditions.). If an established, defined cultivar is grown from seed among the woody ranks it should under no circumstance be given the original cultivar name, regardless of how often it seems to come true. Who decides how true is true when economics and convenience cloud the decision? A prosperous nurseryman may be careful and rigorous; a troubled, challenged grower may allow anything a little bit purple, partly incised, or generally erect into the pipeline. The USDA and others have named cultivars of seed strains and these must always be clearly labeled as such. 99% of woody cultivars are not stable nor uniform from seed as they were intended to be. Respect the originator as you would want them to respect the genetic integrity of cultivars you discover and name. Golden Rule plain and simple. Be honest, be ethical, and be clear. Nurserymen and scientists who cut corners are nearly always found out and history can be very cruel to one's family name.
10. Cultivars that get **polyclonalized** are contaminated from two main sources: 1) seed grown seedlings passed off as the real thing and 2) **imposter clones** getting into the nursery trade. Some imposters are better than the original but history must be honored. Improved, imposter clones deserve to be renamed. Even a little improvement is enough for a new name when the enhancements can be measured, stated clearly, and proven by real data. Polyclonalization is no reason to create cultivar groups. There was an original *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Glauca' clone that is morphologically and chemically identifiable. The name *J. horizontalis* Glauca Group makes no sense just because it was ruined by the European trade. If we begin to use cultivar groups for contaminated, confused, mixed up cultivars, then **EVERY POPULAR CULTIVAR WOULD EVENTUALLY BECOME A CULTIVAR GROUP!** There are three things: 1) the original, true clone, 2) improved imposters, sports and seedlings of it that should get separate, new names, 3) everything else of less or mixed merit that should simply go under the species name and not the original cultivar epithet.
11. Like a judge or legal student of one's national Constitution, a student of woody plant cultivars should have **reverence for original intent**, interpreted and brought up to date as needed. There are of course nomenclatural rules for amending, retyping, splitting, clarifying, or discarding plant names and their associated concepts. We must keep up with those and rework them as needed. Species concepts mature as the wild is becoming better known and new technologies allow us to discover hybrids and paint a species' lines with more clarity. In the garden world, clones drift with chimeral shifts, tissue culture, grafting technique changes, cultivariancy, lost records, imposter infusions, and seedling propagation. How do we respect original intent in cultivars? The main thing is to collect as much original data as possible, going back to the preliminary source descriptions and finding old photos. Get DNA when at all possible. If you can't process it, preserve it so someone in the future can. What we need more people to do is to look up herbarium specimens for old cultivars (and believe me they exist!) to see exactly what Wilson, Fortune, Rehder, Bailey, Bean, or Nurseryman X had in their own field of reference. I did not REALLY understand Andorra junipers (a clone "improved" and compacted, shortened, and colored over decades in many clonal forms) until I touched the very shoots that Rehder picked and handled from the original Andorra Nursery stock; and those from some from his contemporaries to support my morphological measurements. Most everybody thought *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Procumbens' was a misnomer for *J. procumbens* of China until we found a specimen at the Bailey Hortorium (from the original Rochester plants) showing it was morphologically a juvenile, needle divergent clone of *J. horizontalis*, never 3-whorled as the Asian species. Ask tough questions, assume very very little or nothing, and historical breakthroughs from old will appear. There are untold scores of old cultivar mysteries and confusions to be settled if one just asks, respectfully gains access, and bothers to seek out the truth. Just looking at a few old nursery catalogs will tell you that we have much to learn and relearn. Our historical taxonomic bedrock has big crevices, deep holes, curious dark alleys, and unexplored caverns. Books (even this one) are sometimes bargain lineoleum and faux tile which makes everyone think history is fully known and an flat, hard floor. It is not. Dig deeper, challenge everything, and your contribution to garden history will make gardeners and gardens much better. Old cultivar forensics is an addictive passion. As we get over century removed from many of our important cultivars and their groups, new understandings of the oldies becomes more valuable. **Heirloom ornamentals** are already in commercial demand for garden restoration projects; how ideal it is when both science and commerce can support study of old garden plants. Study, document, measure, and preserve the old cultivars as they were and sound still be. Gardens new and old deserve them all.
12. **Don't mix two languages in a cultivar name** and don't include any part of a common name when possible. For example, don't go with Japanese + English such as 'Nishiki Dwarf' or German + English such as 'Zwerg Red Form'.
13. Your cultivar name is only as good (historically sound, meaningful) as the **Nomenclatural Standards** and **Germplasm Resources** you establish. For best control over your cultivar and/or trademark consider the following:
 1. **Deposit a dried herbarium voucher** in two or more established herbaria (including a high quality photo too). Provide

as much information as you can and everything the curators finds useful. Dried vouchers are sadly all we have left of hundreds of once popular, important plants. It's not the ideal documentation but they have ways of lasting centuries in our old institutions. Register your cultivar with the an ICRA expert (www.ishs.org) and they'll give you lots of help.

2. **Don't rely on mass sales** in the retail nursery trade to preserve your plant. I studied prostrate junipers for years - one's once sold by the tens of thousands and more. Even things as strong as Hedera, Lonicera, and Clematis taxa are now lost. Not one residential example can be found for many of the once popular juniper clones and even the big arboreta let so many of them decline and die. **Everyone assumed everyone else had one.** How many herbaceous perennial varieties of mum, phlox, poppy, and aster catalogued in old catalogs are still around today? In some genera, we've lost 80-90% of what was everyday plant material. Survival of the fit applies often to plants but very certainly not to records of their names, origins, and parentages. A neat old plant without a name is still a lost plant, especially when they were not documented and written about with good enough detail.
3. **Write, write, and write some more; then give it away.** Books, articles, and nursery catalogs help us keep alive a plant as nomenclatural standard. Sometimes just a single, good photo in a very old book allows us to say "yes, we have that but didn't know it's name". Despite what we are told the best, pricey archival quality CD and DVD will not last over 100 years. Those disks are hard to find and cost upwards of \$1-2 each. Most of us don't have a local place to get them. The cheap CD/DVD products most of us buy are good for 20-30 years tops. Put your plant data in as many secure places and in as many forms as possible. Start with established, well-funded libraries. Donate your files to a local college or university and provide some funds for their curations. Maybe your favorite plant society or trade organization has archives. The good ones do and will gladly accept your writings. The New Ornamentals Society has started the **INCA (Internet Nursery Catalog Archive)** which holds over 3GB of downloaded online nursery catalogs, plant articles, journal papers, collection lists, and other useful materials since 2001. Many of the catalogs and articles from 2001 and 2002 are already offline and would have been lost.
4. **Provide the plant to a DNA/Germplasm center** such as maintained by the USDA and many state agencies. It's like having your plant's head frozen in a cryo-bank somewhere. Some scientists even publish a DNA sequence of their cultivar in hopes of giving their discovery both legal distinction and allowing future scientists to reformulate it from scratch when it becomes possible construct entire genomes from a keyboard. Jurassic Garden or something like that.
5. **Fund your local arboretum or botanical garden** and tie your generous donations firmly to legal clauses that require them to maintain horticulturally important germplasm and NEVER DISCARD IT. More on this later.
6. **Give your new plant away as soon as possible in as many copies as logical** to trusted friends, employees, collectors, and others. And I don't mean that one name a dozen things a week and offer them up before suitable evaluations. Use a plant breeder rights/distribution/archival agreement as needed. Many times one's robust, secure stock is lost for unexpected reasons (floods, fire, disease, hurricane, theft) and only a secondary source will allow survival of the real thing. We are still learning about the interesting cultivars lost from Hiroshima and European cities during WWII. Many a good thing has been lost forever due to procrastination or a feeling one's grand operation is invulnerable. Insurance companies can't reformulate DNA or restore toasted meristem my friends. It does not hurt to send stock (with suitable permission and directions) to an established arboretum which has a large endowment and is likely to preserve your plant (including future repropagations) for decades if not centuries to come. I often read that some "original plant was lost" and had the originator not shared the odd, rare clone generously **AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO SAFELY PROPAGATE AND DISTRIBUTE IT**, it would have been lost forever. Let's let cultivars become popular, endure, and thrive on their own merits instead of relying on luck, a good business year, whims of nature, fate, karma, or a maybe something future grant. Friends don't let friends hoard cultivars. We're losing too much, too often, and for very silly reasons; laziness, procrastination, stinginess, paranoia, selfishness, neglect, hortophobia, shyness, indecision, and ignorance among others. We need to do much better and very soon. Let's behave like professionals, care about future gardens and gardeners, and find a better way to conserve our green heritage, both extant and imagined. **Backup, backup, backup, and backup a fourth time; data and plants alike.**
14. **Tolerance for named resemblants.** Every big nursery and conglomerate needs a Plantus with good features A, B, and C. A Loropetalum with compact habit, bright purple foliage, and lots of magenta flowers comes to mind. Ditto for a uniform, strong sugar maple with thick, disease-free foliage and lovely autumn tones. They will thus be expected to trademark and patent their own version of combined traits A, B, and C no matter how resemblant to the other corporation their stock seems to be. Don't expect everyone to agree on one single cultivar as being the standard bearer; especially if they have no control or economic access to it. The US Patent system allows resemblants and if you doubt that do a search sometime for most any popular genus. Part of being a horticultural taxonomist that a botanical one cannot usually understand, is making allowance for commercial concerns or capitalism in general. I've heard about a couple of cultivar registrars refuse to register a name because it sounded identical to something already registered and existing. Duh! That something good and existing is in demand. A clone of another documented origin (presumably with slightly different genetics) is unique and everyone should enjoy legal rights to offer one and profit from it. Rebuffed originators went outside the ICRA system, never registered their cultivars and moved on to the millions they need to keep big operations going. Should we have only one brand of mint toothpaste or one label of corn flakes or just one leather-clad Mercedes clone from Japan? One hopes not. Why does the rose registrar have 700 fragrant pink hybrid teas and woody registrars cannot abide two or three similar clones in their domains, each with well-documented, separate origins? Garden nomenclature is complex because it must respond to commercial, legal, cultural, and trade demands at every turn. We must be flexible enough to tolerate resemblants (even encourage them) and when possible fingerprint the crap out of them with the best technologies. The competition of resemblants makes academic plant trials more valuable and important too. Let's maximize the meaningful competition among hybrids and close cultivars. The world is a better even if more challenging place that way. And I wish to further emphasize that tolerance for unseen physiological differences (even while visible

morphology is so close) must be respected at every opportunity.

15. I have decided to **rename or correct the names** of some plants well known to me when their Latin forms are illegitimate or otherwise in error. Permission of the originators has been obtained when possible or reasonable. These appear as NEW NAME, NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME, or NEW CULTIVAR NAME throughout these volumes. Some old names for perhaps extinct plants are not renamed for purely academic reasons. If those plants later prove to be of commercial worth and/or extant, they can be named by others or myself in the future. I have labeled these dubious named as invalid or illegitimate so the reader can determine what status the name deserves in its current form. I am open to suggestions for future volumes and editions. Latin names with no known post-1959 publication are identified.
16. **Preserve plant-related email.** This may sound like a silly addition to this section. I've noticed from my own work and that of others that so many of don't archive (to our own fully controlled drives) or print out emails from other plant people. Unlike times when paper correspondence was easy to file away, we tend to rely on email providers for our folders and files. THAT IS A VERY BAD IDEA and much horticultural knowledge and history stands to be lost. Just have your email account lost, scrambled, migrated "in part", or terminated without explanation and the lesson is learned too well. I make a semi-regular practice every month or two save email files to disk (check to be sure text is copied over in full) and/or printed. We are in danger of losing entire generations of personal communication, some of it containing valuable opinions, ideas, plant histories, theories, personal feelings, and more. Future authors will want and need the best of our communications and it is up to us to make them more than electronic and vulnerable. Be sure to identify your friends and communicants whose email names may not be obvious to other people. This may sound a bit too vane for some of us. But I find the things I RECEIVE are often better than gold.
17. **Beware the lumpner and hortiphobe.** As much as I love botanists and read them over and over, they do not generally appreciate subtle differences in garden plants; and often have no clue as to commercial viability of very small differences. (That said, a few of our finest garden plant breeders will always consider themselves botanists first). So many arboretum and even university gardens are now under the spell of the botanical lumpner; hater of cultigens and lover only of leafy things with a wild collection name, date, and place. I've seen a botanical treatment of Agave which lumped the variegated clones (published first as varieties) as co-extensive with the basic, non-variegated subspecies as part of its wild, genetic potential and nothing more. Such botanists are prone to physically and mentally discard what one garden director called "superficial horticultural novelties" in favor of material with documented, wild origins. The horticultural equivalent of clear-cutting the Sequoia National Park has occurred more than once and somehow the offenders keep their jobs and go unharassed. I usually retort that true genetic diversity requires preserving all the horticultural taxa, documented and not, because they may reflect hope for future generations. They've found Taxus clones with more cancer-fighting taxol in cultivated collections rather than from the wild. That and other pharmaceutical stories should tell us something about the chemical and genetic value of garden clones. And how many health-saving phytonutrients and pharmaceuticals actually are harvested from wild populations instead of preserved, studied, chemically improved garden clones? What if we all applied the rules of lumpner plant taxonomy to art or scientific theory; we would not give correct tribute, honor, and respect to those bright and observant individuals who merely advanced or twisted things slightly but for some clear benefit. "This entire painting gallery is generally of the 'Monet School' so we decided not the label the individual artists, years, and their titles. Here are 43 Renoir Group paintings from assorted novelty painters over the years". Why do we tolerate such sloppy, disrespectful, shallow curation in our botanical galleries? Small, commercial improvements in plants (the essence of horticulture and basic agriculture in fact) are part of human nature, irresistible to us, the best and kindest face of capitalism, a higher calling that affects what we see, eat, build, leave our children and eventually become as recognizable society. Let's identify and delimit good, meaningful plants to the best of our ability. It's only the lazy scientist who wants to overgeneralize and hyper-simplify. Let's treasure our green treasures and revere our garden pioneers as they deserve. Next threat: all horticultural taxa are potentially invasive plants and must be avoided, removed, or quarantined; resulting in bans on new cultivars of exotic species. Be informed, be mentally armed, and be ready; conditional cash in hand.
18. **The sad demise of woody plant collections for all good purposes.** Almost every week I hear about an important garden defunded, an elite collection removed (and not replaced) for sake of some endowed marble palace, or some rare plant apparently lost due to neglect and lack of money. We all know what has happened to the once incomparable, formerly admirable, world-class collections of woody plants; the former ex-world leaders in assembling and preserving noble and useful horticultural varieties of woody plants. Their passion was a thorough understanding and mastery of all plants from BOTH the garden and the wild. Their founders loved it, required it, spoke and wrote eloquently about it, and yet they've since forgotten the mission. Today they are not only way off course but far off topic; history and excellence be damned. Check their accession databases today - they barely have 1-5% of the cultivars in some woody species and don't have a single plant on display of cultivars discovered and published by their own former luminaries! How quickly we have come to hate history, even our own, and do so in the name of allegedly higher, more noble branches of the sciences and political fantasies. While one cannot expect anyone really to have 80-100% of cultivars in one center (or can we if true excellence is planned for?), they are far from the 30-60% numbers of small world-class collectors and growers with much less land and no endowments of any kind. Other great gardens (still with hundreds of non-sensitive wild acres) have a moratorium on new cultivars or carefully limit their planting to cute, unscientific public areas.
 - o "Big biology", tropical botany madness (TBM), and genomic research money have corrupted and ruined so many institutions and what used to be important gardens. The two words "plant biology" have come to denote disdain for all things horticultural, hatred of anything meaningful to the public and commerce, a near cultic worship of native species, reverence for only wild-collected taxa, and a not so subtle dismantling of the institution's entire, proud horticultural history. The very word "garden" seems to frighten and annoy them. God help them if they were required to converse with a real nurseryman or garden designer with fewer than two degrees. These usurpers retain the library books but the papers, files, positions, budgets, research plots, and plants are unceremoniously purged; sometimes at night, rarely with broad consultation, and oft with great, irreversible violence. Notice how many scientists and administrators at large

horticultural gardens give their entire attention to tropical botany, unfathomable physiological permutations of no use to any live creature ever, and well-funded genomic ventures that cause them to ignore, devalue, mistreat, and sometimes clear cut a century's worth of horticultural diversity. Others are too busy erecting fund-raising kingdoms, the quality of the tea party list, and seeking deans and donors to name the granite drinking fountains after; all without conserving the great green collections, expanding them, or giving the plants sound curation. And don't ask them why so many plants are unlabeled until the 3-D, virtual reality tour of the new learning center is fully funded, put online, and on six kiosks about the grounds? And why should any endangered tree be pruned until we've hosted at least our third modern dance interpretation of the wildflower meadows? And when did a rarely blooming shrub deserve as much attention as the welded, colorful or rusty contraptions that very feebly imitate garden art? (I say: let's have more of our incredible garden art actually made of lignin, cellulose, and chlorophyll; interactive with the climate and the people and the place.) How dare one put actual education before social occasions and web-based amusements! When did pursuit of distractions become professions? And when did the cost and number of garden distractions become the accepted measure of good garden management? The cake is all icing.

- Someone actually caring about the peripheral issue of tangible, in ground plants must click a tiny link called "horticulture" or "plants" to see what WAS the real, historical mission of their garden. When did "horticulture" become a minor, small font, sub link on your garden website and secondary to everything else? I think with sadness of the once remarkable woody collections at these gardens, not only inadequate now in terms of taxa, but off official maps, two feet deep in grass and snakes, full of nearly even known pest and disease (those collections are impressive!), branches falling around, trunks boldly rotting, weeds like Iowa corn, poison ivy swelling, and labels missing. Many of the hundreds of taxa are rare and endangered. Some of the plants are so neglected I doubt any arborist can save them now and a good propagator will have no easy job either. Were these sad acres my yard or yours, there would be large municipal fines and public nuisance charges to face. Yet these morons in management and glossy fools in the scientific hierarchies still gather awards, medals, and honors! Is there a secret award somewhere for the one who dismantles and demolishes the most horticultural history? Not only are the barely surviving collections of the stellar founders, leaders, registrars, and famous breeders in a deplorable, unforgivable state but they've got few of the cultivars which made them widely admired and revered. Plants named for their worldclass scientists and even their very own institution cannot be found on the actual grounds. The public has no hopes of learning from the germplasm in any shape or form except from a book in someone else's library across town and that years out of date. Talk about virtual science and hollow honors!
- They speak glowingly about new levels of institutional customer service when they excel only at self-serving destructions of hallowed gardens and legendary research collections. They claim that austere budgets have necessitated this disrespect of their own, formerly necessary and precious horticultural history. Yet SOMEHOW by some curious miracles lavish new landscapes, complex labs, pompous catered engagements, and ornate pavilions still come online each year; forgetting the things that made them great for sake of novel new sciences, clever grants, trendy bedding schemes, and international ribbon-cutting opportunities. Dial our 800 number to reserve it all for your next party or wedding but if you want plant information (that messy stuff), visit your local library pal! I'm sorry, our scientists and curators don't actually talk to the people who pay their salaries; that would be awkward and they might miss another meeting on "Trends in shifting research paradigms" just to inspire a group of school children.
- Why, tell me why, are there so few TRUE arboreta anymore; where one can actually see and compare the best varieties and species of something called trees? That definition seems to get in the way of their phylogenetic studies, gene mapping, third rate art galleries, shallow dumbed-down courses, and expensive expeditions to jungles that bear little or no relation to these garden's true calling. Build Phylogenomic Centers or Tropical Botany Institutes or slick, syrup-slinging cafes as you will (and with your own dime please) but don't corrupt, undermine, and ruin OUR (the public's own) arboreta and gardens in the process. How dare you! Where can the public or a designer or a student go to determine which varieties of ALL THE MAJOR WOODY SPECIES are the best and most adapted to their own area? Many states away is often the unfortunate answer! These bloated, out of focus gardens are leaders and meccas no more. Entertainment has replaced education and pampering the rich has replaced nurturing of the student and the average gardening family. Notice how the cost of their events sets a high bar that merely serves to exclude the pimply freshman and green-thumbed riffraff. A starving grad student gets no admission unless by chance they're a speaker. These outdoor manors only serve their leaders and a few elite donors and the occasional tour bus well. They nourish their genomic labs but starve the consumer of knowledge and inspiration. The rest of us get a folded pamphlet and a disappointing ride home; cameras mostly empty. There are coup d'etat's in biology too my friends and yet so many of us quietly suffer the botanical fascism.
- Is our attention span too short, the distractions too numerous and high-tech, the money for new engravings better than crack, and yet the eternal need for labeled, renewed, varied plant collections too boring? Diversify into new promising sciences that improve all our woody plants? Of course. Give art a chance to powerfully meld with science and vice versa? Absolutely and Amen! But never, never compromise and vacillate at the expense of the classic, public, noble mission of the real arboretum. Keep to core educational and core collection values first and foremost. Meanwhile, damage proliferates to their once great collections as fast they produce online PDF files, expensive sketches from overpaid architects who got a C+ in Plant Materials 101, and dinner party agendas. I hope some horticultural philanthropists (many of whom are successful nurserymen and cultivar originators) will take note and help keep more gardens from going down the pseudo-diversity, botany first, tropocentric, or "native species only" roads. Give money with long, strong strings (stout legal clauses to be exact) that require respect of horticultural clones, practical locally important plants, enforce true germplasm diversity, and absolutely ban wholesale ground-clearing of mature cultivars as if second class citizens. Let's go back to our heroes in Miller, Loudon, Beissner, Bean, Bailey, Sargent, Wilson,

Olmsted, Rehder, Hillier, Meyer, Boom, and Dudley; then rediscover a horto-botanical balance in building diverse, useful, and interesting collections, full of carefully researched and documented names, the very best of garden and woodland, fully benefiting external customers from many backgrounds and students of all the disciplines.

19. **Mag tags.** I would like to encourage plant collectors and curators to make use of imbedded chips and newer label technology when possible to preserve nomenclature for the future. Collection maps (even the high-tech GPS kind on computer) have ways of disappearing or not being updated. A tiny chip embedded in a trunk or in a special mini-vault under a colony of plants should be readable by devices for decades to come. Keep your maps up to date and schedule regular reviews, tests of validity, and evaluations by external consultants; a friend in the business can evaluate you and you him or her. Mag tags like those used in pets and thoroughbred racing horses can store huge volumes of data INDEPENDENTLY of any office-bound database or collection file. Best of all, they can be selectively viewed by garden patrons to give themselves a self-guided tour of cultivar plantings without the hassle and risk of rummaging through sharp brush. Curators and arborists too can quickly determine which plants are which and maintain them on regular schedules with added precision. Any affordable technology that preserves old labels with a real tangible plant (ready for propagation) and links it all to constantly reviewed records will always be a good and wise thing. Data and plant integrity. It's not only important, it's profitable and part of being an excellent steward of the earth.

WWW.CULTIVAR.ORG

This website will serve to update the various ebook and bound books in the CULTIVARS OF WOODY PLANTS and CULTIVARS OF HARDY PERENNIALS series. These will include:

- Corrections
- Additions other than found at www.newplantpage.com
- Alternative opinions on names, taxonomy, origins, etc. submitted by the readship via ornamentals@lycos.com
- When you see "**Listed name. Description needed**" or "**Detailed description needed**" - if you have data on a plant with this text on it and would like to share it with the world, please email us through the website.

ABELIA

Abelia - Literature

li: Barnes, P. 2001. Looking at Abelias. *New Plantsman* 8(2): 78-92. (a highly recommended li: clarification of nomenclature, history, and cultivars with an excellent key and photographs.)

li: Barnes, P. 2001. Notes from authors in *New Plantsman* 8(3): 188

li: Rehder, A. 1913. Synopsis of the genus *Abelia*. In Sargent, C. *Plantae Wilsonianae* I: 118-129.

li: Zabel, H. Ueder die gattung *Abelia* in *Newsletters of the German Dendrological Soc.* 1893: 29-31.

Abelia AUDEROSE® 'Minaud' (11/6)

ht: 1.5-2.5m tall x 1-2m wide

fc: medium pink

ns: affinity to any species or *A. x grandifolia* is not reported

so: www.pepinieres-minier.fr (online catalog 2006)

Abelia 'Edward Goucher' (*A. x grandiflora* x *A. parvifolia*)

ht: 3 ft. as young plants, eventually 5-6 ft.

st: new stems red

ll: 2-5cm

lw: 1-2cm

ls: narrowly ovate to ovate

la: acute to acuminate
lm: subentire
lc: dark glossy green above
lv: sparsely hair, glandular on both surfaces, midrib below slightly villlose
infl: solitary to few flowers
fd: corolla to 2.5cm long
fc: unevenly pigmented purplish-pink veined darker. Barnes says it averages RHS 74C and 77C .
or: Glenn Dale Plant Introduction Station, MD USA c. 1911 by Edward Goucher

Abelia engleriana 'Vedrariensis' (*A. graebneriana* 'Vedrariensis')

ll: larger than species typical
lc: darker green than species typical
fd: larger
fd: pink more blotched than species typical

Abelia x grandiflora 'Aurea' = GOLD SPORT GROUP

Abelia x grandiflora 'Bobby' (10/6)

ht: 6 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide
fc: lavender (not pink at all)
ff: fragrant
or, in: www.lazysfarm.com from "Sister Bobby's yard", an old farmstead. They admit it could
or, in: be something already named but they cannot place it.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Canyon Creek'

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
lc: new growth bronze to copper, very showy, becoming bronzed-yellow, then green
afc: winter color is "antique bronze" and pink, quite showy in photos
fc: corolla blush to white, calyx a bright pink. The persistent bright calyces help give it long colorful life!
fd: 0.25 in.
in, or: Dr. Michael Dirr, GA USA from open-pollinated *A. chinensis*. Introduced 2002.
photo, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Compacta'

ht: 3-4 ft.
ha: compact, not dwarf
ch: more cold hardy - zone 6 vs. 7 in the US.
id: it is apparently a bit larger than 'Sherwoodii' but we have no side-by-side trials to verify this.
so: [Spring Meadow](#)

Abelia x grandiflora CONFETTI™ 'Conti'

ht: 3 ft. in time, commonly seen 1-2 ft. tall - smaller than 'Sherwood' of the same age
ha: said to be compact as is parent 'Sherwood'
lc: bright white but thin margin becoming tinged red or pink. One side of
lc: the blade usually more chimeric than the other. Reversions occur but are
lc: minor in our observations. Margins are never light yellow to cream
lc: as with 'Sunrise'.
ll: 2.0-2.5cm long - shorter
lw: narrower, narrowly ovate to broadly lanceolate, sometimes slightly twisted.
ls: slightly twisted, giving a good reflection
fc: pink
pat: US #8472
or: sport of 'Sherwood' found by Flowerwood Nur. Barnes says Theodor's Nursery, AL USA.
so: Spring Meadow 1-800-633-8859 (wholesale)
eval: a beautiful plant viewed up close but it has little value at a distance. One should stick with
eval: a good variegated *Euonymus* for a bold effect. It's mainstream commercial appeal is somewhat
eval: doubtful. It is suitable for large rock gardens and needs to be placed within a few feet of the viewer.
so: [source \(Wind Rose Nursery\)](#)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Copper Glow' (7/99)

ns: a listed name, presumably with copper new growth or fall color - the species can do both.

Abelia x grandiflora [dwarf] ('Dwarf') some='Edward Goucher'

ha: dwarf

ns: listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2000-2001 but probably one of the named clones. Dirr states that

ns: stock under the name 'Dwarf' in the US is usually A. 'Edward Goucher'

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 3

Abelia x grandiflora 'Dwarf Pink' = A. 'Edward Goucher'

ha: dwarf

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 3

Abelia x grandiflora 'Dwarf Purple'

ha: dense and dwarf

ht: 2.5 ft.

lc: dark glossy green become reddish-purple in fall

ld: retains foliage in Roslyn NY until late winter

fc: lavender pink

bt: June until frost in Roslyn NY

ch: 5 with protection

id: Dirr says one plant he has under this name is ordinary 'Edward Goucher'

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 3

Abelia x grandiflora 'Flat Creek'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: spreading

ll: smaller, fine-textured

fc: corolla white

fq: very floriferous

or: Dr. Mike Dirr, UGA, GA USA

in: first seen by us at www.roslynnursery.com

Abelia x grandiflora 'Francis Mason' ('Variegata')

ht: 4-5 ft. in 5 years or less, easily 6-8 ft. in time

ha: vigorous unless most variegated shrubs but this encouraged reversions and irregular, leggy form

lc: broadly but irregular margined golden-yellow becoming margined greenish-yellow. All yellow shoots

lc: and green reversions are very common and must be removed once or twice a season. New growth is

lc: pinkish but there is seldom a tricolor look. Normal plants may be up to 50% all yellow leaves whereas

lc: those we call the Gold Sport Group are at least 98% all yellow leaves. I regret than many plants in

lc: collections seem to be near total reversions to the Gold Sport Group and omit the original qualities.

or: Mason's Nursery, New Zealand c. 1970, Dirr says 1950's.

in: known in the US trade since early 80's, perhaps before.

id: everybody, their brother, and cousin has tried to select all gold, more variegated, or unique clones

id: from this charming but variable plant. Many are named but few seem to be stable or distinct to date.

Abelia x grandiflora GOLD DUST™ 'Goldenglory'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

lc: greenish-yellow to yellow margins, later mostly green

pat: US PPAF

web: www.plantdevelopment.com (online website 2006)

so: www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Gold Flame'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Abelia x grandiflora Gold Sport Group ('Goldspot', 'Goldspot', 'Aurea', 'Gold Strike')

lc: all golden yellow, rarely with much green, fading chartreuse to green by summer.

lc: reverts to green easily.

afc: some plants with sufficient light get bronze to orange tints in winter, not a bad look

fq: sparsely flowering, likely due to a lack of chlorophyll density.

ns: this is a collective name for all-gold variants of 'Francis Mason' which are very

ns: common, some rooting well and others not, most fairly weak, all dubiously stable or worthy of

ns: propagation so far. There are surely many clones under this general grouping.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Gold Spot' = Gold Sport Group

Abelia x grandiflora 'Gold Strike' = Gold Sport Group

Abelia x grandiflora GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY™ 'Minipan' (9/6)
ha: low mound, much as parent 'Prostrate White'
lc: wide creamy-yellow to golden-yellow margin, tinged pink at times
or: Minier Nurseries, France, as sport of 'Prostrate White' ('Prostrata')
in: US trade 2006 (limited distribution), US nationwide retail in 2007
so: www.springmeadownursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Golden Glow' (12/99)
lc: margined yellow, more uniformly than 'Francis Mason'
fc: white
eval: should be compared to 'Sunrise' which is also a more stable, uniform selection.
or: USA

Abelia x grandiflora HOPLEYS 'Abghop'
ht: 80cm
lc: originally said to have an irregularly golden mottled center, said to revert
lc: less than 'Gold Spot'. Sometimes the chimera is a thin line about the midrib, other times it is 50% marked.
lc: The chimera seems to follow the secondary veins at times. The plant above certainly has some
lc: central markings but seems to be more gold margined plus streaked.
afc: pinkish tints
fd: more floriferous than 'Francis Mason'
or: Hopleys Nursery, UK c. 1992 as 'Francis Mason' sport

Abelia x grandiflora 'John Creech'
ht: 2 feet (vs. 6 feet for species) x 3 feet wide
ha: upright, compact, mound with age, much neater than hybrid species as typical. Dirr says
ha: it may not throw out long shoots as readily as 'Edward Goucher'
lc: dark glossy green
fc: white
fs: similar to A. x grandiflora
ha: low spreading compared to larger globose typical clone
or: found by John Creech in Glenn Dale, MD possibly a sister seedling 'Edward Goucher' but we
or: do not believe it to be a hybrid. If it is a hybrid is much closer to A. x grandiflora.
eval: Dirr says it has great similarity to 'Edward Goucher' as far commercial use in considered.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 2
so: [Spring Meadow](#)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Kaleidoscope' (11/5)
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide - smaller than most other variegates
ha: dwarf, mounded as parent 'Little Richard'
lc: bright yellow margins with light green centers, later gold with green center, new growth very
lc: rich pink shades, more pink colors than 'Sunrise' for example. It is clearly a tricolored plant.
afc: gold, orange, and red shades
or: Randy Lindsey, Panoramic Farms, NC as 'Little Richard' sport
in: US trade 2005.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Little Gem'
ha: compact
or: US

Abelia x grandiflora 'Little Richard'
ht: 2.5-3.0 ft. tall x slight wider - shorter than 'Sherwood' to date
ha: denser than 'Sherwood'
lc: dark glossy green
fc: white
fq: very floriferous

or: Richard Currin as sport of 'Sherwood'
so: [source \(Roslyn Nursery\)](#)
eval: a good variegated sport of this is 'Kaleidoscope'
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 2

Abelia x grandiflora 'Mardi Gras' (3/4)
lc: margined white, new growth pinkish
or: Rick Crowder
so, in: Planthaven.com (online catalog spring 2004)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Mei-fu-hana-tsukubane-utsugi'
lc: darker green with bright yellow margins all summer, also blotched yellow.
ha: dwarf yet strong growing
rai: should be compared to 'Frances Mason' which is probably taller
or: irradiated 'Hanazono-tsukubane-utsugi' clone by H. Suda in 1976

Abelia x grandiflora 'Nana' = 'Sherwood'

Abelia x grandiflora 'Nanna' DAFO® SERIES
ht: 50cm
ns, id: may be 'Nana' but a registered TM is provided.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Prostrate White' ('Prostrata')
ha: 1m tall x 1.5m wide (Barnes), younger plants commonly 18-24 in. tall in the US landscape
ha: spreading but not dwarf or low.
lc: red new growth, showy
afc: often dark reddish-purple to reddish-bronze, showy
ld: tending to be more deciduous, even in California
pat: US #1431 in 1955 to Delvin D. Abbott
ns: the plant was patented under 'Prostrate White' and published in the US patent registers as such.
ns: Therefore this name should stand today with priority over 'Prostrata'.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Really Pink' (12/99)
fc: bright clear pink becoming lighter with age, staying medium pink
or: Sabuco
ch: cold hardy to -10 to -15 deg. F.
li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Rose Creek' (2/01)
ha: dense, very compact. Like most Abelias pruning out hyper-vigorous shoots is recommended.
ha: slighter wider than tall based on photo linked below.
ll: "small" - appear reduced in size from photos
lc: dark glossy green becoming purple-green in cold weather
fc: white with red calyx. The rose-red calyx is quite showy even after flowers are mostly gone. It
fc: shows rich colors into fall in plants we have seen.
fd: 0.5 in. long
fq: very floriferous up to 50% of surface
or: open-pollinated A. chinensis from Dirr's breeding program. Named by Mark Griffithith
or: of Watkinsville GA USA for Rose Creek of Oconee County GA USA
in: Mike Dirr 2001
lu: container, low hedge, mass plantings, mixed borders.
photo: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Sherwoodii' ('Sherwood', 'Nana')
ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: compact, dense, sometimes reverting to a vigorous variant which must be removed.
fc: blush pink, appearing white, a medium pink calyx - not as bright a pink as the modern Dirr hybrids.
fd: smaller than hybrid species typical but in scale to the smaller plant
ll: smaller than hybrid species typical
id: it does not belong to A. zanderi according to Barnes but is sometimes listed under that species.
ns: it has sometimes been said the name must be vernacular, lacking publication before 1959. However

ns: in the AAN Proceedings it was published as 'Sherwoodi'. Nomenclatural practice and the code allows us to accept this Latin name and correct it with a second letter i.
li: American Assoc. Nurseryman Proceedings 1949: 123 (as 'Sherwoodi')
eval: 'Little Richard' seems like a better plant

Abelia x grandiflora 'Short and Sweet'
ha: compact as parent 'Compacta'
in: MacLeans Ridges, NSW, Aust. c. 1999
li: Pearce, R. 2001. Plant Varieties Journal 14(1): 15-16.

Abelia x grandiflora SILVER ANNIVERSARY^{PVR} 'Panache' ('Panash')
ht: 2 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: compact, spreading mound much as parent 'Prostrate White' ('Prostrata')
st: reddish, showy in contrast to the chimera
lc: margined a clean white to cream. It never light yellow in chimera as HOPLEYS and 'Sunrise'
id: similar to CONFETTI according to Barnes
in: Lynash Nurseries UK to British trade
in, so: [Spring Meadow Nurseries](#) (online catalog 2005), first intro. to US trade 2005
or: MInier Nurseries, France as sport of 'Prostrate White' ('Prostrata')
eval: one of the better variegated clones as a sport of an already proven, compact clone. Like CONFETTI (a sport of 'Sherwoodii') it carries the qualities of the parent clone.

Abelia x grandiflora 'Snowdrift' (7/99)
so: www.esveld.nl

Abelia x grandiflora 'Sunrise'
ht: 4 ft. tall when 5 ft. wide
ha: dense and mounding
lc: bright wide light yellow margins with occasional streaks longitudinally
lc: into the center of the blade. Leaf is 30-55% yellow in many
lc: cases. New growth reddish but not a tricolor. Reversions occur but not in great numbers.
lc: in winter mounts there are some pink and red tints and the margins are creamier and less yellow.
or: branch sport at Taylor's Nur. of Raleigh NC from species.
pat: US# 9968. Royalties support the Raulston Arboretum of North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh NC USA
eval: plant we have seen in Raleigh NC are more stable and uniform in margination than
eval: 'Francis Mason'. There is some indication it may flower better too. It is stronger and better than
eval: than CONFETTI though of a decidedly more gold coloration. It is larger and less pink in new growth
eval: than the much newer 'Kaleidoscope'.
so: - [source \(Niche Gardens\)](#)

Abelia x grandiflora 'Variegata' = 'Francis Mason'

Abelia x grandiflora 'White Marvel' (9/02)
ht: 60-90cm
st: pinkish
lc: new growth white, cream, or light yellow, becoming margined yellowish-green, finally margined bright
lc: yellow. Differs from 'Francis Mason' (we believe) in the color of the new growth.
lt: blades thick.
fc: white
fd; 1.0 x 1.5cm
or: Katsuya Sakaue before 2002 as sport of 'Francis Mason'
pat: US PPAF 6/13/02

Abelia 'Lavender Mist' (A. 'Edward Goucher' x A. chinensis) (9/6)
ht: 63 in. tall
ha: dense, compact, slightly spreading
fq: very floriferous
fc: corolla lavender
ff: scented
ht: two very long bloom periods
lc: greyish-green, a unique color in the genus

afc: fall and winter colors dark red to purple
ch: 6
or: Dr. Carol Robacker, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA USA as hybrid
in: Univ. Georgia 2006

Abelia mosanensis BRIDAL BOUQUET 'Monia'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: upright
fc: white
fq: abundant flowers
fs: campanulate (bell-shaped)
bt: May, June (CA)
lc: glossy bright green
afc: "fiery" red orange shades
or: Kordes Nur. Germany
in: Monrovia Nur. to US trade 2000
ch: USDA 6
so: your local Monrovia Nur. vendor

Abelia parvifolia 'Bumble Bee' (7/99)(A. schumannii 'Bumble Bee', A. longituba 'Bumble Bee')

ht: 3 ft. or perhaps taller
ft: long campanulate (bell-shaped) to tubular flowers
fc: light lavender-pink
or: Europe
ch: USDA 7?
so: Spring Meadow

Abelia 'Pleasant Surprise'

li: HortScience 2003: 38(6) 1300.

Abelia 'Plum Surprise' (A. 'Edward Goucher' x 'Francis Mason') (9/6)

ht: 36 in.
ha: weeping-spreading, a very fine-textured mound
lc: reddish new growth, yellowish-green with red tints, more green by summer
afc: reddish-purple tints with green leaves inside canopy
ld: evergreen
fc: blush
fq: light to sparse flowering - foliage and habit are the key here.
or: Dr. Carol Robacker, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA USA as hybrid
in: Univ. Georgia 2006

Abelia 'Prostrate White' = A. x grandiflora 'Prostrate White'

Abelia 'Raspberry Profusion' (A. 'Edward Goucher' x A. chinensis) (9/6)

ht: 57 in.
ha: dense
fc: corolla pink with bright red sepals adding to the extended ornamental period
fq: very floriferous, covering most of the foliage mass in colorful sepals
bt: early season
ff: well scented
or: Dr. Carol Robacker, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA USA as hybrid
in: Univ. Georgia 2006

Abelia serrata var. buchwaldii (Graeb.) Nakai

fd: corolla to 3cm long

Abelia serrata f. sanguinea Sugimoto

fc: corolla pink

Abelia schumannii 'Saxon Gold'

in: Stone Cross Garden Centre, Sussex, UK 2003 and listed

in: in the 2003-4 RHS PLANT FINDER for the first time
ns: probably as cultivar of *A. parvifolia*

Abelia spathulata f. *colorata* (Hara & Kurosawa) Hara
fc: corolla rose-red

Abelia spathulata var. *sanguinea* Makino
fc: corolla red, showy
geo: Kanto and Chubu, central Honshu, Japan

Abelia spathulata [white mottled]
lc: mottled white
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Abelia spathulata [yellow margined]
lc: margined yellow
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Abelia zanderi = *A. dielsii*

ABELIOPHYLLUM

Abeliophyllum distichum 'Pink Star'
ns, lsp: a listed name from Univ. Brit. Col. Bot. Gard. c. 1998

'*Abeliophyllum distichum* Roseum Group ('Roseum')
fc: corolla rose-pink
ns: we follow the RHS PLANT FINDER and Hillier & Coombes (2002) in using the group. It
ns: apparently not a monoclonal cultivar.

ABIES

The genus *Abies* may be the next spruce. Once one has their fill of resemblant dwarf, mounded to subglobose *Picea* in both blue and green choices, the charms of these silver-backed leaves contrasting to darkest jade, twisted or in hairbrush fashion, provide endless appeal in the modern garden. There is no silver more sterling nor precious than white firs against a blue sky or dark evergreen background. Their glowing cones too are remarkable, often obtainable in very young plants in a choice of semiprecious colors. And there is nothing more majestic in any garden than a green towering fir at a century old - so plant one tomorrow for the future. And be sure to allow their lower limbs to cascade and form skirts and wandering sweeps as The Creator intended. And there is no more lovely scent in all the woody plant world than the citrusy-balsam scent that some of these species provide. Are pines and spruce boring us now? We now have fir species that handle very hot, even humid climates and exploitation of their witches brooms, seedlings, and cultivariant creepers has begun. The best in Christmas tree genetics and tissue culture science has been applied to this genus and that is good for ornamental horticulture too. Truly fine, refined firs are with us already and yet more will be coming along if we just seek them out.

ABIES ALBA

Abies alba 'Aargan'

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2003), name only

Abies alba var. acutifolia Turrill = A. x borisii-regis

Abies alba alpina Svoboda

ns: a old dubious name. Unclear synonymy.

Abies alba 'Apennina'

ns: a listed name based in Svoboda. It is in the trade in 2003. Description needed.

Abies alba 'Aurea' ('Auricoma')

lc: leaves both yellow and green, reverting often.

Abies alba 'Aureovariegata' (A. pectinata aureovariegata Senec.)

lc: variegated yellow

ns: it may well be 'Aurea' but not all experts agree.

Abies alba 'Bad Wildungen'

ns, id: listed name with Horstmann Naamslijst 1978

Abies alba 'Badenweiler'

ha: dwarf, spreading nest-formed

ns, id: some growers list 'Schwarzwald' as a synonym while

ns, id: list them separately. Research continues.

Abies alba 'Barabit's Spreader'

ha: globose-spreading, 2-4 in. growth a year

ll: smaller needle

or: Barabits Nursery, Hungary

Abies alba 'Barabit's Star' ('Barabit's Spreader?') (9/5)

ha: spreading, much slower

lc: dark green

or: Barabits Nursery, Hungary c. 1980

Abies alba 'Boesger Pyramid'

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: dark green

so, in: www.arrowhead-alpines.com (online catalog 2006)

Abies alba 'Brevifolia'

ha: dwarf

lw, ll: needles shorter, wider

Abies alba 'Bystricka'

ha: miniature

Abies alba var. bulgarica Svoboda = A. x borisii-regis

Abies alba 'Candicans'

lc: whitish

id, ns, in: known to Masters in 1892. Not known today.

Abies alba 'Cinerea'

lc: greyish

in: Europe before 1835

Abies alba 'Columnaris'

ha: narrower, columnar, branchlets of equal length and shorter than typical

ll: needles slightly shorter than species typical

eval: 'Pyramidalis' is wider but has been more popular over the decades

Abies alba 'Compacta' ('Nana Compacta')

ha: dwarf, globose, dense, wider than tall

lc: glossy dark green, glossier than most clones

in: Parsons Nursery, Flushing, NY 1887. One of the first named American firs.

Abies alba 'Cree's Blue'

lc: apparently bluish

or: Cree Nurseries, Colebrook NH USA before 1987

Abies alba 'Elegans'

ha: dwarf, compact, shrubby

ll: shorter

la: somewhat bifid

so: thought to be lost to cultivation

Abies alba 'Fastigiata'

ha: narrowly pyramidal to columnar, branches dense and slender, said to be the outline of a lombardy poplar in time

ll: shorter than typical

Abies alba f. *flabellata* Beiss.

ha: spreading, branches distichous

ns: given the botanical form rank as it was never cultivated

Abies alba 'Gelbunt'

lc: yellowish

in: known to Horstmann in 1978

Abies alba 'Glauca' = *A. glauca* 'Caerulea'

Abies alba 'Globosa'

ns: a listed name from the US trade 1980's. Not legitimate.

Abies alba 'Green Spiral'

ht: 20-30 ft. tall

ha: vigorous, semi-pendulous and spiraled to lightly contorted.

lc: glossy rich green

or: Secret Arboretum OH USA received in 1916 from Biltmore Nur. NC USA as 'Tortuosa'

id: true 'Tortuosa' is slow to dwarf and more erect

Abies alba 'Hochstucklii' provisional illegitimate Latin name

ns, id: a listed name with www.nurgapuukool.ee (online catalog 2007)

Abies alba 'Ibereg' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies alba 'Irramosa' (var. *virgata* f. *irraomosa*)

ha: "trunk without branches" (denOuden & Boom 1965), dense foliage

Abies alba 'King's Dwarf'

ha: dense, conical to columnar, slower

lc: medium to light green leaf

in: King and Paton Nursery

li: Welch and Haddow (1993)

Abies alba 'Kladsko' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies alba 'Leioclada' = *A. nordmanniana* 'L.'

Abies alba 'Massonii'

ha: needles radially born, resembling *A. pinsapo*

Abies alba 'Metensis'

ha: fastigate, that is, much more narrow

or: Metz, France before 1846 when publ. by Seneclauze

Abies alba f. *microcarpa* Nelson

frd: female cones smaller than species typical

Abies alba 'Microphylla'

ha: dwarf, dense, branches short and thin

bud: red, resinous, smaller

lw: needles thinner

Abies alba minor Masters

ns: a doubtful old name, perhaps for a dwarf or smaller version

Abies alba minima = *Picea glauca* 'Minima'

Abies alba 'Mlada Boleslaw'

ha: dwarf, shrubby

in: Horstmann Nursery, Germany 1992, known since 1980's

Abies alba 'Nana'

ht: 2m tall

ha: dwarf, shrubby, compact, often irregular, can resemble *A. balsamea* 'Nana'

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) consider Loudon's use of this name to

ns, id: be referable to *P. glauca* 'Nana'

Abies alba 'Nana Globosa'

ha: globose, dwarf, probably a clone of 'Nana' type with more regular foliage

Abies alba 'Pancake' (9/5)

ht: 24 in. tall x 24 in. wide or wider in time

ha: low spreading, fat as a pancake

or: Holden Arboretum, presumably a cultivar

in, so: [Girard Nurseries](http://GirardNurseries.com) (online catalog 2005)

Abies alba *parsonii* Mattfeld

ns, id: a old listed name, presumably tracing to Parsons Nursery NY USA which grew many conifers.

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) state it is no longer distinguished in the species. I have some

ns, id: intuition (no evidence) that it refers to Parson's named clone known as 'Compacta'.

Abies alba 'Pendula'

ht: 10-15m tall

ha: upright, pendulous, all limbs drooping or hanging down. Plants are slow at first but later can dominate a landscape.

eval: one of the best green weeping firs around. 'Green Spiral' is a variant of it and also very showy.

lsp: amongst fine specimens in old collections worldwide there are good oldies at Morris Arboretum and two very impressive

lsp: giants at Gettysburg National Cemetery in PA. The later tower over cannons and near sacred tombstones,

lsp: making for a very impressive presentation.

Abies alba 'Pendula Gracilis'

ha: as 'Pendula' but limbs longer and drooping more

Abies alba polonica Svobosa

ns: a named variant, somewhat doubtful in scope.

Abies alba 'Prostrata' = 'Nana' or 'Tortuosa' or perhaps a spreading cultivar

Abies alba pumila Beiss.

ns, id: a name from Beissner 1989 but never associated with anything grown this or last century.

Abies alba 'Pygmy'

ha: dwarf, globose

in: Linnsen 1990

Abies alba 'Pyramidalis'

ht: 7-10m

ha: columnar at first, later pyramidal, often much wider at the base, branches distinctly

ha: erect at 30-45 deg. and shorter. Conical in many years.

lc: glossy dark green

Abies alba f. *recurva* Senec.

ha: branches recurved and semi-pendulous

Abies alba 'Scarabantia'

ha: dwarf, shrubby

in: Horstmann Nursery, Germany 1983

Abies alba spinescens Beck

ns: a old listed name, not established nor clear.

Abies alba 'Schwarzwald'

ha: dense, dwarf, from witches broom

ll: shorter needles

in, or: Horstmann Nursery, Germany, obtained from boom at Badenweiler in Schwarzwald

Abies alba 'Stricta'

ha: conical, thickly branches, a bit wider and less upright than 'Pyramidalis'

Abies alba 'Tenuifolia'

lt: needles thin, tender

Abies alba 'Tenuiorifolia'

ll, lw: needles larger and thinner than typical

frd: female cones to 30cm long

ns: it is distinct from 'Tenuifolia'

Abies alba 'Tortuosa'

ha: dwarf to compact, branches twisted and usually ascending

lc: glossy dark green

ns, id: a plant once sold under this name in the US is now 'Green Spiral'

Abies alba 'Umbraculifera'

ha: umbrella-shaped, branches thicker and shorter, arching and spreading overall

Abies alba 'Variegata'

lc: faintly marked white

lt: needles often unequal in size or shape

Abies alba 'Virgata'

ha: branches elongated, narrow, and scarcely branched, needles along the main branches at first, some limbs hanging down

ABIES AMABILIS

Abies amabilis 'Compacta'

ha: dwarf, compact at first, later a small tree

or: Parsons Nursery, NY before 1923 when Hornibrook described it

Abies amabilis 'Spreading Star' ('Blijdenstein', 'Procumbens')

ha: spreading ground cover

gr: 4-8 in. per year

ht: 3 ft. tall in 50 yrs

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies amabilis 'Hoyt' ('Hoyt HB' provisional name)

ha: dwarf, globose

lc: very silver

or: found in Portland OR

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

ABIES X ARNOLDIANA (A. KOREANA X A. VEITCHII)

Abies x arnoldiana 'Barney'

ha: dwarf, flattish-mound with age

or: Poulsen Nursery, Denmark c. 1983 as hybrid

Abies x arnoldiana 'Cyrille' (11/6)

ns, id: a recently listed name from Europe

Abies x arnoldiana 'Graciosa'

fr: female strobili grey to yellow or brown

ns: likely not valid in Latin form

Abies x arnoldiana 'Poulsen'

in, or: Poulsen Nursery c. 1983, as an original cross

Abie x arnoldiana 'Violet'

fr: female strobili brownish-violet

ABIES BALSAMEA

Abies balsamea 'Albicans' ('Albida?')

ha: dwarf

lc: new growth white

or: Seneclauze, France found as mutation before 1868

so: likely lost

Abies balsamea 'Andover'

ha: low, spreading, very slow dwarf

or: W.A. Smith found near Andover, NY USA 1957

ns: named by B. Harkness 1959. Welch and Haddow (1993)

ns: suggest it may be just from a damaged plant.

Abies balsamea 'Angusta' ('Angustata')

ha: more narrowly pyramidal, branches shorter. denser

ll: 6-14mm - overall shorter

or, ns: named by Rehder in 1928. Not cultivated now.

Abies balsamea 'Argentea' ('Argentifolia')

lc: needles more glaucous silvery to white, resembling *A. procera* for effect

Abies balsamea var. *phanerolepis* 'Bear Swamp'

ns: a listed clonal name under this variety.

Abies balsamea 'Ben Blackburn'

ns, id: a name once listed with Gotelli Coll. Not reported there or elsewhere today.

Abies balsamea var. *brachylepis* = var. *phanerolepis*

Abies balsamea 'Bruces Variegated' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies balsamea 'Coerulea'

ha: pyramidal, branches short

lt: distinct 2-ranked

lc: dark green above, very silvery-white below

or: France before 1867

Abies balsamea 'Coerulescens' ('Glauca?')

ha: vigorous, dense

ll: 6-10mm long - shorter

lc: bright blue due to bluish stomatic banding

or: Seneclauze, France c. 1865

Abies balsamea 'Columnaris' ('Pyramidalis')

ha: columnar, branches shorter, more erect, vigorous

or: Frahm's Nursery, Elmsborn, Germany before 1903

Abies balsamea 'Compacta'

ha: dwarf?

ns: listed by Meyer 1914 but not described to our knowledge.

Abies balsamea *compacta* *nana*

ns, id: a name of unclear origin, possibly from France

Abies balsamea 'Cook's Blue' ('Cook's Blue Improved' invalid)

ns: a listed name, presumably a more glaucous or banded clone.

Abies balsamea 'Cuprona Jewel'

ns: a listed name 2005. Description needed.

Abies balsamea 'Cree's Blue'

lc: rich silvery-blue

or: Leighton Cree, Colebrook, NH USA found in Christmas tree plantation c. 1991

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 2

Abies balsamea 'Denudata'

ha: upright, lacking the normal number of branches, thus very sparse

or: Cochet, France before 1860

Abies balsamea 'Elegans'

ha: dense, branches shorter

ll: 8-10mm - shorter

lt: foliage radially borne

or: Seneclauze, France before 1868

so: thought to be lost

Abies balsamea 'Eugene Gold'

ha: spreading at first, more upright with age, slow, 2-4 in. growth a year

lc: bright yellow

or: Greg Williams, VT USA as sport

so: Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2005)

Abies balsamea 'Fastigiata' provisional name

ns, id: traced to H.J. van de Larr's 1986 Naamlisjt. Not valid in Latin form.

Abies balsamea 'Globosa' = 'Nana' or in some cases A. concolor 'Green Globe'

Abies balsamea f. hudsonia (Jacques) Fern. & Weatherby (nana hort. in part not true 'Nana')

ht: 12-24 in. x wider

ha: prostrate, low-spreading, dwarf

ll: 0.5 in. - much shorter

lt: pectinate foliage. denOuden & Boom (1965) says that true 'Nana' is radial.

frq: female strobili not appearing in cultivation

ns: the name Hudsonia Group has been applied to the cultivated clones. The trade uses many

ns: versions of the name including Hudsonica, Hudsoniana, and Hudsoni.

or: geo: White Mts., New Hampshire, USA, one clone or two is cultivated

Abies balsamea 'Jamy' ('Jamie?')

ha: miniature, globose, bun-shaped

Abies balsamea 'Kiwi' (2/7)

ha: dwarf, suglobose

lc: bluish-green

Abies balsamea 'Klein's Nest'

ha: dwarf, nest-shaped

ns, id: almost certainly the clone widely listed under A. fraseri. Affinity there has been

ns, id: questioned.

Abies balsamea 'Krause'

ha: dwarf, globose, very dense

in: Joel Spingarm, NY USA c. 1972

or: L.A Krause, Gillette, WI usa

Abies balsamea 'Larrys Weeping'

ha: weeping

or: Larry Stanley OR USA

Abies balsamea 'Le Feber' ('Lefeber')

ha: dwarf

lc: yellowish-green, bronzed to brown in winter

or: Le Feber Nurseries, Boskoop before 1993

Abies balsamea 'Little Carleigh' (2/7)

ha: miniature, just 2cm growth a year

Abies balsamea 'Longifolia'

ha: vigorous, branches erect

ll, lw: longer, narrower than species typical, somewhat like *A. fraseri* for effect

or: J. Booth & Sons, Germany sent to Lawson Nur. c. 1836

Abies balsamea 'Lutescens'

lc: new growth light yellow, later yellowish-green

or: Trial Garden, Diedorf, Germany before 1903

Abies balsamea 'Macrocarpa' (var. *macrocarpa* Sarg.)

ha: more persistent branches per one report

frd: female strobili slightly larger to 4.5 in.

ll: longer than species typical

eval, in, or: John Wilcox found near Omro, WI USA in 1866, introduced to trade by him

eval, in, or: c. 1844. Jacobson (1996) states it was considered a superior ornamental

eval, in, or: form and not just a botanical wonder until the 1920's. It was

eval, in, or: seed-raised and not cloned at that time. It was also offered by Waukegan Nurseries

eval, in, or: in the midwest.

ns, id: most botanists lump the Sargent variety into the species' normal range today. Given that it

ns, id: had superior branch retention and longer needles, we must keep it open

ns, id: as a historical horticultural entity, even if not a good botanical one. It may have

ns, id: been regarded as a nursery seed strain just as many superior Christmas tree strains

ns, id: are perpetuated today for their ornamental merits in various conifer genera. It has

ns, id: also been regarded as a transitional phase to *A. lasiocarpa* by some. From a

ns, id: horticultural viewpoint, the epithet and cone size are purely academic. It is the

ns, id: other traits and merits of the strain that must be appreciated.

Abies balsamea 'Marginata'

lc: new growth with yellow margins to blades

or: Petrowskaja Academy, Moscow c. 1894, known to Schroder.

Abies balsamea 'Nana' ('Globosa' in part, *globosa nana*, *hemispherica*?)

ha: dwarf, spreading to subglobose, very dense, mounded and flat-topped with age, growth under 2 inches a year

lt: foliage radially borne unlike the true *f. hudsonia* with pectinate positions.

Abies balsamea 'Nudicaulis'

ha: vigorous, lacking branching in whor or part

lt: needles dense, appressed, and thicker

or: Leroy, France before 1867

Abies balsamea 'Old Ridge'

ha: slow

lc: creamy-yellow

or: Old Ridge Nursery, New Brunswick, GA USA as seedling

so: Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2005)

Abies balsamea 'Pat' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies balsamea paucifolia Sudworth

ns: listed by Sudworth in 1927. It is not around today. Possibly 'Nudicaulis'

Abies balsamea 'Pederson's Globose'

ha: presumed to be globose, dwarf - not seen or confirmed

li; Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. Guide to Orn. Plt. Cultivars. Taxonomic Comp. Res. p. 2 (name only)

Abies balsamea var. *phanerolepis* Fern. (*A. x phanerolepis*)

frq: female strobili smaller than var. *balsamea*, about 0.75-2.5 in.

frt: female strobili with bracts longer than scale, exerted, and projecting - shorter or about 2/3 in typical
frt: variety balsamea, very rarely exerted there.

ns, id: it has been considered a variety of *A. fraseri* as well as a hybrid to it. Both
ns, id: theories are now considered unlikely. Large bracted mutations or strains
ns, id: occur in many conifer species so this is not surprising from a species with
ns, id: such wide distribution. Those considering it a hybrid to *A. fraseri* now use the name
ns, id: *A. x phanerolepis*. How the two species hybridized in Canada is very hardy to explain but
ns, id: Virginia or West Virginia crosses are possible in THEORY. Catherine Clark studied chloroplast
ns, id: microsatellites and considered it a "divergent" balsam and not a hybrid. Roy Clarkson (see
ns, id: *Taxon* 19(5) 720-7) in 1970 also confirmed this taxon is not a hybrid. J.F. Robinson in 1969
ns, id: (*Appal. For. Sci.* 15(3): 238-245) says the hybrid theory is "not generally upheld". Other
ns, id: scholars give it other status including "special ecotype". It might be a "protospecies", a nearly
ns, id: diverged, stable taxon almost worthy of species status but not yet as separate as species
ns, id: often are. Where do we park protospecies until a few centuries more divergence? Variety!
geo: Quebec and Newfoundland

Abies balsamea 'Piccolo'

ht: 40cm
ha: dwarf, globose, larger than 'Nana' of the same age, 1 inch growth a year
lc: dark green
in: Erwin Carstens, Nursery 1987. Coenosium Gardens 2002 or before to US

Abies balsamea 'Prostrata'

ha: prostrate, dense at times but can be open, mat-forming. Young plants may be bun-shaped at first.
lt: foliage pectinate
ns: two clones are thought to have existed under this name, one perhaps lost now.
or: Europe, perhaps France before 1850, probably a variant from *f. hudsonia*

Abies balsamea 'Quinton Spreader'

ha: low, spreading
or: Canada
in: US trade c. 2001 by Arrowhead Alpines for one. Ed Cope lists it in 1986.

Abies balsamea 'R. Stevens' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies balsamea 'Renswoude'

ns: a listed name with Kenwith Nur. 2005.

Abies balsamea 'Treehaven Dwarf'

ha: upright, dwarf
or: Don Hilager, Treehaven Nursery, NY USA
in, so: www.porterhowse.com (online catalog 2007)

Abies balsamea 'Tyler Blue'

lc: rich silvery-blue
or: George Tyler NH USA, found in Christmas tree plantation. It was
or: later propagated by Greg Williams and subsequently other growers
or: including Gee Farms.
ns, id: we have seen the word "seedlings" placed after this name, so perhaps
ns, id: the one lovely, pure clone has already been corrupted.

Abies balsamea 'Variegata' (*argenteovariegata*)

lc: mottled or marked white
or: Europe before 1855.

Abies balsamea 'Verkade's Prostrate' ('Verkade's Spreader?')

ha: procumbent, slow, spreading, just 25-30cm growth a year
lc: dark green
or: Verkade Nurseries 1984 Catalog
li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. Guide to Orn. Plt. Cultivars. Taxonomic Comp. Res. p. 2

Abies balsamea *versicolor*
ns: listed by Sudworth in 1927. It is not found today. Probably just 'Variegata'

Abies balsamea 'Weeping Larry'
so: [Stanley and Sons](#) (online catalog 2005)

Abies balsamea 'Wolcott Pond' (2/7)
ht: 30 in. tall x 18 in. wide (10 years)
ha: densely pyramidal, from witches broom
or: Sue Milliken and Greg Williams found in Wolcott VT USA

Abies balsamea 'Yellow Tips (GW)' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies x bornmuelleriana 'Archer'
ha: lower, possibly dwarf, spreading
in: Kenwith Nurseries, Devon, UK 1991
li: Welch and Haddow (1993)

Abies x bornmuelleriana 'Barney' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies x bornmuelleriana 'Franke'
ha: flat-topped, globose bun
lc: rich green
or: Ken Franke found in Christmas Tree plot in OR USA
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies chensiensis 'Prostrata' provisional name
ha: low, spreading
in: Arrowhead Alpines c. 2006 to US trade

Abies chinensis [extreme dark green]
lc: rich dark green, keeping the color in winter too
in: Arrowhead Alpines 2006 to US trade, doubtful species name,
in: perhaps an error for *A. chensiensis*.

Abies chinensis 'Prostrata Glauca'
ha: low, spreading
lc: blue
in: Arrowhead Alpines 2006, a doubtful species name.

ABIES CEPHALONICA

Abies cephalonica 'Acicularis'
ll, lw: needles 5-10mm long x 0.5-1.0mm wide, much thinner and shorter than species typical
so: probably lost to cultivation. It had little ornamental merit.

Abies cephalonica *arcadica* Henkel & Hocht. = var. *cephalonica*

Abies cephalonica 'Aurea' ('Aureovariegata')

lc: new growth bright golden-yellow. One of the prettier golden firs.

Abies cephalonica 'Barabit's Gold'

lc: yellow

or: Barabit's Nursery c. 1992

Abies cephalonica 'Bentham's Blue'

ns: a listed name, presumably for a more glaucous selection.

Abies cephalonica var. *graeca* (Fraas) Lui (var. *apollinus* (Link) Beiss., *Abies equi-trojani* Ascherson & Sintenis

ha: denser foliage than var. *cephalonica*, at least as widely cultivated in Europe and the US

la: more obtuse, less acute than var. *cephalonica*

lt: needles thicker, denser on the upper side of twigs and more pointed forward than var. *cephalonica*

frt: strobili scales and bracts closer to *A. nordmanniana*, that is, exerted and much reflected

ch: more cold hardy than var. *cephalonica* as typical, being a favorite of nurseryman in colder regions

geo: Greece to West Turkey, originally known from Mt. Parnassus

ns: not all botanists consider this a worthy and distinct taxon while others have assigned

ns: it specific rank. It is somewhat intermediate to *A. nordmanniana* but is not thought

ns: to be a hybrid to it. Those experts which assign it a rank of species have often considered it

ns: just an intermediate that did not speciate to the extremes of either *A. cephalonica* or *A. nordmanniana*. Because this variety does

ns: show numerous intermediates to var. *cephalonica* (typical *A. cephalonica*) it perhaps best placed here. It should be noted that

ns: Lui's new combination of 1971 is based on Fraas' name *A. pectinata* var. *graeca* of 1845. This epithet var. *graeca* thus predates

ns: Lindley and Gorden's 1850 use of var. *apollinus*. Both the RHS checklist and Jacobsen (1998) accept var. *graeca* as the best name.

ns: At the species level the name *equi-trojani* would have priority. Some use of the name *A. apollinis* (ie. Bornmueller) is actually

ns: referable to *A. bornmuelleriana*, another related species.

Abies cephalonica 'Gregs Broom'

ha: from witchesbroom

in: Kenwith Nursery UK c. 2001

Abies cephalonica 'Hunnewell' ('Hunnewell Broom', 'W.B. Hunnewell?')

ha: dwarf, 2 inches growth a year, globose in time

or: witches broom

in: Coenosium Gardens c. 2001

Abies cephalonica 'Latifolia'

lw: needles wider than species and somewhat sparser.

Abies cephalonica 'Meyer's Dwarf' ('Nana')

ha: dwarf, slower, globose to flat-topped mound in time, usually without a leader

ll: 8-15mm shorter than species typical

Abies cephalonica *panachacia* = var. *cephalonica*

Abies cephalonica *parnassica* = var. *graeca*

Abies cephalonica 'Pyramidalis' (*pyramidalis* Zederbaur)

ha: pyramidal

so: unknown in the modern trade (2003)

Abies cephalonica var. *reginae-amaliae* = var. *cephalonica*

Abies cephalonica 'Robusta'

ha: strong, branches more erect and thick, spirally crown in time, decurving below, foliage more dense than many seedlings

Abies cephalonica 'Rubiginosa'

lv: new foliage darkly ferruginous at first, giving a dark reddish-brown color to new growth. This is the fir equivalent of the cinnamon hemlocks.

Abies cephalonica 'Submutica'

frt: female strobili more cylindrical and shorter (10-12cm long vs. species 12-18cm), apex more obtuse, bracts included (not exerted as species typical)

Abies cilicica 'Spring Grove'

ha: dwarf, witches broom

ABIES CONCOLOR

The following taxa are so widely confused, let's start our understanding of this species' variation with this helpful chart.

CHARACTER	var. concolor (species typical)	Lowiana Group (var. lowiana (Gord.) Lemm.)
Habit	usually dense, crown often rectangular, forked trunks more common	more open, often conical, less likely to have a forked trunk
Bark	darker brown, not highly corky	lighter brown, more corky
Needle position	brush-like, evenly dispersed and uniformly erect on tops of shoots	often v-shaped along branchlets, having a separation down the upper part of the shoots.
Geographic origin of garden plants	Numerous southwest to northwest US states, including CO, NM, and CA	Oregon to Sierra Nevada Mts., a more limited range

NOTE: Today most conifer taxonomists do not accept the validity of these two taxa are botanical varieties. Differences are certainly apparent in cultivated plants in Europe and the US under these two names. Wild plants are less clearly separated and do not meet the usual criteria for botanical varieties or subspecies. Other supposed differences in terms of branchlet color or cone color are considered unreliable. The above differences reflect cultivated plants and SOME wild plants. The RHS and others have adopted the Lowiana Group in place of var. lowiana. It is thus a strain or group of seedlings. One will still see plants in collections as botanical varieties and those plants in arboreta often can be separated by the traits above. This is another case of not knowing a wild population well enough and drawing early conclusions in literature from a rather incomplete and biased sample. This occurs in many conifer genera where we come to associate certain traits attributed to one tree or a few to an entire population, imagining them to be a solid, wild variety when in fact they are just genetic oddities and sometimes just random gifts.

Abies concolor 'Albospica'

lc: new growth whitish, later a normal gray-green

Abies concolor angustata

ns, id: another Sudworth name, as with many of his, a rename of something else.

Abies concolor 'Archer's Dwarf'

ha: miniature, globose to spreading, more conical with age in some examples

lc: more blue than species typical

ll: shorter

Abies concolor 'Argentea' ('Candicans', f. argentea)

lc: foliage more distinctly silvery or whitish

ns: this variant occurs occasionally in seedbeds.

eval: one of the most amazing of all silvery conifers, looking great against a blue sky.

eval: There is not one Picea pungens on earth this exact color nor of the same texture.

Abies concolor 'Aurea'

lc: new growth golden-yellow, later a more normal silvery-grey

Abies concolor 'Biella' ('Bella')

ha: dwarf

lc: rich blue color

or: Hungary c. 1990

Abies concolor 'Big Shot #14'

ha: upright, very compact

lc: blue

ll: smaller than species typical

or: Jerry Morris

ns: this is a provisional name

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies concolor 'Birthday Broom'

ha: miniature bun, very flat

ht: 6 in wide in 10 years

or: Rich Eyre found as witches broom on his birthday

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies concolor 'Blue Cloak'

ha: weeping with upright, strong leader and branches all downward

lc: blue

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2001)

Abies concolor 'Blue Spreader'

ns: a listed name, presumably more glaucous and wide-spreading

Abies concolor 'Brevifolia'

ll: needles shorter than species typical

Abies concolor 'Brady' (3/01)

ha: dwarf, from a broom

or: Jerry Morris

Abies concolor 'Bryce Canyon' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Butzii'

lt: needles distinctly directed forward

so: thought to be lost from cultivation.

Abies concolor 'Candicans' = 'Argentea' in part

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) regard it as a clone of *f. argentea*.

Abies concolor 'CC Broom' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor Cibola Group

ha: vigorous

lu: more drought resistant than most seed strains

or: selected from populations near Cibola NM USA

prop, ns, id: it is a high select seed strain and not a simple provenance

Abies concolor 'Clarence'

ns, id: a listed name from the US 1970's. Not reported now.

Abies concolor 'Compacta' ('Glauca Compacta', 'Violacea Compacta?')

ha: dwarf, compact, irregular at times

lc: needles more glaucous than species typical

lt: needles more stiff, sometimes falcate (sickle-shaped)

ll: 2.5-4.0cm - much shorter

eval: this is a good size of plant to enjoy the species in a smaller garden.

Abies concolor 'Conica'

ha: conical, dwarf, slower

lt: needles more horizontal than species typical, not curved as common in 'Compacta'

lc: blue-green, less glaucous than 'Compacta'

ll: 2.0-4.0cm - shorter

Abies concolor Lowiana Group 'Creamy'

ha: dwarf, globose, otherwise as Lowiana Group

lc: cream new growth

or, in: Gordon Haddow, Kenwith Nurseries c. 1991 when he registered it.

Abies concolor 'Cush' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Domschke'

ha: dwarf

gr: 1 in per year

or: eastern Europe

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2001)

Abies concolor 'Elkins Weeping'

ha: weeping

lc: dark green

or: H. Elkins as seedling

in: Spingarn Nursery, NY USA c. 1979

Abies concolor 'Ephriam' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Fagerhult' (3/02)

ha: vigorous, pendulous, cascading over rocks if allowed. Can staked to make a small pendulous tree.

lc: very blue

ll: longer needles than species typical

or: Fagerhult Nursery, Sweden before 1933

Abies concolor 'Falcata'

lt: needles almost all sickle-shaped or falcate

Abies concolor 'Fastigiata'

ha: columnar, branches shorter and more erect

Abies concolor 'Gable's Weeping'

ha: semi-pendulous, often just irregular and horizontal

Abies concolor 'Glauca' = Violacea Group, likely some plants of 'Argentea' get mixed up too

Abies concolor 'Glauca Compacta' = 'Compacta'

Abies concolor 'Glenmore'

ha: upright, conical

lc: rich light blue

Abies concolor 'Globosa'

ha: globose, dwarf, branches very short

lc: less distinctly glaucous compared to 'Compacta'

Abies concolor 'Green Globe'

ha: globose

lc: more green than many cultivars

Abies concolor 'Heard'

ns: a listed name from Arrowhead Alpines 2006.

Abies concolor 'Hexe' ('Hex')

ha: dwarf, spreading to mounded

lc: greyish-blue, quite glaucous

in: Horstmann Nursery, Germany c. 1977

Abies concolor 'Hillier's Dwarf'

ha: dwarf, spreading, from a witches broom

in: Gordon Haddow, Kenwith Nursery, 1986

Abies concolor 'Holman WB' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Husky Pup'

ha: conical, more flat-topped and mounded as young plants, sometimes irregular

lc: light grey-green

or: N. Sizoo, Seattle WA USA before 1975 when reg.

Abies concolor 'Igel' ('Horstmann Igel')

ha: extreme dwarf

so: Coenosium Gardens to US trade

Abies concolor 'Immaculate Conception' (3/01)

ha: oddly shaped broom

in: Arrowhead Alpines 2001

Abies concolor 'Kinky'

ha: oddly twisted with "unnatural knotted shapes"

in: Arrowhead Alpines 2006

Abies concolor 'Kings Gap' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Kohouts Fastigiata' (3/7)

ha: narrowly columnar

so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Abies concolor 'La Veta'

ha: dwarf

gr: 1 in. per year

or: Jerry Morris as witches broom

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2001)

Abies concolor 'Larata'

ns, id: a listed name with Suncrest Gardens, PA USA in 1993, name only.

Abies concolor Lincoln Group

ha: denser

dr: more root rot resistant

prop: seed strain

Abies concolor 'Little Globe'

ha: dwarf, globose

Abies concolor [longleaf selections]

ll: blades much longer

ns, id: this name appears in various places. Good clones must be named.

Abies concolor Lowiana Group (var. lowiana (Gord.) Lemm.)

id: see chart above.

Abies concolor 'Masonic Broom'

ha: miniature to dwarf, flat-topped, shrubby, dense, 1 in. growth a year

lc: bluish-grey

or: broom found at a Masonic Home in PA USA

in: Hillside Nursery

Abies concolor 'Mike Stearn' ('Mike Stern')

ha: globose, dwarf

lc: light blue

ll: shorter than species typical

in: Kenwith Nursery c. 2002

Abies concolor 'Mora'

ha: dwarf

gr: 0.75 in. per year

lc: rich blue

or: Jerry Morris found in NM near Mora Mexico as witches broom

so: catalog from www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies concolor 'Morton' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor nana

ns, id: invalid name for any dwarf clone. Go with named cultivars.

Abies concolor 'Olcott'

lsp: Morton Arboretum. Not reported elsewhere.

Abies concolor 'Olson' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Ostrov Nad Ohri'

ha: dwarf, globose

lc: light blue to bluish-grey
or: Czech Republic as broom

Abies concolor Lowiana Group 'Pendens'
ha: weeping
so: thought to be lost forever. It is not 'Pendula'.

Abies concolor 'Pendula'
ha: narrowly pendulous, branches drooping down

Abies concolor 'Perks' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Pigglemee'
ha: flat globe, more spreading than some dwarf clones
gr: 1 in./year
ll: 1.5cm - very short
lt: more curved needled
lc: light blue
so: [Coenosium Gardens](http://CoenosiumGardens.com) (website 2002)

Abies concolor 'Pineola Dwarf'
ha: slow, upright, semi-dwarf or slow at most, not a real dwarf
in: Don Smith, NJ USA before 1990

Abies concolor 'Potts Longneedle' (3/7)
lsp: a listed name from www.dawesarb.org (online inventory 2007)

Abies concolor 'Prostrata' provisional illegitimate name (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Pygmy' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Pyramidalis'
ns, id: questionable, invalid name, surely a more narrow selection.
ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) divid Lawson's use of the name
ns, id: in 1851 from Krussman's 1979 reference to a plant from Chicago.
ns, id: Neither are known today and can be studied.

Abies concolor 'Recurva'
lt: needles strongly recurved at first
lc: glaucous blue

Abies concolor Rio Grande Group
lc: bluish-green, more blue than some
ch: more cold hardy than species typical
or: a selected population from Rio Grande CO USA
prop, ns, id: it is a high select seed strain and not a simple provenance

Abies concolor 'Saint John' ('St. John') (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Schrammii'
lc: more intensely glaucous blue
lt: needles often forming a V-shape on each branchlet.

Abies concolor 'Scooter'
ha: dense dwarf

gr: 1.5 in. per year
lc: green
or: Jerry Morris found as broom east of Silver City NM
so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2001)

Abies concolor [select blue]
ns, id: invalid name for bluer seedlings, most part of 'Violacea' or 'Argentea' concepts.

Abies concolor 'Sherwood Blue'
ha: often open, a bit sparse at first
lc: rich frosty, silvery-blue, very much like 'Candicans'

Abies concolor 'Sidekick'
ha: compact, dwarf, 1 inch growth a year
lc: rich blue
or: Jerry Morris as witches broom

Abies concolor [silver blue]
ns, id: a similar invalid name as in "select blue" above

Abies concolor 'Strange Critter' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Strange Dude' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies concolor 'Swifts Silver'
lc: rich silver

Abies concolor 'Stanwood' ('Stanwood WB' invalid)
ha: compact, 1 inch growth a year
ll: shorter needles
lc: bluish-green
or: David Horst as broom in yard in Stanwood, IA USA 1995

Abies concolor 'Varia'
ns, id: Sudworth's 1927 name, not picked up elsewhere and not identifiable now.

Abies concolor Lowiana Group 'Variegata'
lc: variegated in some manner. Lost today.

Abies concolor 'Variegated Spacek' (3/7)
so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007), name only

Abies concolor Violacea Group ('Violacea', var. violacea (Murr.) Beiss., 'Glauca' in part, 'Atroviolacea', 'Purpurea')
lc: needles notably silvery-white, occurring sometimes in seedbeds
ns: this is best treated as a cultivar group. It is this species analog of Picea pungens 'Glauca'

Abies concolor Violacea Group 'Violacea Fastigiata' provisional name
ha: as the group by narrower
in, ns: known to Beissner in 1909. It should be renamed if found around today and valuable.

Abies concolor Violacea Group 'Violaceous Prostrate' ('Violacea Prostrata' illegitimate) NEW NAME
ha: low spreading
lc: light silvery-blue, as Violacea Group
or: cultivar of Violacea Group

Abies concolor 'Wattez Prostrate'
ha: spreading, cultivar version of 'Wattezii'

Abies concolor 'Wattezii'

lc: new growth light yellow, later cream colored. It looks sick unless large and well cared for.

eval: there are many nicer gold firs around.

Abies concolor 'Waukon'

ha: dwarf from witchesbroom

lc: bluish-green

or: Dennis Hermsen found broom at Waukon, IA USA

Abies concolor 'Wintergold' ('Winter Gold')

ha: conical, erect, moderate vigor

lc: gold in cold weather.

Abies concolor 'Wustemeyer'

ha: denser

lc: blue

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) trade to a Wittboldt-Muller in 1991.

ABIES DELAVAYI

Abies delavayi 'Buchanon'

ha: dwarf, leaves radially born

or: Hillier Nurseries before 1987

Abies delavayi 'Green Giant' (11/6)

ha: a stronger, more robust clone

lc: green

Abies delavayi 'Headfort' = A. fargesii 'H.'

Abies delavayi 'Major Neishe' ('Nana')

ha: dwarf to slower at first, later a larger plant

ll: 1.0-1.5cm long

or: Hillier Nurseries before 1897

Abies fargesii 'Headfort' ('Hereford')

ha: dwarf to slow

or: Hillier Nurseries found at Headfort, Co. Meath.

ABIES FIRMA

Abies firma 'Bedgebury'

ns, id: Germany before 1986. Possibly a cross to A. homolepis

Abies firma 'Pendula' provisional name

ha: weeping

ns, id: invalid in Latin form

Abies firma 'Sol'

in: Suncrest Gardens PA USA 1993, name only

Abies firma 'Tardina'

ns, id: traced to Mitchell 1972 from a tree at Borde Hill, Sussex. Not seen today.

Abies firma 'Variegata'

lc: marked or colored in some manner.

or: Japan

ABIES FRASERI

So often confused are the related species of *Abies fraseri* and *A. balsamea*, I feel compelled to set down a reliable separation of them using the best current evidence. I have used this chart in my consultancy work for many years and also with students.

CHARACTER STATE	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Mature female cone bracts	shorter than scales or very slightly exerted (extended) beyond scales, if exerted mostly flat and small	much exerted beyond scales and reflexed on these extensions. This is the classic ID tip and most reliable when coning material is available.
Stomatal rows either side of midrib on leaf below (leaf color)	4 - 8 per side, mostly 6-7	8 - 12 per side - more numerous (often resulting in a more sharp midrib and much whiter or silvery stomatal bands. It is a much prettier Christmas tree on this account)
Foliage aroma when crushed	rich, balsam scent, often strongly so.	less strong balsam scent. I have noticed some faint citrus notes in Christmas tree stock. I have been told that growers also spray cut Christmas trees with oils to give a marketing advantage - so use this trait carefully. Overall, this species has a fainter, more subtle aroma.

Leaf density	--	Some report this species is more densely foliated, that is, more leaves per unit of stem. This effect is likely the product of regular shearing on Christmas trees (which is all most people know) and these receiving much fertilization compared to wild Balsam firs. Among wild material no data is available to support this feature.
Female strobilus (cone) length	2.0 - 4.0 inches	1.5 - 2.5 (3.0) inches, often slightly smaller. May not be a useful trait in all cases as this species is often cultivated where not durable and on severe, tall mountains were it is much stressed by climate and pollution.
Landscape tolerance (USDA hardiness)	handles cold conditions better (USDA 3) but is less drought tolerant than <i>A. fraseri</i> . If using seed-raised plants, consult a good forestry nursery who can offer you the best strains and provenances for your climate.	Less cold hardy (USDA 4-5), but more tolerant of both drought and high elevations in southern US states.
Geography (states, regions)	From the central Appalachian mountains and to the north (middle VA and to northern US states and into Canada, including Labrador to Upper Yukon)	southern Appalachian mountains (VA, WV, TN, SC, NC) and to the south, often found on tall mountains (3000-6000 ft.) such as Mt. Mitchell at 6684 ft., the largest point east of the Mississippi River.

*Abies FRALSAM*TM (*A. fraseri* x *A. balsamea*)

ha: dense, pyramidal, 10-20% more buds than either parent as typical

lc: silvery-blue to steel blue - random hybrids of these parents should be much greener

lt: late budding, giving some frost resistance. Has higher needle retention when cut

ns, id: this trademarked entity represents a very specific clone with

ns, id: the traits stated above, not any plant of the cross. Also, this cross is

ns, id: sometimes referred to the hybrid species *A. x phanerolepis* (Fern.) Liu but I do not

ns, id: believe use of that name is justified. It is based on the *A. balsamea* var.

nd, id: *phanerolepis* Fern. which has NOT been conclusively shown to be a hybrid

nd, id: of the two species but simply an old name for a Balsam fir variant which

nd, id: modern analysis shows to be a non-hybrid (see under *A. balsamea*)

eval: where either species is durable. It is mainly marketed to date as a

eval: superior Christmas tree. Given it's traits, landscape use is sure to follow.

or: Colebrook Nursery 1981 as selection of this hybrid

so: www.weirtreefarms.com

Abies fraseri 'Blue Bonnet' = 'Wingles Blue Bonnet'

Abies fraseri 'Coerulea' ('Caerulea', 'Glauca')

ha: low, spreading, vigorous

lc: more rich blue-green

Abies fraseri 'Compacta'

ha: compact, dwarf

Abies fraseri 'Fantasticooli'

ns: a listed name from Arrowhead Alpines 2001 and since. Description unclear from their catalog.

Abies fraseri 'Franklin'

ha: miniature, from a witches broom, eventually upright, pyramidal, and very dense

Abies fraseri 'Frederick'

ha: narrowly columnar to fastigiate, far narrower than most plants

lc: dark green

or: Don Frederick, Evergreen Gardens Nursery, Blairsville PA USA 1970

li: American Conifer Society. 2003. World Conifer Database. online records.

Abies fraseri 'Gee' ('Gee's WB', 'Gee's Broom')

ha: dwarf, from witches broom

in, or: Gee Farms? Listed by Arrowhead Alpines conifer section in 2001

Abies fraseri 'Glauca'

ha: dense, "robust"

lc: quite silvery-white below, giving a bluish cast overall

ns, id: this name is based on Gordon's Pinetum where he attributed A.f. glauca to

ns, id: the famous English nurseryman William Paul. It was called the "Glaucous

ns, id: Double Balsam Fir", the later three words denoting this species and

ns, id: not the true balsam fir.

Abies fraseri 'Hal' (Hal's)

ha: witches broom dwarf

Abies fraseri 'Hilltop Frost' (12/3)

so: Bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog Fall 2003, without description)

Abies fraseri 'Horizontalis'

ns: a listed name from the US before 1990, perhaps a cultivariant?

Abies fraseri 'Joe's Dwarf' (12/3)

so: Bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog Fall 2003, without description)

Abies fraseri 'Julian Potts'

ha: miniature

Abies fraseri 'Klein's Nest' ('Kline's Nest', 'Cline's Nest', 'Kline's Dwarf?')

ht: 1 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, mounded to low-spreading, similar to P. abies 'Nidiformis' in time, often somewhat irregular

frq: female cones purple, a bonus for a dwarf cultivar

in: Raraflora Nursery, PA USA c. 1972

Abies fraseri 'Mount Kisco' (12/3)

so: Bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog Fall 2003, without description than than "witches broom")

Abies fraseri 'Nana'

ha: dwarf

ns: this post-1959 Latin is almost certainly illegitimate. It maybe A. balsamea f. hudsonia.

Abies fraseri 'Pendula'
ha: weeping
ns, in: Welch and Haddow (1993) report it from Coesnosium Gardens 1985.

Abies fraseri 'Piglets' (12/3)
so: Bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog Fall 2003, without description)

Abies fraseri 'Prostrata' (f. prostrata Rehd., 'Horizontalis')
ha: 1.2m tall x 4.0m wide when young, dimensions of 4 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide are reported.
st: twigs often reddish pubescent in the most common clone
ha: spreading to horizontal shrub, generally compact, usually without any leader
lsp: E.H. Fulling vouchered a plant at Morton Arboretum, Lisle IL USA in 1933. The
lsp: herbarium sheet exists in the NYBG collections.

Abies fraseri 'Raul's Dwarf' ('Rauls', 'Rawls'?)
ha: we do know that a plant sold as 'Rawls' is a dense globe
ns: a listed name with Kenwith Nursery UK 2001. Related to 'W.B. Rauls'?

Abies fraseri [Reeseville Ridge clone, Reeseville Selection?]
ha: narrowly columnar to fastigiate, limbs distinctly erect at 15-25% angle. Some
ha: narrow seedlings fail to retain this unique narrowness with age. As a result
ha: this clone is not officially released or named as a cultivar.
lsp: Dawes Arboretum, first seen by me in 2003.

Abies fraseri 'Recker No. 1' provisional name
ha: miniature, from a witches broom

Abies fraseri 'Vasti' ('Ken Franke Prostrate')
ha: low, prostrate
or: Ken Franke as seedling

Abies fraseri 'Verkade's Prostrate'
ha: low, spreading
or: Verkade's Nursery c. 1980

Abies fraseri 'W.B. Rauls'
ns: a listed name from the US trade c. 2003

Abies fraseri 'Wingle's Blue Bonnet' ('Blue Bonnet')
ha: dwarf, conical, 2-4 inches growth a year
lc: rich blue - the most blue seedling known to date (2003)
or: Mat Wingle 1987 from a seedling at the Christmas tree farm

ABIES GRANDIS

Abies grandis 'Aurea' (f. aurea Beiss'., 'Aurifolia')
ha: conical
lc: golden-yellow new growth, dark green by the second year

Abies grandis [Broom #2]
so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2003)

Abies grandis 'Compacta' (nana hort.)

ha: dwarf, globose, slow

ll: full-sized as species

ns, so: no longer in cultivation per denOuden & Boom (1965). It is now listed in Europe, by Kenwitch Nursery for one.

ns, so: Welch and Haddow (1993) distinguish the Parsons Nursery 1887 plant from the Beissner/Hesse Nursery plant
ns, so: and note "seldom offered true in the trade".

Abies grandis var. *concolor* = *A. concolor*

Abies grandis 'Crassa'

ha: compact

Abies grandis var. *densiflora* Engel. = *A. amabilis*

Abies grandis 'Johnsonii' (f. *johnsonii*)

ht: 65 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide (specimen at Hoyt Arboretum, Portland OR USA planted 1949). The original tree

ht: is reported to have had a 5:1 height to width ratio.

ha: more narrowly columnar, branches and twigs noticeably shorter. The term fastigiate has been applied to

ha: to this clone but the others of 5:1 or 6:1 are wider than the 8:1 to 20:1 usually reserved for that word.

ll: to 1.0 in. - shorter than species typical

lt: foliage more whorled than species typical - less flat

lsp: Jacobsen (1998) states old trees occur in the Portland OR area

hsp: Matthews (1942) deposited a voucher at the Oregon State Univ. Herbarium

ns: how a cultivar this old was omitted by denOuden & Boom (1965) and other conifer experts is unclear. It

ns: seems like the Journal of Forestry was not regularly reviewed by horticulturalists.

or: John A. Johnson found near Columbia River OR USA 1897, undoubtedly a seedling mutation. This is

or: probably the first fir cultivar named in the US though at the time only the rank of forma existed for clones.

li: Matthews, O.V. 1942. The Johnson fir. Journ. Forestry 40: 579-581

Abies grandis var. *oregona* Beiss. = typical species

Abies grandis 'Parsonii' = *A. concolor* Lowiana Group by some reports. Could be 'Compacta' from Parsons?

Abies grandis 'Pendula'

ha: strongly weeping

or: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1896

Abies grandis 'Pumila'

ha: dwarf

ns: name based on *A. gordoniana* *pumila* Carr. - this name is not in use (2003). Unless it represents

ns: another name for 'Compacta' it would seem to be extinct.

Abies grandis 'Reggear'

ha: dwarf, globose at first, upright-conical over time, about 2 inches growth a year (faster than 'Van Deden's Dwarf')

lc: glossy "kelly green"

or: witches from Reggear's property, central ID USA

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2001)

Abies grandis 'Van Deden's Dwarf' ('Dedem's Dwarf?')

ha: miniature to dwarf, mounded to globose, less than 1 inch growth a year

lc: dark green

in: Coenosium Gardens to US trade c. 2002

Abies grandis 'W.C. Gaffney'

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2003, no description)

ABIES HOMOLEPIS

Abies homolepis 'Malahide'

ha: dwarf

or: Malahide Castle before 1979 when Krussman wrote on it.

Abies homolepis 'Molenhill'

ht: 1m (20 years)

ha: conical, dwarf, tiered branching

ll: much shorter needles

or, in: Konijn Nurseries, Holland, intro. c. 1993

Abies homolepis 'Nana' provisional name

ns, id: a dwarf plant associated with Jeddelloh Nurseries, Germany c. 1990.

Abies homolepis Prostrate Group NEW GROUP NAME ('Prostrata')

ha: spreading-arching, wider than tall, semi-dwarf, clearly a cultivariant

ns: this 'Prostrata' name is almost certainly post 1959

in: our first record is that it was sold by John Vermeulen & Sons, Neshanic Station,

in: NJ in 1983. It may be known to them as early as 1970.

Abies homolepis 'Scottae'

ha: dwarf

or: A.H. Scott, Media PA

so: we suspect this is lost. It was not seen by us (2005) in

so: either of the Scott gardens (Tyler and Scott Arboreta)

Abies homolepis 'Shelter Island'

ha: semi-prostrate, spreading, irregular form

lc: yellowish-green

or, in: F. Crowe, San Diego CA USA registered with ICRA 1981

Abies homolepis [slender clone]

ha: much narrower, fastigate

so, or: [Arrowhead Alpines](#) (online catalog 2005), a clone from "Gary"

Abies homolepis 'Tomomi'

ha: more narrow than species typical, also sparser

ll: needles 0.3-0.6 in. long - much shorter than species typical at 0.6-1.2 in.

in: Bobbink & Atkins, NJ USA 1909, perhaps as early as 1907 per Jacobson (1997). Also sold by

in: Hicks Nursery, Long Island, NY

Abies homolepis f. *umbellata* (Mayr) Schelle (*A. umbellata* Mayr, var. *umbellata* (Mayr) Wilson)

fr: female strobili yellowish-green to green before ripening to brown - in f. *homolepis* they are generally purplish to purplish-red at first

Abies homolepis [variegated clone] ('*Variegata*' invalid)

lc: irregularly mottled cream, very unstable

so, or: [Arrowhead Alpines](#) (online catalog 2005) , reported in the US as early as 1991.

Abies 'Hunnew'

hp: said to be *A. cilicica* x *A. nordmanniana*

ns: this name is suspiciously close to [Hunnewell Arboretum](#) where

ns: various firs have originated..

ABIES X INSIGNIS (A. PINSAPO X A. NORDMANNIANA)

A variety of cultivars are reported in old literature, none of the plants well defined or known to me. They seem to be of academic interest only.

'Andreana', 'Beisneriana', 'Kentiana', 'Mastersiana', 'Pendula', and 'Speciosa'

ABIES KOREANA

Abies koreana 'Alpin Star' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies alba 'Arbor's Hexe'

ns, id: a listed name with www.nurgapuukool.ee (online catalog 2007)

Abies koreana 'Aurea' some='Luminetta'

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) refer to a clone from Lohrunner Nursery BC c. 1970

ns, id: Jeddelloh Nursery of Germany also offered a clone under this name.

Abies koreana 'Barabits Spreading'

ha: spreading to subglobose, 2 inches growth a year, very low

Abies koreana 'Black Prince' (3/02)

ha: slow, compact, conical

lc: very dark green

Abies koreana 'Blauer Eskimo' ('Blue Eskimo')

ha: dwarf, spreading forming a wide cushion to mound in time

gr: < 1 in. per year

lc: blue grey

or: K. Wittboldt-Muller Nur., Germany c. 1990 as witches broom of 'Blauer Pfiff'

Abies koreana 'Blauer Dragoner'

ha: dense, compact

lc: more intense blue

or: K. Wittboldt-Muller Nursery, Germany before 1990

Abies koreana 'Blauer Pfiff' ('Blue Hit')

ha: smaller tree, broadly conical to narrow globose, more compact

fc: bright blue to blue-green

or: from irradiated seed (Germany) from

or: Wittboldt-Muller Nur. of Germany.

Abies koreana 'Blauer Zwo' ('Blaue Zwo', 'Blau Zwo')

ha: dwarf, upright, conical, slower at 1-2 in. per year

gr: 1-2 in. per year

lc: greyish blue

fr: small, showy cones often numerous

in: Wustemeyer Nursery, Germany c. 1984

Abies koreana 'Blinsham Gold'

ha: flat-, spreading, older plants more conical

lc: golden-yellow

or: Kenwith Nurseries UK as 'Aurea' seedling before 2001

Abies koreana 'Blue and Silver' ('Blue Silver'?)

ns: listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2003-4

Abies koreana 'Blue Emperor'

ha: compact, slower growing

lc: rich blue, the best color to date (2003) per Kenwith Nurseries

in: Kenwith Nurseries UK c. 2002

Abies koreana 'Blue Magic'

ha: pyramidal

lc: rich light, silvery-blue, improved over the older 'Blauer Pfiff'

or: Wittboldt-Muller Nursery, Germany c. 1990

in: Kenwith Nurseries UK c. 2002

Abies koreana 'Blue Standard'

ha: slower

frt: cones dark violet

frq: female strobili numerous

in: Jeddelloph Nursery, Germany c. 1962

li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Blue Star'

lc: very rich blue

Abies koreana 'Bonsai Blue' (11/01)

ht: 1.8m x 1.6m

ha: dwarf

lc: rich blue

photo, source, origin: www.hachmann.de (online catalog 2001)

Abies koreana 'Brevifolia' illegitimate name

ha: compact, slower

ll: 6-10mm

lw: 2mm

lt: leaves shorter, loosely arranged

lc: dull green above, greyish-white markings below

frd: female cones smaller than species typical

frc: female cones violet, somewhat showy

or: Jeddelloh Nur. Germany c. 1965

ns: name is post-1959. Should be renamed if it proves valuable over time.

li: Krussman. 1979. Hand.

li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Cis'

ha: extreme miniature, globose, shrubby, resembling A. balsamea 'Nana'

gr: 0.5-1.0 in. per year

lc: dark glossy green

in: Roelvink Nur. of Holland c. 1989

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies koreana 'Compact Dwarf' ('Compacta', nana hort.)

ha: compact, dwarf, usually symmetrical, 5-8cm growth a year (per denOuden & Boom)

ll: shorter than species typical

or: unknown.

Abies koreana 'Crystal Globe'

in: dwarf, "slightly faster" and "more robust" than most dwarf clones, subglobose
in: Kenwith Nurseries UK c. 2002

Abies koreana 'Dark Hill' (11/01)
ht: 50cm tall x 60-70cm wide
ha: dwarf
lc: dark green with silvery stomatal bands
or: Wittboldt-Muller Nursery, Germany before 1990

Abies koreana 'Diskus' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Doni Tajuso'
ha: dwarf
in: about 2001

Abies koreana 'Eisregen'
or: Widdbolt-Muller Nursery, Germany c. 1990

Abies koreana 'Flava'
frc: female strobili yellowish-brown when mature, seed wings dark brown
or: Kornick Arb. Poland 1933 as seedling, Japanese seed source

Abies koreana 'Fliegender Untertasse'
ha: prostrate, contorted branches, slower, eventually more dense
lc: green, showing much silver
or: Germany
ns: the name means "flying saucer"
or: Widdbolt-Muller Nursery, Germany c. 1991

Abies koreana 'Flynn's Flash' (11/6)
ht: 6 ft.
ha": dwarf, upright, slower
lc: tips creamy-white
in: Roslyn Nursery, now closed, (online catalog 2006)

Abies koreana 'Frosty'
ha: upright, conical, slower
lt: needles curled, giving a frosty view
in: Libo Nurseries, Holland c. 1990

Abies koreana 'Gait'
ha: dwarf, globose at first, eventually narrowly upright to nearly fastigiate or conical.
gr: 2 in. per
ht: 3 ft. tall x 1 ft. wide
lc: dark green
in: Roelvink Nur. Holland c. 1990

Abies koreana 'Gelbbunt'
ha: dwarf, compact
lc: dark green mottled yellow
or: Horstmann c. 1978
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies koreana 'Glauca'
lc: rich blue
or: Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2001) say it was
or: developed by chemical treatments in Holland.
ns: the name is not valid and probably has another name by now.

Abies koreana 'Golden Glow'

ha: compact, dwarf
lc: yellowish orange
or: Konijn Nur. Holland c. 1990
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies koreana 'Golden Wonder' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Goldener Traum' ('Golden Dream')
ha: compact, shrub-like, vase-shaped at first, later more conical
lc: yellow to lime green with some leaves both green and yellow. Best color in winter.
or: Wittboldt-Muller Nursery, Germany before 1988

Abies koreana 'Goldherz'
ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) list it for a De Belfen Pinetum, Holland c. 1992

Abies koreana 'Grazil'
ha: dwarf, irregular, compact, 1.5cm growth a year
lc: light bluish-green

Abies koreana 'Green-Gold' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Green Carpet'
ht: 1.0-1.5m tall in 10 years
ha: semi-dwarf, flat, spreading, eventually a mound, 2 in. growth a year
lc: rich forest green
or: Konijn & Sons c. 1990

Abies koreana 'Gruebele'
ha: miniature, globose
lc: green
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Abies koreana 'Grune Spinne'
ht: 75cm tall x wider
ha: a green mat-forming clone
or: Widdboldt-Muller Nursery, German c. 1990

Abies koreana 'Hexenbesen Horstman'
ns: said to be a dwarf 'Silberlocke' type from Horstman. It is surely one of the named
ns: clones listed below

Abies koreana 'Hexenbesen Wursten'
ns: said to be a dwarf 'Silberlocke' type.

Abies koreana 'Hexenbesen Wustenmeyer' = 'Silberkugel'

Abies koreana 'Horstmann'
ha: dwarf, 2-10cm growth a year, subglobose to conical, narrower base
ll: 11mm
lw: 1.75mm
lc: dark green above
ns, id: the twisted-needle, silvery clone from this same firm is
ns, id: called 'Silberlocke' but is sold as 'Horstmann's Silberlocke'
or: Horstmann Nursery, Germany before 1985

Abies koreana 'Houte Mayer' (3/7)
ha: dwarf, subglobose
so: www.nurgapuukool.ee (online catalog 2007)

Abies koreana 'Ice Breaker' (2/7)

ha: dwarf, miniature, broom from 'Silberlocke'. New growth forms

ha: little cone-like ringlets, each very bright and spiralled. It is

ha: effective grafted on a standard.

lc, lt: twisted needles, very silvery-white as 'Silberlocke'

Abies koreana 'Kohout's Hexe'

ha: miniature, from witches broom

so: www.nurgapuukool.ee (online catalog 2007)

Abies koreana 'Inverleith'

ha: low,, wider than high, eventually larger and tree-like

frq: female strobili numerous

or: Edinburgh Bot. Gard. from a notable tree

ub: UK trade c. 1985

Abies koreana 'Jane Platt' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Kenwith' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Kings Select' invalid name (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Kohout'

ha: dwarf, mounded

lt: twisted needles, showing much silver

in: Kenwith Nurseries UK c. 2002

Abies koreana 'Knospenkönigin' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Lippetal'

ha: dwarf, compact, somewhat irregular. Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2001) states "main leaders

ha: seem to die out and plant takes different directions".

ll: very tiny needles

lc: medium green

or: Ustemeyer Nursery, Germany c. 1989

ns: Gordon Haddow speculates it may be a hybrid to A. delavayi

Abies koreana 'Luminetta' ('Aurea' in part, 'Lutea')

ha: slower growing

lc: bright golden yellow

ns: 'Aurea' is a post-1959 and therefore illegitimate name

Abies koreana 'Mondschein'

ns, id: listed by Welch and Haddow (1993) c. 1984

Abies koreana 'Nana' = 'Compact Dwarf' AND 'Prostrate Beauty'

ns: this name can refer to either defined clone.

Abies koreana 'Nadelkissen' (1/02)

ha: dense, globose to cushion-form, slower than 'Silbermavens'

lc: silvery green due to twisted leaf showing stomata.

or: Widdboldt-Muler Nursery, Germany c. 1990

in: Coenosium Gardens to US trade c. 2002

Abies koreana 'Nanaimo'

ha: average vigor, more compact than species typical
fr: violet cones often numerous and showy

Abies koreana 'Nisbet'

ha: slower, shrub-like, conical to vase-shaped in time
lc: dull green tinged yellow
or: A.H. Nisbet, UK
in: Kenwith Nur. UK c. 1983
li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Oberon' (11/01)

ha: extreme dwarf, miniature in fact, leaves radial and almost Hebe-like. Older plants more conical.
buds: showy white in white
lc: bright green
so: Taanum

Abies koreana 'Orange Glow'

ha: low, spreading
lc: dark golden tinged orange in winter
in: Kenwith Nurseries UK 2003

Abies koreana 'Pancake' (10/4)

ha: flat, spreading as the name implies, later more mounded than very flat

Abies koreana 'Piccolo'

ha: dwarf, lacking a terminal leader, eventually spreading to pendulous
ha: like *Tsuga canadensis* 'Coles Prostrate'
lc: green
ll: very reduced size
or: Konijn Nursery before 1979 when Welch published it.

Abies koreana 'Pinocchio'

ha: dwarf, very dense, subglobose, 2 inches growth a year or less
lc: rich green
or: E. Carsten Nursery c. 1981

Abies koreana 'Procumbens' = 'Taiga' (in part)

Abies koreana 'Prostrata' = 'Prostrate Beauty'

Abies koreana 'Prostrate Beauty' ('Nana' in part, 'Prostrata')

ha: irregular, often vigorous, spreading to horizontal, some branchlet upcurving
id: it often cones freely as young plants unlike 'Compact Dwarf' which never produces cones
fr: three clones are known with female cones of blue, grey, or green.
ns: this is a polyclonal cultivar with clones of various cone colored noted above.
or: probably a cultivar (propagated lower branch), known from the Arnold Arb. and
or: Gotelli collections in the 60's if not before.

Abies koreana 'Renaults Dwarf'

ha: compact, dwarf
li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Scherenbach' (3/7)

ha: compact, pyramidal, semi-dwarf
so: www.nurgapuukool.ee (online catalog 2007)

Abies koreana 'Schillerlocke' (2/7)

lt, lc: as 'Silberlocke' but needles more curled, showy
or: 'Silberlocke' seedling

Abies koreana 'Schneesterm'

ha: robust

lc: dark green above, very silver banded below

Abies koreana 'Schneverdingen'

ha: globose, dwarf

or: Horstmann, Schneverdingen c. 1987

Abies koreana 'Schwartzwald' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Schwenden Konig' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Silberglanz'

lc, lt: recurved, silvery

or: Dierks Nursery, Germany c. 1986

Abies koreana 'Silberkugel' ('Silberkruegal?', 'Silver Globe', 'Hexenbesen Wustenmeyer', 'Pompon')

ha: dwarf, flat-topped to subglobse, shrub, more dense than 'Silberlocke'

ll: 10mm

lw: 1.8mm

lc: yellow-green with twisted needles revealing silvery undersides

in, or: Horstmann Nur. of Germany before 1986 when introduced

ns, id: this plant circled much before given it's current name. Welch in his 1990 Manual

ns, id: called it 'Pompon' as better name than 'Hexenbesen Wustenmeyer')

Abies koreana 'Silberlocke' ('Horstmann's Silberlocke', 'Silver Curls', 'Silverlade?', 'Silverlock', 'Silverlade')

ha: more vigorous and large in time than 'Silberperl', 'Silberkugel' but less so than 'Silberrief'. It is semi-dwarf for

ha: most climates, averaging 1.5-3.0 inches growth a year. Some report vigor as high as 4-6 in. in good nursery

ha: culture. It is thus slow to form a leading and good training is therefore essential to get a good form in the

ha: long term. It is easily trained in a colorful pyramid.

fr: violet cones appear on youngish plants and give an added bonus.

lt: needles closely set, distinctly spiralled revealing the silvery stomates. A very distinct and showy plant.

eval: a wonderful plant and surely essential for any conifer collection that wants to highlight the

eval: diverse beauty of needles. I was shocked to see it thrive in hot 95 degree and humid sun at the

eval: Atlanta Bot. Gard. in July 2003 with only the least bit of faint shade. It is tougher than most of

eval: us with Abies aversion in the hot US states may have thought.

or: Horstmann Nursery, Germany before 1983

ns: It is not 'Horstmann', a very different clone from the same nursery.

li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Silber Mavers' ('Silbermavers', 'Silver Mavers')

ha: very dwarf, slower than 'Silberlocke' by some margin., eventually a tiny globe or bun.

lc: twisted needles reveal silvery stomatal zones. The colors are blue-green and silver more than

lc: the green and silver of others.

Abies koreana 'Silberperl' ('Hexenbesen Horstmann' at least in part)

ha: miniature, dwarf forming a flattened globe - more suitable for rock

ha: gardens than most of the other 'Silber' types.

ll: 6-12mm

lw: 2mm

lc: green but twisted to reveal many silver stomatal bands

or: Horstmann Nur. of Germany, introduced by them about 1986

Abies koreana 'Silberreif'

gr: faster than 'Silberlocke' which is often too slow for many gardens

lc: dark green and silver like 'Silberlocke'

or: seedling in Hachmann Nur.

li: Hachmann Nursery Catalog 1982

Abies koreana 'Silberzwerg'

ha: dwarf, wider than high and subglobose
lt: twisted needles showing much silver
or: Jeddelloh Nursery, Germany, intro. 1989

Abies koreana 'Silberschmeltzer'
ns: listed name c. 2001

Abies koreana 'Silver Hoar' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Silver Show'
ha: narrow, trees to 20 feet are reported and that would take 'Silberlocke' a century?
lt: needles curled as 'Silberlocke' but a plant of different origins and vigor
or: K. Wittboldt-Mueller, Germany c. 1970
in: Kromhout, Holland 1976
li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana ['Silver Show' witchesbroom] (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies koreana 'Starker's Dwarf' ('Stark's Dwarf')
ht: 125cm tall x 50cm wide (15 years)
ha: subglobose, dwarf, extremely dense, often flat-topped with age
or: C. Starker, Jennings Lodge, OR USA received from Canada c. 1960

Abies koreana 'Stolwijk No. 2' provisional invalid name
ha: dwarf, globose to spreader
lc: dark green
ll: very short needles
or: Stolwijk Nursery, Holland c. 1985
so: www.hortusconclusus.be

Abies koreana 'Taiga' ('Procumbens' in part)
ha: low, spreading, flat and procumbent. More delimiting characters are needed.
lc: dark rich green
fr: numerous blue female cones appear in youth.
or: Hachmann Nursery, Germany 1984 as 'Procumbens'

Abies koreana 'Threave'
ns: listed name from Kenwith Nurseries UK c. 2002

Abies koreana 'True Blue'
lc: rich blue, more so than even 'Blauern Pfiff', 'Blaue Zwo', and 'Blue Star'
or: 1993

Abies koreana 'Tundra' (11/01)
ht: 40cm tall x 60cm wide
ha: mounded to globose
or: Welch and Haddow (1993) consider it to be from Korner Nursery not Hachmann
photo, source, origin: www.hachmann.de (online catalog 2001)

Abies koreana 'Verdener Dom' (11/01)
ha: narrowly conical, semi-dwarf
lc: bright green
lt: thicker needles than species typical
photo, source, origin: Hachmann (online catalog 2001)

Abies koreana 'Waldgreuze' = A. 'Waldgreuze', a cross to A. lasiocarpa

Abies koreana 'Winter Goldtip'

ns: listed name with Lincluden Nursery UK in 2003, presumably as described in the name.

Abies koreana 'Wuestmeyer' ('Zwergform Wuestmeyer') = 'Silberkugel'?

ha: dwarf, erect, densely borne needles in radial arrangements

in: Horstmann, Germany 1986

or: presumably from a conifer grower of this name, might be 'Hexenbesen Wustenmeyer'='Silberkugel'?

li: Lewis, J. 1987. Int. con. reg. Part 1. RHS, London.

Abies koreana 'Zwergform Mustemeyer'

ha: dwarf

ns, id, or: Wustemeyer Nursery, Germany as seedling. It is spelled

ns, id, or: different ways but doubtless *zwerg*=dwarf was intended.

Abies 'Waldgrenze' (*Abies koreana* x *A. lasiocarpa* 'Glauca')

or: Widdbolt-Muller Nursery, Germany before 2001

ABIES LASIOCARPA

Abies lasiocarpa 'Alba' invalid name

in: Renault Nurseries, France before 1972

Abies lasiocarpa 'Alpine Beauty' (1/02)

ha: dense, globose as very young plants

lc: blue-green to blue

so: [Coenosium Gardens](#) (website 2002)

Abies lasiocarpa var. *arizonica* 'Argentea' ('Glauca', 'Arizonica Glauca', 'Arizonica Argentea')

lc: more intensely silver or light blue than the variety. It is the equivalent of *Picea pungens* 'Glauca' and may be

lc: more than one clone over the years.

Abies lasiocarpa var. *arizonica*

ht: 15m - var. *lasiocarpa* is larger at 20-30m

bk: often more corky, yellowish than var. *lasiocarpa*

lc: more intensely silvery-blue than var. *lasiocarpa*

la: more distinctly noticed than var. *lasiocarpa*

geo: AZ USA - var. *lasiocarpa* is more common in AK to OR and down as south as NM USA.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Arizonica Compacta' ('Compacta Glauca', 'Glauca Compacta')

ht: 4 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide in many years

ha: dense, dwarf

lc: rich glaucous

id: it is not the larger, somewhat greener 'Compacta' shown below. The two names have been lumped. The true

id: clone here is very dwarf and distinctly blue.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Bentham A' = 'Elaine'?

Abies lasiocarpa 'Bentham B' provisional name (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Beissneri'

ls: needles falcate (sickle-shaped), twisted slightly to reveal the stomatal bands below

Abies lasiocarpa 'Blue Nut' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Blue Spiral' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Blue Truusje'

ns, id: reportedly a very blue clone. Details, confirmation required.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Childs Court' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Childs White Bud' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Coerulescens'

lc: more highly glaucous, blue overall

so: lost to gardens overall. 'Argentea' has replaced it.

Abies lasiocarpa var. arizonica 'Compacta' (f. compacta (Beiss.) Rehd.)

ht: 15 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

ha: broadly conical to globose at first, very dense, semi-dwarf, more obtuse-pyramidal with age

lc: blue-green overall, more silvery stomatal lines appearing visible as one approaches it.

ns: this is not f. compacta (Beiss.) Rehd. which is a clone lost to gardens. It is not all

ns: 'Arizona Compacta' of the US trade as sometimes assumed.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Compacta Prostrata'

ha: prostrate (assumed from name)

or: Palomino, Italy. Scions were sent to Hillier & Sons Nursery 1970

ns: name is doubtful.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Conica'

ha: dwarf, broadly conica, compact

ll: 12mm long - needles are larger at 15-23mm long in the larger 'Compacta'

lc: needles are less glaucous than true 'Compacta'

Abies lasiocarpa 'Day Creek'

ns: a listed name in the US trade before 1983

Abies lasiocarpa 'Duflon'

ht: 6 in. tall x 6 in. wide in many years

ha: pygmy-sized dwarf, 0.25-0.5 in. growth as year, eventually a dense bun or globe. It is one of the smallest

ha: fir clones ever found.

or: Bita Duflon found near Lake Cushman in WA USA 1954. It is apparently a natural, genetic dwarf

or: dwarf seedling.

in: Ed Lohbrunner, BC

Abies lasiocarpa 'Elaine' ('Bentham A?')

ha: semi-dwarf, narrowly conical

ll: shorter needles

lc: light greyish-blue

ns, or, in: Humphrey Welch 1988, named for his wife

Abies lasiocarpa 'Flat Top'

ns: a listed name in the US trade before 1983

Abies lasiocarpa 'Glacier' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Green Globe' ('Globe')

ha: dense, dwarf, globose, 1-2 inches growth a year

lc: rich green - less blue than most clones

ns: this clone is thought to be the same as the one sold as *A. concolor* 'Green Globe'.
ns: The RHS Checklist of 1987 credits Bob Fincham of Coenosium Gardens with transferring
ns: the name in his 1985 catalog. H.J. Welch had
ns: included it under *A. concolor* in his 1979 book.
or, in: unclear but probably from Verkade Nursery before 1979.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Hexenbesen' invalid name
ns, id: this name means "witchesbroom" which is not part of any
ns, id: valid cultivar.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Joes Alpine' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Kenwith Blue'
ha: upright, smallish tree
lc: bluish-grey
or: Don Hatch c.1978
in: Kenwith Nurseries, UK

Abies lasiocarpa 'King's Blue'
in: Kenwith Nursery UK c. 2002, may be 'Kenwith Blue'

Abies lasiocarpa 'Kyles Pass' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa 'Logan Pass' ('HB Logan Pass')
ha: dwarf
lc: rich blue
or: by one report from Jerry Morris found as wb near Logan Pass
in: Horstmann Nursery to Germany 1976

Abies lasiocarpa 'Lopalpun'
ha: miniature dwarf, globose to buns-shaped, 0.5 inch growth a year
lc: rich blue-green, appearing greyish-green overall
or: Glacier National Park, MT USA as witches broom
so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Abies lasiocarpa 'Martha's Vineyard'
ha: compact, dwarf
lc: greenish overall
so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Abies lasiocarpa 'Mulligan's Dwarf'
ht: 2 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide says Stanley and Sons. Porterhowse says "dwarf upright" and 3 ft. x 2 ft.
ha: compact, bun-shaped at first, 2 inches growth a year, it less dwarf than 'Green Globe'
lc: green
or, in: reported by Welch in his 1979 book. Origin is unclear but likely the US.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Myeri' illegitimate Latinized name (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies lasiocarpa var. *lasiocarpa* 'Nana'
ht: 140cm (16 years)
ha: dwarf
or: J. Noble CA USA found in the wild c. 1935

Abies lasiocarpa 'Pendula' ('Arizonica Pendula?')
ha: strongly pendulous
ns: *A. lasiocarpa pendula* of Carriere is in fact *A. concolor* 'Pendula'. This is Ordnung and Beissner's taxon.
so: it is thought to be lost to cultivation.

Abies lasiocarpa 'Prickly Pete'
ht: 20 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide
ha: fastigate, vigorous
lc: blue-green
ll: reduced in size, giving a slightly prickly look
or: Jerry Morris before 2000
so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Abies lasiocarpa 'Rat'
ha: compact, dwarf
lc: green
ls: twisted, giving a slightly "ratty" look
so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Abies lasiocarpa 'Roger Watson'
ha: dwarf, broadly conical, dense
lc: dark greyish-green
prop: roots well from cuttings
or: Roger Watson, Somerset UK c. 1959 from a notable tree
in: Wansdyke Nursery, Devon c. 1979

Abies lasiocarpa 'Toenisvorst'
in: Kenwith Nursery UK c. 2002

Abies lasiocarpa 'Utah'
ha: flat mound, extreme dwarf, 0.5 inch growth a year
lc: light green
ns: this is an invalid name - needs a correct, distinct name
or: Jerry Morris before 2000
so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2001)

ABIES MAGNIFICA

Abies magnifica 'Argentea' = 'Glauca'
lc: rich silvery-blue
in: Europe before 1909

Abies magnifica 'Emerald Pear'
ns: a listed name from Europe.

Abies magnifica 'Glauca' (var. cyanea Sudworth, 'Argentea?')
lc: blades more glaucous blue
in: Europe before 1891 when Beissner named it

Abies magnifica 'Hexenbesen' provisional invalid name
ha: dwarf, from witchesbroom
ll: shorter needles
lc: bluish-green
in: Horstmann Nursery, Germany 1986

Abies magnifica 'Nana'
ha: dwarf, conical

or: known but first reported from Gotelli's original collection
or: (before USNA) c. 1964

Abies magnifica 'Prostrata' ('Glauca Prostrata')

ha: low, spreading

lc: rich blue as 'Glauca' types

or: Jurissen Nursery, Germany before 1904, probably a cultivar

Abies magnifica var. *shastensis* 'Shasta Prostrate'

ha: low spreading, a cultivar but from this atypical variety

ns, id: some taxonomists refer this variety (and thus its clones)

ns, id: to *A. x shastensis*, a supposed cross to *A. nobilis*. This hybrid

ns, id: assignment is not accepted by the majority of American

ns, id: conifer taxonomists and dendrologists.

Abies magnifica f. *xanthocarpa* Lemmon

fr: female strobili golden to yellow

frd: female strobili smaller than typical f. *magnifica*

Abies nebrodensis 'Sicilian Gold' (5/02)

lc: golden yellow

or: Robert Aebel as discovery

geo: the species is believed to be extinct in the wild.

in, so: [Collector's Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002), first introduction

Abies nephrolepis f. *chlorocarpa*

fr: female strobili green when immature

Abies nephrolepis 'Elegans'

ha: compact

lc: brighter green

ABIES NORDMANNIANA

Abies nordmanniana 'Albospicata'

lc: needles tipped white when young

so: probably lost to gardens

Abies nordmanniana Ambrolauria Group ('Ambrolauri', 'Ambrolauria')

ht: 100-150 ft. tall x 20 ft.

ha: narrower, denser branches than some groups

lc: dark green

ns, id, lu: this is a proven dark, narrow, durable seed strain for Christmas trees. Some

ns, id, lu: consider it the best of all known Nordmann Fir strains.

or: derived from a Caucasus provenance, selected over the years. Grown since the 1980's and before.

Abies nordmanniana var. *equi-trojani* 'Archer'

ns: a listed name.

Abies nordmanniana 'Aurea'

lc: golden yellow, by one report not in the new growth but maturing later

Abies nordmanniana 'Aureospica' ('Aureospicata')

ha: irregular, not a neat form

lc: needles tipped yellow

Abies nordmanniana 'Aureovariegata'

lc: some leaves all or partly yellow, others all or partly green

Abies nordmanniana 'Barabits Compact'

ha: compact, dwarf, flat-topped to bun-shaped, 2-3 inches growth a year

or: Barabit's Nursery before 1990

Abies nordmanniana 'Barabit's Gold'

ns: a listed name, likely a gold clone from Barabit's Nursery

Abies nordmanniana 'Barabit's Spreader'

ha: spreading, lower, semi-dwarf

Abies nordmanniana 'Brandt'

ha: low, spreading

or: Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nursery MD USA 1970

Abies nordmanniana 'Branklyn' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies nordmanniana 'Brevifolia'

ha: conical, dwarf, sometimes irregular and lightly contorted

ll: shorter than species typical

Abies nordmanniana 'Broom' illegitimate name

ha: dwarf, from a witches broom

or: one clone of this name in the US came from Raraflora Nur. before 1970.

Abies nordmanniana 'Coerulescens'

lc: more white below, giving a bluer or more silvery look

Abies nordmanniana 'Durham Dwarf'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, compact slower pyramids

or: obtained by the JC Raulston Arboretum, Raleigh NC USA in 1991 from Herman

or: Schmidt of Durham NC. Sources indicate it remained dwarf after 20 years.

lsp: there were two examples in the Raulston Arboretum, the best known one in the main

lsp: conifer collection beds (near the row of dwarf loblollies) suddenly perished c. 2004.

lsp: There remains another plant, more shaded, in the eastern arboretum as of 11/2006.

Abies nordmanniana 'Emerald Pearl'

ha: conical, dense

lc: dark green

or: Libo Nurseries before 1900

Abies nordmanniana 'Erecta'

ha: more upright. Original tree quite fastigiate. Every fir has such variants.

Abies nordmanniana 'Glauca'

lc: more glaucous blue

Abies nordmanniana 'Gold Spear'

li: Lewis, J. and A. Leslie. 1987. Int. Conifer Reg. Part I. RHS. (as listed name)

Abies nordmanniana 'Golden Spreader' (aurea nana)
ha: slower, semi-dwarf, spreading, 4-5cm growth as year
lc: light yellow at first
ll: 12-25mm

Abies nordmanniana 'Horizontalis'
ha: dwarf, compact, lacking a leader, overall most branches horizontal

Abies nordmanniana 'Jakobsen' ('Jacobson HB?', 'Jacobson WB?')
ha: dwarf, flat-topped, very dense, 1 inch or less growth a year
lc: bright green
so: [Stanley & Sons](#) (online catalog 2001)

Abies nordmanniana 'Jensen' ('Pendula' in part)
ha: vigorous, pendulous
ll: shorter than species typical
id: it is not the older clone sold as 'Pendula'

Abies nordmanniana f. macrolepis Vig. & Gauss.
ll: to 35mm long - species is closer to 20-25mm
frd: cone scales to 4cm long and wide, seeds to 35mm long (species=15mm)

Abies nordmanniana 'Musterland' ('Muntsterland?', 'Munsterland')
ha: dwarf, bun-shaped, dense
lc: bright green
so: [Stanley & Sons](#) (online catalog 2001)

Abies nordmanniana 'Nana Compacta' ('Compacta', 'Compacta Nana')
ha: pyramidal, dwarf, very dense, branches very short
ll: as small as 4-5mm long - much shorter but some are larger and more typical
lc: light green

Abies nordmanniana 'Pendula'
ha: weeping, vigorous
ll: 10-18mm - shorter
id: the more recently selected clone 'Jensen' was sold under this name.

Abies nordmanniana 'Procumbens'
ha: dwarf, spreading, trailing in time

Abies nordmanniana 'Prostrata' provisional name
ha: spreading, low, very flat
lc: more glaucous blue
ns: known from Iseli Nursery c. 1984. Needs a new valid name if it proves useful. We wonder
ns: it could be an error for 'Procumbens'. It may well be one of many other cultivariants.

Abies nordmanniana 'Refracta' (speciosa)
ha: conical, dwarf, very dense

Abies nordmanniana 'Robusta'
ha: robust, stronger, denser
lc: slightly more glaucous

Abies nordmanniana 'Seacrest Broom' ('Seacrest Broom') provisional invalid name
ha: dwarf
or: apparently from the Sechrest Arboretum who have not to my knowledge given
or: permission to use their name.

Abies nordmanniana 'Tortifolia'
ll: 25-30mm

lc: falcate (sickle-shaped), overall giving the plant a curled or twisted look to the needles

Abies nordmanniana 'Troutmann'

ha: upright or spreading

lc: green, twisted to reveal silver below

or: Chris Troutmann

so: Stanley & Sons (online catalog 2001)

Abies nordmanniana 'Variegata'

ns: an old name listed by Zederbaur in 1907. Probably one of the named variegates above.

Abies nordmanniana 'Witch Broom'

ha: dwarf, from a witches broom

or: a clone from Kingsville Nursery MD USA was sold under this illegitimate name. See also 'Broom' above.

ABIES NUMIDICA

Abies numidica 'Aurea'

lc: yellow to yellow tinged

Abies numidica 'Drath'

ns, id: a listed name from Germany c. 1990

Abies numidica 'Glauca'

lc: more glaucous blue

ll: shorter needle but also wider

or: Arboretum de Barres, France c. 1900

in: Europe since 1909

Abies numidica 'Lawrenceville'

ha: conical, neat

lc: rich silvery-blue

or: Skylands Arboretum, NJ from seed of

or: source in Lawrenceville NJ

in: Vermuelen Nursery 1972

ns, id: Krussman refers to a green, dwarf plant of this

ns, id: name.

Abies numidica 'Nana' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf

lc: bluish-green

or: Jeddelloh Nursery, Germany c. 1980

Abies numidica 'Pendula' ('Glauca Pendula?')

ha: dwarf, lower limbs trailing is staked, often irregular and odd

in: Hillier Nurserties c. 1971

Abies numidica 'Zwergform' provisional name

ha: dwarf

id: Germany c. 1978, not seen now.

Abies x pardei [Holden Arb]

ns, id: a listed name from Arrowhead Alpines 2006 to distinguish this

ns, id: American clone (Holden Arboretum, OH USA) from their French clone.

ABIES PINDROW

Abies pindrow 'Brevifolia' = A. gamblei

Abies pindrow 'Intermedia'

ns, id: listed name from Eastnor Castle c. 1909, possibly a

ns, id: hybrid to A. spectabilis

Abies pindrow 'Variegata' ('Aureovariegata')

lc: needles striped or margins golden-yellow

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France c. 1867

ABIES PINSAPO

Abies pinsapo 'Argentea'

lc: more silvery-grey. It is more silver than the bluer 'Glauca'

or: Europe before 1866

Abies pinsapo 'Atlas' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies pinsapo 'Aurea'

ha: slower, often a low, rambling shrub unless highly trained. It is small enough for

ha: most small gardens and dwarf conifer collections. It is also used in larger rock gardens. It

ha: can be staked and pruned to develop a neat, conical form typical of the firs.

lc: bright golden-yellow overall, new growth brightest, old needles cream above. Older foliage is greener.

eval: probably the most popular cultivar in gardens today

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France before 1868

Abies pinsapo 'Aurea Nana'

ha: dwarf

lc: yellow

ns: a listed name of doubtful validity in Latin form. Kenwith Nursery UK has listed it in 2001.

Abies pinsapo 'Barbara's Dwarf'

ha: dwarf, compact

Abies pinsapo 'Clarke'

ht: 1m tall (20 years) - original tree

ha: true dwarf, very slow

or: W.B. Clarke, San Jose, CA USA as seedling c. 1948

Abies pinsapo 'Delbert's Dwarf'

ha: compact, dwarf

Abies pinsapo 'Fastigiata'

ha: densely columnar, branches shorter

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France before 1868

Abies pinsapo 'Glauca'

ha: full-sized, vigorous, some plants are more uniformly branched and tiered than seedlings.

lc: foliage more glaucous blue, very pruinose (waxy and white)

lt: foliage is more radial than in some species seedlings

fr: male cones are red and contrast nicely with the blue foliage

prop: seedlings of it come true in part just as with glaucous strains of other

prop: conifers, glaucousness being a common and variable genetic trait in

prop: most species.

eval: grafted trees traced to old arboreta (and presumably the true French clone) are best.

or: Desfosse & Thullier Nur., Orleans, France before 1867.

Abies pinsapo 'Hamondii' ('Hammondii')

ha: dwarf, spreading, very short trunk, growth about 6 inches a year

ll: smaller than species typical

or: W.P. Hamond, UK before 1881. It is therefore spelled with just the one "m".

Abies pinsapo var. *hispanica* = species

Abies pinsapo 'Horstmann' ('Horstmann Nana')

ha: dwarf, dense, very short branches, growing 4 inches a year

lc: blue-grey, colored much like 'Glauca'

or: Horstmann Nursery, Germany c. 1986

ns: it is not related to *A. koreana* 'Horstmann' and needs a new name.

Abies pinsapo 'Kelleriis' ('Keller', 'Kelleris')

ha: dwarf or compact. Stanley & Sons in the US says their plant is "very fast grower like species".

lc: blue-green

or: D.T. Poulsen, Kelleriis, Denmark c. 1925

in: Jeddolph Nursery 1972

Abies pinsapo 'Kelleriis Glauca' provisional name

ns: a listed name that "may be distinct" from ordinary 'Kelleriis'. There is some

ns: thought the 1925 'Kelleriis' was reselected to become the plant offered

ns: in the 80's. As the description's of 'Kelleriis' differ from dwarf to vigorous this

ns: group is much in need of taxonomic sorting out.

li: Lewis, J. and A. Leslie. 1987. The Int. conifer reg. Part I. p. 24

Abies pinsapo 'Kilmacurraugh'

ns: a listed name from De Belten Pinetum, Netherlands c. 1962

Abies pinsapo subsp. *marocana* Emborger & Maire

ll: often longer than subsp. pinsapo. This is true of stock sold in the US.

lt: needles flatter, wider than subsp. pinsapo

lc: blue-green, fewer stomatal lines than some subsp. pinsapo

bud: less resinous than subsp. pinsapo

frq: female strobili 5-7 in. long - larger than most subsp. pinsapo.

ns: it is a geographic variant located in a small mountain area but

ns: is highly ornamental in some arboreta. It is a transition to *A.*

ns: *numidica* but it not considered a hybrid to it. As it has a geographical

ns: limit the rank of subspecies is superior to that of botanical variety.

geo: Morocco, Algeria

Abies pinsapo 'Marokko' (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies pinsapo 'Nana'

ht: 90cm (20 years)

ha: dwarf

or: W.B. Clarke, San Jose CA USA c. 1933, first sold 1935

id, ns: this name predates 'Clarke' so it is believed to be another

id, ns: plant. denOuden & Boom do not cover it and it may be lost?

Abies pinsapo 'Nana Glauca'

li; Eiselt, M.G. 1976. Nadelgehölze Ed. 4

Abies pinsapo 'Pendula'

ha: weeping

Abies pinsapo 'Prostrata'

ha: prostrate, presumably a cultivar which any fir should be able to produce

or: known from Zederbaur 1907 and not seen in the modern trade (2003).

Abies pinsapo 'Pygmaea'

ha: densely pyramidal, true dwarf

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France before 1868

Abies pinsapo 'Pyramidata' ('Pyramidalis Compacta')

ha: compact, conical, limbs more distinctly ascending

Abies pinsapo 'Pyramidalis Glauca' illegitimate name

ha: densely pyramidal to conical

lc: rich blue-green, more glaucous than normal

or: P.C. Detriche, Angers, France c. 1972

Abies pinsapo 'Quicksilver' ('Quick Silver')

ha: dwarf, silvery-grey

in: Don Hatch Nurseries, Devon, England c. 1984

Abies pinsapo var. marocana 'Ronda Mountain' (3/7)

ha: dwarf

lc: medium green

so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Abies pinsapo 'San Diego Creeper'

ha: procumbent at first, low spreading, slow, eventually have a nest-like center

lc: glossy green

or: F.J. Crowe, San Diego CA USA before 1980

Abies pinsapo 'Variegata' ('Foliis Variegatus?')

lc: variegated in some manner

ns: described by Gordon in 1858 but almost certainly lost to cultivation. Lawson used

ns: the name 'Foliis Variegatus' in 1850 for what could be the same mutation.

Abies pinsapo 'Weeping Blue' ('Pendula Glauca?')

ha: pendulous

lc: blue much like 'Glauca'

or: sold in the US c. 1980

ns: it may be the 'Pendula Glauca' (clearly illegitimate name) known in collections

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental plt. cultivars. TCR Press. p. 4

ABIES PROCERA

Abies procera f. *glauca* 'Argentea'

lc: needles bluish-white, giving silvery sheens. An extreme silvery variant from f. *glauca*.
or: Europe, probably Germany before 1886 when published by Freundenberg.

Abies procera 'Barbara's Dwarf'

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Res. p. 4 (name only, listed in collections)

Abies procera 'Blaue Hexe'

ha: dwarf, growth about 1 inch a year, flat bun in time
lc: bluish-green
ns: name literally translates to "blue witch", more accurately a blue witches broom.
or, in: C.D. Boehjje Nursery, Germany 1965 as broom

Abies procera 'Blue Spiral'

ht: 20 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: narrowly columnar
lc: rich blue
or: Stanley & Sons, OR USA found as Christmas tree

Abies procera 'Delbert's Dwarf'

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars.
li: Taxonomic Computer Res. p. 4 (name only, listed in collections)

Abies procera 'Fastigiata' provisional invalid name

ha: narrowly columnar
ns: Latin name is post-1959 and thus invalid
in: Buchholz & Buchholz Nursery c. 1994 from old Christmas tree farm
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 9.

Abies procera 'Franken'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland per Welch and Haddow (1993).

Abies procera 'Frijsenborg' ('Frijsenberg')

lc: bluer
ch: more cold hardy
dr: said to be disease resistant. Details needed!
or: Frijsenborg estate, Denmark

Abies procera f. *glauca* (Ravenscroft) Rehd., 'Glauca', Glauca Group, var. *glaucifolia* Sudworth)

lc: richer greenish-blue, a more glaucous plant
frq: female strobili often numerous in cultivation.
or: England c. 1863
ns, id: it is not a clone but instead a wild variation on the glaucescence continuum as occurs in
ns, id: most spruce and fir species. The RHS use Glauca Group but once again it is indistinct from
ns, id: the wild, botanical form, proving entirely redundant except that good seedlings are sometimes
ns, id: grafted.
lsp: there are many good ones in Europe. In the US one planted in 1918 and
lsp: still very pretty exists at Highland Park, Rochester in the old Pinetum.

Abies procera 'Glauca Nana' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf, irregular arching, may or not develop strong leader
lc: rich powder blue

Abies procera 'Glauca Prostrata' (f. *prostrata* in part, 'Compacta', 'Procumbens')

ha: low spreading to mounded, prostrate to irregular flat-topped shrub, variable overall, leaders
ha: can develop but are best removed or trained.

lc: richer, more glaucous blue
or: cultivar of *f. glauca*, that is a lateral, basal, or spreading shoot and not from a terminal. It was
or: known to Hornibrook as *f. prostrata* before 1932
ns: *f. prostrata* (Horn.) Rehd. seems to refer to any prostrate, cultivar plant but invariably people
ns: : always grow the bluest sorts which are covered here by '*Glauca Prostrata*'. If a good prostrate green
ns: selection proves itself, a new cultivar name should be assigned to it. One
ns: named clone of bluish-gray and compact appearance is '*Nobel*', described below.
in: Hillier Nurseries, England, 1928-29 catalog.

Abies procera '*Hupps Prostrate*' (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies procera '*Jeddeloh*'
ha: dwarf, from witchesbroom
lc: bluish-green, not so blue as '*Blaue Hexe*'
or: Jeddeloh Nursery, Germany before 1979 as broom

Abies procera '*La Graciosa*'
ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: broadly mounded, semi-dwarf, branches long and spreading, strongly pendulous, growth 6 in. a year,
ha: some upright terminal shoots will develop
or: Christmas tree field, Evans Farm, near Oregon City, OR USA
in: Porterhowse Farms c. 1998, also listed by Stanley & Sons 2002

Abies procera '*Mount Hood*'
ha: procumbent
lc: golden-yellow
or: Jean Iseli before 1989. I'm guessing it could be a cultivar of
or: '*Sherwoodii*' as Jean often liked to experiment with this type of
or: propagation.

Abies procera '*Mount Sii*' ('*Mt. Sii*') (2/7)
ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies procera '*Nellemann*' ('*Argentea Nellemann*')
ha: stronger than '*Blaue Hexe*'
lc: rich blue
in: UK c. 1987

Abies procera '*Noble's Dwarf*' ('*Nobel*', '*Hlauca Noble*', '*Noble*')
ha: decumbent, a cultivar type spreader, compact
lc: bluish-gray
ll: needles smaller than species typical
or: James Noble Conifer Collection, San Francisco, CA
li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Res. p. 4 as '*Nobel*'

Abies procera '*Rat Tail*'
ha: small, sparse, tree-form, rat-tail like appearance
lt: needles very appressed giving a distinct appearance

Abies procera '*Robusta*' (var. *robustifolia* Sudworth)
ha: robust, stronger
ll: needles larger
lt: needles thicker
or: Europe before 1891.
ns: it is not *A. nobilis robusta* of Masters which equates to *A. magnifica* var. *shastensis* (Lemm.) Lemm.
so: probably lost to cultivation

Abies procera '*Sherwoodii*' ('*Aurea Sherwoodii*', '*Aurea*')
ht, ha: 25 ft. - smaller, slower
lc: golden-yellow all year, colored mainly on the upper side of shoots where sun reaches them

or: Andy Sherman, Sherwood Nursery, Portland OR, named 1948, found in 1933 as a lightning struck tree

Abies procera [silver] (2/7)

ns, so: listed name with www.bethlehemnursery.com (online catalog 2007), no description

Abies procera 'Stanley's Select'

ha: upright, conical, neat, "nice main leader" and "the perfect Christmas tree"

lc: rich turquoise blue

or: Stanley & Sons Nursery, OR USA c. 1972

ABIES SIBIRICA

Abies sibirica 'Alba'

lc: leaves paler green, very white below

or: Russia c. 1853

in: France before 1855

Abies sibirica 'Candelabrum'

ha: erect, candelabra-type form

or: Moscow before 1894 from a notable tree

Abies sibirica 'Columnaris'

ha: narrower

in: Europe before 1914 when Beissner named it

Abies sibirica 'Compacta'

ha: dwarf

Abies sibirica 'Elegans'

ha: dwarf

or: Lobkowitz Nursery before 1891

Abies sibirica 'Glauca'

lc: bluer

lt: needles curved

or: Mr. Schroeder, Moscow c. 1891

Abies sibirica 'Monstrosa'

ha: dwarf, twisted, tufted

lt: needles also twisted

or: Schroeder, Moscow before 1891

Abies sibirica 'Parvula'

ha: smaller, slower

in: Schroeder, Moscow before 1894

Abies sibirica 'Pendula'

ha: strongly pendulous

or: Regal and Kesselring Nurseries before 1894

so: by all accounts it seems to be lost.

Abies sibirica 'Pumila'

ha: dwarf, no leader

or: Schroeder, Moscow before 1894

Abies sibirica 'Pyramidalis'

ha: more erect, pyramidal

or: Schroeder, Moscow before 1894

Abies sibirica 'Variegata'

lc: some branchlets with yellow to cream leaves

or: Europe before 1866, likely a sport in other times and places

ABIES SPECTABILIS

Abies spectabilis 'Affinis'

lc: more bluish-white below

in: Europe before 1867

Abies spectabilis var. *densa* (Griffith) Silba

ha: denser, but a large tree

Abies spectabilis 'Intermedia'

ns, id: thought to be a cross to *A. pindrow*.

Abies squamata 'Flakey'

ns, id: a listed name from Arrowhead Alpines 2006.

Abies x vasconcellosiana 'Amaral Franco'

or: Franco, Pena Park, Sintra as clone of *A. pindrow* x *A. pinsapo* c. 1961

ABIES VEITCHII

Abies veitchii 'Aurea' provisional name - likely invalid

ha: conical

lc: golden-yellow

ns: this Latin name is of doubtful validity.

Abies veitchii 'Geelvaal'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2001

Abies veitchii 'Glauca' provisional name - likely invalid

lc: steel blue

ns: Welch and Haddow (1993) trace it to Germany in 1968

Abies veitchii 'Haltern'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2003

Abies veitchii 'Hedergott' ('HB Heddersott?', 'Hexenbesen Heddergott')
ha: dwarf, vase-shaped in time, irregularly overall, 1 in. growth rate a year
lc: bright green and silver
or: Wustemeyer, Germany c. 1986
so: Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2001)

Abies veitchii 'Hegechroat'
so: Stanley and Sons (online catalog 2003), name only. Description needed.

Abies veitchii 'Heine' ('Hexenbesen Wustermeyer')
ha: a dwarf witchesbroom clone

Abies veitchii 'Jeddeloh Weeping' ('Pendula'invalid) NEW NAME
ht: 2.5m tall (7 years)
ha: drooping, eventually a very elegant shape
or: Jeddeloh Nursery, Germany c. 1970, first sold about 1973
li: Lewis, J. 1987. The international conifer register part I. RHS. p. 34.

Abies veitchii 'Kramer'
ha: dwarf witchesbroom clone.

Abies veitchii 'Minima' provisional name - likely invalid
ha: dwarf

Abies veitchii var. *nikkoensis* Mayr
frt: female cones with slightly exerted bracts
frd: female cones smaller than var. *veitchii* (5cm vs. 6-7cm)
ns: this name is not found in all modern treatments.

Abies veitchii f. *olivacea* (Shirasawa) Kusaka
ha: at least one clone in gardens is more narrow, upright than var. *veitchii*
frc: female cones olive green at first, later greyish-brown - var. *veitchii* is a nice bluish-purple when immature
ns: treatment as a botanical form seems more logical as it differs mainly in the one trait (immature cone color). Unique
ns: garden clones of it (ie. narrower habit) should be named as cultivar clones.

Abies veitchii 'Pendula' = 'Jeddeloh Weeping'

Abies veitchii var. *reflexa* Koidzumi = var. *veitchii*

Abies veitchii 'Rumburg' ('Rumburck')
ha: cushion-shaped, dwarf, 1-2 inches growth a year
lc: green and silver
so: Coenosium Gardens (since about 2001)

Abies veitchii 'WBK'
ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Abies vejeri 'Serpent'
ha: procumbent with branches long and irregular with few laterals
li: RHS Conifer Register 1947-84: 6
li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 140

ABUTILON

The following chart divides the cultivars by corolla color.

RED TO SCARLET FLOWERS

'Bella Coral' - dwarf, floriferous, 2 in. open flowers of vermillion-red. See photo above.

'Big Bell' - 36 in, larger megapotamicum-like flower, orange-red top with yellow base. Source: [Plant Delights](#) (Fall 2004 Catalog: 6, with color photo)

'Cannington Carol' light red, yellow variegated leaf, RHS AGM.

'Cannington Peter' compact, yellow mottled leaf, crimson red, RHS AGM.

'Crimson Belle' - bright red

'Dwarf Red' - orange-red, dense dwarf plant, dark green leaf. This name is probably used for many stock and is not a good name for a distinct clone.

'Fireball' orange-red, wide-flaring, to 4 in. wide, compact plant

'Gold Dust' - scarlet, leaf mottled yellow

'Joy Bells' yellow and red, compact habit, megapotanicum selection.

'Marianne' - red with yellow stamens, good in baskets, from Reiter

'Mauna Loa' dense, upright, dark leaf, large bright red flowers.

'Nabob' - 8-10 ft., stiff, vigorous, dark maroon red fls, 3 in. bell-type flower, larger dark green leaves. very large blooms, blackish stems, RHS AGM. Also spelled 'Nobob'

'Paisley' - red and yellow lanterns, spreading or drooping branches, yellow mottled leaf

'Red Bells' bright red, open balloon-shaped flower, green leaf.

megapotamicum 'Red Hot Lava' (1/5) - corolla red tinged orange, larger than species typical, Large 6-10 foot plants. Source, origin: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'Red Princess' scarlet (RHS 45B) flowers, 1.5 in. flower width, large laminate leaves.

'Rotterdam Red' cherry red flowers, dark green leaf, bell-shaped flower.

'Strybing Red' - compact, small bright red fls, dark olive green leaves, very floriferous

'Sunset' upright, small green leaf, red and yellow nodding bells.

'Super Red' ('Moned') - lobed maple-shaped leaf, fiery bell campanulate flower, 8-12 ft. tall and wide, vigorous, mounded with age with arching stems. Monrovia grows as espalier or patio plant.

'Vesuvius' - scarlet red, veined darkened, orangish inside, very dark red calyx, megapolitanicum type hybrid

'Voodoo' - 6 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide, dark scarlet red to blood red, glossy finish, very large flower, very floriferous for a long period. Jon Dixon hybrid. Tony Avent in USDA7b says "it is one of the best performing of the upright, large-flower type maples that we have ever grown".

'Wakehurst' crinkled red and yellow flower, megapotanicum type flower, small green leaf, RHS AGM.

ORANGE FLOWERS

'Apricot' - flared, slight orange fls., red-orange sepals, redder in cool weather

'Apricot Belle' - salmon-orange, veined darker. Leaves quite pubescent. Perhaps the same as some stock sold as 'Apricot'

'Apricot Glow' - rose-orange

'Bartley Schwartz' - yellowish-orange, very floriferous. Named for the famous breeder and collector of these plants.

'Bella Salmon' - dwarf, floriferous, 2 inch open and out-facing flowers in salmon-orange with redder venation. See photo above.

'Cathy Bell' (6/5) - dark green leaf, numerous orange bells

'Clementine' - crimson-orange, well-flared, compact plant. Intermediate between the red and orange clines.

'Clementine Variegated' - as 'Clementine' but a variegated leaf.

'Ginger Bomb' (5/6) - To 6 feet tall. light ginger-yellow (a very pale orange), veined light pink. Leaf dark green. Source, introduction: Heronswood.com (online catalog 2006)

'Halo' low, compact, broadly flared petals, light apricot color, blooms to 2 in. wide, very floriferous.

'Hardy Orange' - orange, more cold hardy. The name usually applies to a open, largish shrub

'Hinton' ('Hinton Seedling') - clear orange, soft green leaf

'Kentish Belle' apricot orange, red calyx, spreading and trails, RHS AGM.

'L'Orangerie' - salmon-orange, wide-flaring, veined orange-red, compact plant, a Dixon hybrid

'Linda Vista Peach' apricot tinged red, campanulate flower, RHS AGM

'Marion' orange-salmon flowers above foliage, lax habit, RHS AGM. There is also a cultivar 'Marianne' which is an improved megapotanicum type.

'Marion Stewart' 80 in. tall, 1.5 in. orange flowers with red veins, green stems, maple-like leaf. Cold hardy in USDA 7b - used in North Carolina and Long Island where other cultivars do not last.

'Orange Drop' - large, vigorous, strongly erect, large dark leaves, deep orange with red veins.

megapotanicum 'Orange Hot Lava' (1/5) - corolla orange, veined red, calyx light red. Source, origin: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'Patrick Syngé' rusty orange tinged maroon, slender form, metapotanicum type flower, more cold hardy than some.

'Peach' - peach to orange, becoming redder in cool weather, paler sepals.

'Plantsmen's Brick Red' (6/5) - bright green leaf, dark orangish-red flower. Origination: [Plantsmen.com](#) (online catalog 2005)

'Savitzii' upright, dense, slowish, sparse brownish orange to salmon-orange flowers with purple veining. Mainly valued for irregularly mottled leaves in cream, white, and green. Reaches 10 ft. tall in California.

'Smoked Salmon' (5/6) - To 4 ft. tall. Corolla salmon-orange, calyx dark red and contrasting nicely. Source, introduction: [Heronswood.com](#) (online catalog 2006)

'Souvenir de Bonn' brightly marked orange bells, showy leaf with white wide edges., maple-like leaf, one of the best marginate cultivars

'Tangelo' - dark orange, very large flower, small leaf, compact plant

'Tangerine' some= 'Tangerine Belle'

'Tangerine Belle' - orange, red to pinkish veins, wide-flaring

'Thomas Hobbs' (9/02) - bright orange corolla, calyx greenish, 5 ft. tall, named for the originator. Source: [Heronswood.com](#)

'Thompsonii' vigorous, orange flowers, leaves brightly mottled yellow. A long time favorite for a century or so.

'Variegatum' - light salmon-orange, leaves light green with cream markings

'Victor Reiter' tangerine orange petals, yellow-green calyx, open hibiscus-like flowers. Named for the famous San Francisco plantsman. Buds look like miniature yellowish pumpkins. 8 ft. tall.

'Watercolor Orange' - salmon-orange, large diameter, darker veins, spreading habit, good in baskets, Reiter hybrid

LIGHT YELLOW TO GOLDEN FLOWERS

'Apollo' - 7-8 ft., upright, stiff, blackish young stems, dark glossy soft leaf, 2 in. wide bright yellow flowers, green calyx, usually compact.

'Canary Bird' light yellow, open corolla, bright green leaf, flowering above foliage, RHS AGM.

'Challo' (1/5) - corolla orangish-yellow, large dark red eye, red sepals. Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'Frieda' - 20 ft. yellow with orange veins. dark, deeply cut maple-shaped leaf. Showy dark red stems

'Golden Fleece' dark yellow than 'Canary Bird', purplish stem.

megapotanicum 'Ines' (1/5) - corolla light yellow, calyx light red. Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'Julia' - 36 in, bright yellow bells. Source: Plant Delights (Fall 2004 Catalog: 6, with color photo)

'La Vie En Rose' creamy yellow, pendant flowers, red veins, low habit, good in baskets

'Lightning' (9/02) - yellow. Larkmanplants.com (online catalog 2002)

'Little Imp' - bright yellow petals, dark red calyx, nodding bell-shaped flowers, small leaves, a megapotanicum hybrid.

'Lutea' some Australian plants = 'Lightning'

'Moon Glow' - bright lemon yellow, pendant flowers, dark green leaf, compact plant

'Moonbeam' tall, open branching, upright, light lemon yellow, pale green leaves, flowers to 4 in.

'Moonchimes' semi-trailing, compact, everyblooming, light yellow. Popular for baskets and planters.

'Red Monarch' - golden yellow, orange veins, drooping flowers, named for the bright red calyx

'Tom Trillium' (6/5) - semi-drooping habit. Chrome yellow flower.

'Victory' compact, small deep yellow flowers of the megapotanicum type.

'Yellow Belle' - bright yellow

WHITE TO CREAM FLOWERS

'Boule de Neige' ('Snowball') - show white, dark leaf contrasts well

'Search Light' (5/6) - To 4 feet tall. Corolla white, calyx light green. Leaf dark green. Source, introduction: Heronswood.com (online catalog 2006)

'Silver Belle' pure white, larger than older whites, dark green leaf, compact plant

'Snowball' = 'Boule de Neige'

'Snow Belle' - pure white, yellow stamens show up nicely. Distinctions between this and 'Silver Belle' are unclear.

'Snowfall' - pure white, smallish blooms, compact habit

'White King' - 36 in, white, showy gold stamens. Source: Plant Delights (Fall 2004 Catalog: 6, with color photo)

'White Parasol' (6/5) - compact habit, very pubescent, large white bells.

PINK TO ROSE FLOWERS

'Ginny' (6/5) - arching habit, light pink corolla

'Helen' soft salmon-pink (RHS 55B), upright subshrub, 60cm x 30cm.

'Huntington Pink' - light pink, veined darker

'Jackie O Lipstick' (5/6) - To 5 ft. tall. Corolla pink tinged orange, calyx red and contrasting well. From Vliva Plants, 2002. Source, introduction: Heronswood.com (online catalog 2006)

'Lavender Pink' (1/5) - 4 feet tall, compact, blackish-green stems, dark green leaf with red veins and cut margins. Flowers silvery lavender-pink, seapsl pink. Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005. This is not a good (possibly invalid) cultivar name as it is just a simple color description, easily duplicated elsewhere.

'Louise Marginal' vigorous, large green leaf, light satin pink flower

'Mobile Pink' 4', spreading, light salmon pink, redder sepals, flared, drooping flowers. Greyish leaf.

'Neon Rose' - vigorous shrub to 8 ft. Cut leaf. Flowers with bright pink corolla, green sepals. Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'New One' (9/02) - orangish-pink corolla, darker veins, calyx orange-red. Thomas Hobbs selection. Source: Heronswood.com

'Old Rose Belle' - rose-pink, bell-shaped

'Pink Belle' - bright pink, veined darker.

'Pink Blush' - light pink, mounded habit, Land Craft Nursery NY USA

'Pink Charm' - bright pink, trailing habit, small dark green leaf

'Pink Parasol' - upright to spreading, plum rose tinged mauve, flaring petals, can be slow, eventually to 4 ft.

'Pink Petticoats' slender stems, smallish leaves, numerous light pink campanulate blooms.

'Pink Storm' (9/02) - dark dusky pink. Larkmanplants.com (online catalog 2002)

'Plantsmen's Butterfly Pink' (6/5) - corolla bright pink, opening very wide with almost wing-like shapes. Origination: Plantsmen.com (online catalog 2005)

'Raspberry' - salmon pink, red veins, bell-shaped, compact plant, a Dixon hybrid

'Raspberry Parfait' - dense, spreading, reddish pink, fruity scent, dark cordiform leaves

'Rosalie' - dense, globose, light pink, wide petals, large soft tomentose leaves

'Satin Pink Belle' upright, dark stems, bright green leaves, large bright pink flower, nice ruffled. May be the same as 'Pink Belle'

'Seashell' - light flesh pink, dusky red calyx, a coral and pink blend, low, often dense, small dark leaf, nodding campanulate flower.

'Smokey Pink' smoky pink of course.

'Veronica' (1/5) - lowish, spreading plants. Corolla dark pink, orangish-pink inside, dark red eye, 2.0-3.0 in. diameter Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

'Violeta' (1/5) - corolla silvery-pink opening lavender-pink with a unique (breakthrough) lavender-purple colored eye, sepals light green. Source, origin: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog Fall 2004), own intro. 2005

MIXED STRAINS OR UNKNOWN

Bella Group - compact hybrids, hybrids by Claude Hope, Costa Rica. Not related to the Belle type hybrids - thus an unfortunate choice of names. 'Bella Coral' and 'Bella Salmon' are two useful examples.

'Benary's Giant' - dwarf, mixed colors from seed.

'Summer Sherbet' - seed strain in the full color range, blooms large at 3-4 in. long

Acacia acinacea 'Ruby Tips'

ha: arching, shrubby

lc: bright red new growth

Acacia amblygona 'Winter Gold'

ht: 30cm tall x 2m wide

ha: low, spreading

fc: yellow

Acacia baileyana Purpurea Group 'Purpurea' (f. purpurea)

lc: dark purple new growth, becoming purplish-green

fr: young pods purplish becoming grayish-blue

ch: some seedlings of this type are more cold hardy

prop: grown from seed so coloration will vary with the source and selection of stock

or: L. Coates Nursery, CA USA c. 1920

Acacia 'Bon Accueil'

fc: golden-yellow

infl: panicles of 10-15cm

Acacia cardiophylla 'Kuranga Gold Lace' ('Gold Lace')

ha: prostrate, older plants semi-contorted

fc: yellow

fd: to 1cm, raceme 3-5cm long

Acacia cognata 'Bower Beauty'

ha: weeping, compact

Acacia cognata 'Copper Tips'

lc: new growth copper-bronze

Acacia cognata 'Green Mist'

ht: 1m tall x 2m wide

ha: compact, semi-dwarf, cascading, very fine-textured

Acacia cognata 'Lime Magik'

ns: a listed name with www.plantcultivar.info (online website 2004)

Acacia cognata 'Limelight'

ha: cascading mound to subglobose

lc: bright green, not always a lime green but bright and light

Acacia cognata 'Mop Top'

ht: 1m tall x 2m wide

ha: cascading, informal mound, mop-like

lc: copper tinged

Acacia cognata 'Waterfall'

ht: 2.5m tall x 1.5m wide

ha: distinctly weeping, cascading well over walls

so: www.austroflora.com (online catalog 2007)

Acacia cuttriformis 'Austraflora Cascade'

ht: 10cm tall x 2m wide

ha: prostrate, cascading if allowed

fq: flowers often sparse, valued mainly for the habit
in: Austriflora

Acacia dealbata 'Gaulois' ('Gallic', 'La Gaulois')
ht: 4-6m tall
fc: light yellow, some other clones are more gold
bt: February in Europe, later than the January clones
fq: very floriferous
lc: dark green

Acacia dealbata 'Gaulois Astier'
ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2004, presumably a version of the popular Gallic clone 'Gaulois'

Acacia dealbata 'Kambah Karpel'
ht: 20cm tall x 3m wide
ha: prostrate, dense

Acacia dealbata 'Mirandole'
ht: to 8m - taller than many clones
fc: yellow
bt: January to February, often earlier

Acacia dealbata 'Miereille'
ft: double
bt: January to February

Acacia dealbata 'Pendula'
ha: weeping to low-spreading

Acacia dealbata 'Petit Vert'
ns: a listed name from Europe, presumably a dwarf, green clone?

Acacia dealbata 'President Doumerge'
lc: blue-green
bt: January to Feb.

Acacia dealbata 'Reve d'or'
ht: 2-3m - shorter than most clones
bt: February - later than some clones

Acacia dealbata 'Rustica'
ns: a listed name from Europe. Description needed.

Acacia dealbata 'Super Lisette'
fq: very floriferous

Acacia dealbata 'Tournaire'
ha: pendulous
lc: darker green
bt: January - earlier

Acacia dealbata 'Virginia Pendula'
ha: pendulous
fc: orangish-yellow, not pale yellow as some clones

Acacia 'Exeter' ('Exeter Hybrid', 'Veitchiana')
ha: large shrub to small tree, arching much
fc: yellow
ff: nicely scented
infl: very large panicles

or: from a notable tree at Exeter University UK, apparently *A. longifolia* x *A. riceana*

Acacia floribunda 'Lisette'

infl: larger than species typical, very showy.

ns: possibly a form of *A. dealbata* or *A. rhetinoides*. There is a true species *A. floribunda* but many in the trade are *A. rhetinoides* 'Floribunda'.

Acacia 'Granat'

ns: a listed name c. 2002.

Acacia hawittii 'Clair de Lune' ('Moonlight')

ha: shrub to small tree, semi-pendulous to strongly cascading

fc: clear, light yellow

ld: semi-evergreen

Acacia iteaphylla 'Parson's Cascade'

ht: 50cm tall x 4m wide

ha: low, arching to pendulous, cascading if situations permit

Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'

fc: blood red to scarlet

or: found in the wild by bushwalkers in Australia in 1995

in: Royal Bot. Gard. Melbourne, Aust. to trade in 2001

aw: this cultivar is the official floral symbol of the State of Victoria's centenary

li: Dunbar, R. 2001. Plant focus. *New Plantsman* 8(3): 137 (with color photo)

Acacia pravissima 'Golden Carpet'

ht: 40cm tall x 6m wide

ha: prostrate, eventually a wide flowering carpet

fc: yellow

fq: very floriferous

Acacia rhetinoides 'Floribunda' (*A. floribunda* misapplied NOT true)

fq: more floriferous

Acacia rhetinoides 'Glauca'

ns: a listed name, possibly for a glaucous leaf form.

Acacia rhetinoides 'Imperialis'

lc: darker green than species typical

fq: more floriferous

Acacia rhetinoides 'Jean-Pierre'

infl: larger than species typical

ACAENA

Acaena 'Bronzette' (*A. anseriniifolia* x *A. novae-zelandiae*)

ht: 10-15cm

ld: semi-evergreen

lc: green tinged bronze

fc: bronze tinted

or: France c. 1996

caena 'Greencourt Hybrid'

ns: listed name for Lydford Alpine Nursery, England 2001

Acaena inermis 'Purpurea'

ht: 5cm

ha: prostrate, a ground cover, forming a feathery, fine-textured mat

ld: evergreen

lc: deep purple

Acaena microphylla 'Braune Feder'

ht: 20cm

lc: soft yellowish-brown color

in: Germany

Acaena microphylla 'Brauner Läufer'

ht: 5cm - very low, short

lc: brownish-green

Acaena microphylla 'Brauner Zwerg'

ha: dwarf

lc: brownish

Acaena microphylla 'Dichte Matte'

ht: 5cm - very low

lc: dull matt, brownish-green

Acaena microphylla 'Goldherbst'

ht: 6cm - very low

lc: light golden-brown

Acaena microphylla 'Grauber Zwerg'

ht: 2cm - extremely short

lc: greyish-green

Acaena microphylla 'Grüner Zwerg'

ha: low, dwarf

lc: greyish-green

Acaena microphylla 'Kupferteppich' ('Copper Carpet')

ht: 2 in. tall x 24 in. wide

lc: copper bronze

fr: burrs red, showy

Acaena microphylla 'Pewter Carpet'

ns: listed name from Elizabeth Goodwine Nursery, England 2001

Acaena microphylla 'Pulchella'

ht: 10cm

lc: copper-bronze with silver tints

fr: reddish-brown

so: Beeches Nursery

Acaena microphylla 'Roter Läufer'

ht: 4cm - very short

lc: bluish-green with red tinged margins

Acacia redolens 'Low Boy' (11/6)

ht: 1 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: prostrate

fc: yellow

lc: greyish-green

so: www.smgrowers.com

Acaena saccaticupula 'Blue Haze'

ht: 2-4 in. tall x 10 in. wide

ld: evergreen

st: reddish-brown

lc: steel blue, a light glaucous waxy blue of great beauty.

fc: brownish-red

frc: burrs red

ACCA

All these plants are rich and silvery evergreens. Even the pomological creations are wonderful ornamentals where it's hardy enough.

Acca sellowiana 'Beechwood'

flavor: sweet, edible

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination.

Acca sellowiana 'Coolidge'

flavor: milder, sweeter, quite pleasant

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination.

frd: 4.0 in. - reports vary from calling it small to large so perhaps it has

frd: been confused in the trade.

Acca sellowiana 'Mammoth'

ha: vigorous, robust

flavor: sweet, edible quality

frd: larger than species typical

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination.

Acca sellowiana 'Nazemetz' ('Nazemeta')

flavor: sweet, edible

frs: oval

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination.

frd: 4.5 in. - larger than species typical and 'Coolidge'

ch: 7-8 - more cold hardy than species typical

Acca sellowiana 'NCSU Hardy'

ha: compact, avoid, moderate vigor, a useful landscape size.

ch: 7 - more cold hardy than species typical. .

or: J.C. Raulston Arboretum before 1995

Acca sellowiana 'Pineapple Gem'

flavor: sweet, edible, named for the pineapple-like flavor

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination.

li: Amer. Assoc. Nur. Proc. 1951: 174

li: Hortscience 21(3): 362 (1986)

Acca sellowiana 'Superba'

frs: rounded

frq: self-sterile, requiring another cultivar for pollination.

Acca sellowiana 'Trask'

frd: larger than species typical

frc: dark green at first, red when ripe

frs: oval

frt: earlier ripening, thicker skin, high quality for processing

frq: self-fruiting but more fruitful with pollination. 'Nazemetz' pollinates it
frq: well.

Acca sellowiana 'Unique'

ht: 8-10 ft.

ha: vigorous, robust

flavor: sweet, flavorful

frq: self-fruit but more fruitful with pollination, one of the more "loaded" clones

frq: even bearing well on younger plants.

Acca sellowiana 'Variegata'

lc: irregularly margined cream, often widest chimera near the apex, often

lc: sectored in greenish-white or light gray from the margin inward.

ACER BUERGERANUM

Acer buergeranum 'Eastwood Cloud'

lc: nearly white becoming salmon pink - sunburn is likely

or: R. Gordon of Australia 1990's(?)

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer buergeranum 'Shirley Debacq'

ha: fastigate, small tree.

or: found by A. Pousse of France in 1995.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer buergerianum AERYN™ 'ABMTF' (1/5)

ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide, 21 ft. tall x 13 feet wide (original tree - 8 years)

ha: upright-oval, denser than species typical, symmetrical, trunk straight, not as wide-spreading

ha: as some clones, more vigorous (similar production systems possible

ha: as larger maple species like A. rubrum and A. saccharum). It is also faster than STREETWISE.

bk: smooth, less exfoliating - is this a good thing? It would be neater? Note that

bk: STREETWISE emphasizes the precocious display of exfoliating bark.

ns: trademark named is pronounced the same as "erin"

lc: darker green than species typical

prop: roots from cuttings (to 90%)

ch: USDA 5

or, pat, so, in: Dwayne Moon, Moonstreefarm.com (online catalog 2004), Loganville, GA USA

or, pat, so, in: 1995 as open pollinated seedling, US PPAF 2/2/2006

Acer buergerianum 'Akebono'

lc: new growth mottled yellowish, faintly tinged bronze on the margins, later mottled and

lc: sectored white (slightly more chimera than 'Goshiki').

id: it is very similar to 'Goshiki Kaede' except in the new growth and is likely lumped with it in nurseries.

ns: we follow Vertrees in keeping these resemblant clones distinct as do the Japanese experts.

Acer buergerianum 'ABTIR'

Acer buergerianum 'Eastwood Cloud'

ha: smaller, globose, slower than species typical

lc: new growth nearly all white, later creamy-pink, finally light green.

afc: red shades

ll: to 8cm - larger than 'Wako nishiki'

or: Ron Gordon, Taihape, NZ from seed c. 1949

in: Pete Cave, Cave's Tree Nursery, Pukeroro, NZ

Acer buergerianum 'Goshiki' ('Goshiki Kaede')

ha: semi-dwarf, compact, shrub-like, rarely large

lc: highly mottled and sectored white, newest leaves often pinkish or red, many leaves half or mostly white.

id: see under 'Akebono' above.

ll: 3-5cm - smaller

Acer buergerianum 'Goshiki Kosode' ('Sue's Surprise')

ha: large, vigorous, tree-sized in time, larger than parent 'Goshiki Kaede'

lc: mottled and speckled white to cream, not massively sectored as the parent. New growth pinkish.

or: Maplewood Nursery as 'Goshiki Kaede' seedling, discovered by Suzanne Olsen

Acer buergerianum 'Hanachiru Sato'

ha: vigorous compared to similar 'Wako Nishiki'

lc: mottled white and green veined, new shoots red to pink

or, in: Japan. Esveld imported a few years back.

Acer buergerianum 'Hime' ('Hime kaede')

lc: bronze-red new growth

ls, lm: much as 'Mino Yatsubusa' with a long terminal lobe

Acer buergerianum 'Inazuma Nishiki'

lc: frosted in yellow

Acer buergerianum 'Iwao' ('Iwao Kaede', 'Iwai Nishiki')

ll: 6-8cm - larger

lw: 7-9cm - larger

lb: subcordate

ls: triangular

lc: dark green, reddish in new growth

Acer buergerianum 'Jako Kaede' = *Premna japonica*

id: for decades this supposed cultivar with a musk-like scent was propagated and sold under this species.

id: It looked like it belonged but had many unusual traits. It was in fact a rare member of the Verbenaceae!

Acer buergerianum 'Joroku Aka Me'

ha: shrub

ls: 3-lobed

lc: showy orange to red new growth, later a nice glossy green

Acer buergerianum 'Kifu Nishiki'

ht: 1m

ha: dense, dwarf

ls;m: shallowly 3-lobed

lc: margined and sectored white, mostly in the lower half

Acer buergerianum 'Koshi Miyasama'

ha: vigorous, compact, small tree

ll: 4-5cm, larger on some shoots

lt: thick, leathery

ls: more shallowly lobed, often to 15% of vein length

in: Netherlands from Japan 1979

Acer buergerianum 'Kyuden'

ha: dwarf, slow, very dense

ll: 3.5cm - very small

lw: 2-3cm

ls: lobes small and irregular or absent, often ovate, elliptic, or triangular.

la: usually quite obtuse,

lc: glossy dark green, new growth bronze (especially the margins)

Acer buergerianum 'Marubato'

ha: slower, tree-like, globose in time

ls: lobes very shallow, sometimes absent, these lobes more rounded, some leaves oval

lt: thicker than species typical, surface often finely dotted
ll: 5-6cm - larger than 'Kyuden'
afc: orange-red shades, often showy

Acer buergerianum var. *formosanum* 'Mini' (6/7)

ls: 3-lobed
lb: rotund to slightly cordate
ll, lw: 3.0-4.5 cm long x 3.5-4.8 cm wide - much smaller
or: Taipai Bot. Gard.
li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2004. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.
li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 20(4) 361-4.

Acer buergerianum 'Mino Yatsubusa'

ht: 12-15 ft. tall in 20 years
ha: semi-dwarf, loosely subglobose, a perfect small garden tree
ll: smaller than species typical

Acer buergerianum 'Miyadono'

d: similar to 'Kyuden' and perhaps lumped with it. They have been considered distinct in history.

Acer buergerianum 'Naruto'

ht: 20-30 ft. tall
ha: semi-dwarf at first, later a small, more vigorous tree, more erect than species typical
lt: leaves distinctly folded inward from the top, not very much on the sinus points
ls: 3-lobed, resembling a narrow-lobed T-shape
ha: more sharp lobes in appearance due to the folded surface
lc: greyish-green from a distance, the color caused by the many undersides being visible
lc: the their light wax giving a paler look to the entire foliage mass. It is two-toned up close.

Acer buergerianum var. *ningpoense*

ht: 50 ft. tall - larger than some var. *buergerianum* at 25-35 ft.
ll: 4-6cm long x 4-6cm wide
lm: less lobed per the vanGelderens encyclopedia and th photo. The young (10-15 year old) JCRA
lm: example above if anything is more deeply and strongly 3-lobed. This may suggest a
lm: difference in stock between Europe and the US but perhaps it is just a function of plant
lm: age. Juvenile leaf traits are very different in this species.
lt: thinner than variety typical
ft: stamens much longer than variety typical
geo: southeastern China, particularly Zhejiang Province

Acer buergerianum 'Nokori Bi'

lc: showy bronze at first, later glossy dark green
ll, lw: larger blades
ls: 3-lobed
lm: slightly undulate and with some teeth, adding interest

Acer buergerianum 'Nusatoriyama'

ht: 1m
ha: slower due to lack of chlorophyll
lc: new pink, lacking chlorophyll, becoming whiter, scorching in anything approach full light
ls: 3-lobed, occasionally one side deformed or lacking a lobe
lt: blade much thinner
ll: 2-3cm - shorter
prop: very difficult to graft and keep going thereafter

Acer buergerianum var. *formosanum* 'Parted Leaf' (6/7)

ls: much more deeply 3-lobed, 50-75% deep
ll, lw: 3-6 cm long x 2-7cm wide
or: Taipai Bot. Gard.
li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2001. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.
li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 16(1): 39-42

Acer buergerianum 'Pendula'

ha: weeping

so: www.esveld.nl

Acer buergerianum 'Shirley Debacq'

ha: columnar to fastigate

ls: lobed about 50% deep or more

in, or: A. Pousse, France 1995

Acer buergerianum 'Spring Festival'

ns, so: listed with www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006), no description

Acer buergerianum STREETWISE® 'ABTIR'

ha :vigorous yet denser, more upright than typical, easily trained as a single leader in nurseries

ha: compared to random seedlings

bk: exfoliating and showy when young (before some seedlings), greyish-orange,

lc: glossy dark green

afc: dark red to greyish-purple, potentially showy

pat, or: Michael Glenn, Bogart GA USA as seedling, US# 9576 on 6/11/1996.

in: Tree Introductions, Athens GA USA in 1990's

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land Plts. Varsity Press. p. 15

Acer buergerianum 'Subintegrum' ('Integrilobum')

ha: shrub to small tree

lt: thicker blades, coriaceous

ls: shallowly 3-lobed

lc: glossy green above, nicely glaucous below

ll, lw: 5-7cm long and wide

Acer buergerianum 'Tancho' ('Tanchoh')

ht: 1.0-1.5m tall

ha: dwarf, shrubby, dense, 8-12cm growth a year

ls, lm: 3-lobed, folded much as 'Naruto' but it's a much smaller plant

lc: bronze to red new growth, later a rich green, more greyish and two-toned

lc: later much like 'Naruto'

Acer buergerianum 'Toyo Nishiki' = 'Goshiki'

ns: Vertrees says it is "possibly synonymous"

Acer buergerianum 'Wako Nishiki'

lc: new growth light salmon pink to silvery-pink, later more green-veined over white

ns, id: it is not the A. palmatum cultivar of the same name.

Acer campbelli 'Exuberance' (6/7)

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

lc: dark to medium green

ls, lm: slightly incised, very much like an A. palmatum on first look

afc: red, yellow, and orange shades, showy, often developing

afc: showy colorful reddish margins early

so: www.skynursery.com (online catalog 2007)

ACER CAMPESTRE

Acer campestre var. *acuminatilobum*

ht: 8-10m - rarely to 15-20m as var. *campestre* can attain

ha: small tree to vigorous shrub

lt: thicker, more leathery than typical var.

la: lobes more acute to acuminate, not as obtuse as variety typical

in: found in the wild in 1954 by Joseph Papp

id, eval: it holds no specific horticultural merit or distinct beauty. Variety *austriacum* has somewhat

id, eval: similar leaf thickness and lobe apex qualities and this may be very much related.

Acer campestre var. *austriacum* (Tratt.) DC

lt: thicker, more leathery blades than var. *campestre*

ls: lobes more sharply acute, less deep

geo: southeastern Europe

Acer campestre 'Autumn Red'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996. Not seen online in 2/2007.

Acer campestre 'Carnival'

ht: 8-10 ft.

ha: slower, denser, shrubby

lc: broadly margined white at 25-50% of surface, sometimes scorching, not reverting too much.

lc: Newest leaves pinker

eval: a very bright and pretty variegated maple, quite stable and useful. Needs a bit of cool shade for best growth.

or: Andre van Nijnatten, Zundert, Netherlands, introduced 1989, as seedling

so: Forest Farm

Acer campestre 'Commodore'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2001 and not since. We find no catalog, literature,

ns: or internet references in 2004.

Acer campestre 'Compactum'

ht: 4-8 ft.

ha: globose, very dense, shrubby. It is subject to severe dieback where not fully hardy or in hotter climates.

ll: smaller than species typical

afc: often a pleasant yellow but not in all regions.

or: Europe before 1893 but unknown beyond that.

eval: interest dwarf shrub for any landscape where cold hardy.

li: *Gartenflora* 42: 329.

Acer campestre 'Eastleigh Weeping'

ha: weeping

or: Eastleigh Nur. of Hillier & Sons UK

Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'

ha: straighter trunk

lw: 6cm

ls: 3-5 lobes

lm: coarsely serrate unlike 'Zorgvlied'

or: named for the park at Amstelveen where it was found

li: Broerse. 1953. *De Boomk.* 8: 46

li: Boom, B.K. 1959. *Ned. Dendr.* 327

Acer campestre 'Evenley Red' (12/4)

afc: red, very showy, notable among known clones

or: Tim Whiteley, Northampton UK c. 1999

so: Bluebell Arboretum and Nursery (online catalog 2004)

Acer campestra 'Evelyn' = see QUEEN ELIZABETH™

Acer campestre 'Fastigiatum'

ha: upright, columnar

st: often corky
or: found in wild c. 1930
so: not reported in the modern trade. 'William Caldwell' replaces it in Britain today.

Acer campestre 'Geessink'
ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2006. Description needed.

Acer campestre 'Green Weeping'
ha: small tree to large shrub with semi-weeping limbs. The photo in Maples for gardens makes it
ha: appear a good deal more like a pinoak than a truly pendulous tree.
or: A. van Nijnatten of Holland as change seedling in 198. It is not the older 'Pendulum'.
li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer campestre 'Huiber's Elegant' (2/7)
ns, id: a listed name in Europe 2006

Acer campestre var. leiocarpum (Opiz) Tausch
fr: fruit distinctly glabrous - not downy as in var. campestre

Acer campestre 'Leinco'
ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2006. Description needed.

Acer campestre LEPRECHAUN™
ht: 20 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide
ha: dense, ovoid to globose, more uniform than most seedlings according to Dirr
in, or: Scanlon Nurseries, OH USA introduced c. 1976, from a notable tree of superior form dating from
in, or: perhaps 1960 or before.
li: Jacobsen, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. p. 13-14.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 16 (incorrectly as a cultivar)

Acer campestre 'Lowhedge' (3/7)
lsp: a listed name from www.dawesarb.org for Wavecrest Nursery stock.

Acer campestre 'Magic Spring' (12/4)
ha: shrub to small tree
lc: new growth glossy red at 'Royal Ruby', strangely marked green to light orange, later white and green
lc: blotched and sectored to varying amounts. It burns easily in sun.
or: Andre van Hijnatten, Zundert, Netherlands, introduced 1997, sport of 'Royal Ruby'
li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 25, with color photo.

Acer campestre METRO GOLD™ 'Panacek' (11/6)
ht: 35 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide
ha: narrower, upright, ovoid, strong trunk
afc: brighter yellow, very showy
frq: seeds less abundant

Acer campestre 'Nanum'
ha: dense, globose, shrubby.
ll: smaller than species typical.
id: it is similar to 'Compactum' and by some considered identical. May have different origins.
li: Loddiges Nur. ex Loudon in Enc. Trees. 93 (1842)
so: Forest Farm

Acer campestre 'Pendulum'
ha: weeping

Acer campestre 'Postelense'
lc: golden yellow, especially in spring
or: found near Postel, Silesia before 1896 when it was first sold.
so: Forest Farm

Acer campestre 'Pulverulentum'

ht: 2-3m - shorter

ha: compact, denser, smaller than species

lc: mottled and flecked white, often finely so. Bean says that coarsely blotched variants also

lc: appear under this name. Reversions are common. One clone we have seen is 70-95% white with

lc: green speckling and only the occasional larger sector.

or: known from Muskau Arboretum c. 1864 but its origin is unrecorded. Jacobsen says Germany 1859.

so: Forest Farm

Acer campestre QUEEN ELIZABETH™ 'Evelyn'

ht: 35 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: globose to ovoid, denser, straighter leader, more vigorous, a tad more erect, uniform in grafted form

ac: reliably yellow as some species variants

frq: fruit can be numerous according to Dirr and in some areas that will make weed trees.

dr: mildew problems are reported by Hillier & Coombes 2002. One can imagine it does not amuse

dr: our British friends that a plant named for their beloved monarch and coming from America is

dr: not a very good plant there.

or: J.F. Schmidt Nurseries, OR USA found as seedling of unreported origins in Gresham, OR, introduced 1981.

so: Lake County (wholesale)

pat: US #4392

Acer campestre 'Red Noses' (12/6)

ht: 6m tall

fr: red, showy

or: Spain

so, in: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer campestre 'Red Shine'

lc: new growth, red, glossy.

Acer campestre 'Rockhampton Red Stem'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996. Not seen online in 2/2007.

Acer campestre 'Royal Ruby'

ht: 12-15 ft.

pet: red to pink, nicely colored even when leaves are all green

lc: new growth purplish-red, somewhat glossy.

pet: tinged pink, more showy than some selections where the petioles are green to yellowish. It clearly has

pet: more anthocyanins.

lu: recommended as a durable hedge to give a nice dark ruby red spring color. You get much

lu: more satisfactory color in a hedge situation where new growth is encouraged. It is not an effective

lu: color a largely unpruned landscape tree. It needs vigorous new growth, lots of it, and numerous active growth tips.

so: Forest Farm

Acer campestre 'Ruby Glow'

lc: red new growth becomes bronze-red

afc: red

so: Endsleigh Gardens (online catalog 2004)

Acer campestre 'Silver Celebration' (6/02)

lc: thin white margin, scorching much less than 'Carnival'. The chimera is barely 10-15% of surface

lc: (much less than 'Carnival' with it's huge and vulnerable pale sections). Usually the apex of one lobe or two

lc: will have a wider section of margination. Variegation is remarkably stable to date.

eval: while it burns much less and is stronger than 'Carnival' is not as bright or bold or pretty a plant. It is

eval: hard to notice from a distance.

in, or: Junker's Nursery, West Hatch, Taunton UK as sport of 'Carnival', introduced 2001

so: Junker (online catalog 2002)

Acer campestre 'Silver Dawn'

lc: variegated in some manner, presumably some white pattern.

ns: listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2000 and not since. No catalog, internet, or lit. reference is available today (12/2004)

Acer campestre 'Schwerinii'

lc: new growth purple becoming typical green later. This is probably the oldest of red-tipped type.

in: Hesse Nurseries, Germany before 1899.

eval, so: it is very rare except in Europe. 'Royal Ruby' fills the same function today.

Acer campestre 'Senator'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2006.

Acer campestre 'Streetwise'

ha: compact, neat, erect

afc: bright yellow, showy

frc: reddish, showy

dr: mildew resistant unlike other clones like QUEEN ELIZABETH

or, in: Hillier Nurseries early 1980's, intro. 1998

Acer campestre 'William Caldwell'

ha: fastigate to columnar, branches very erect

afc: red

eval: a promising new cultivar, useful for shape and the wonderful durability of the

eval: this species.

so: Endsleigh Gardens (online catalog 2004)

Acer campestre 'Zorgvlied'

ha: narrow crown

ll: 6cm mean

ls: 3-5 lobes

lm: lobes entire

lv: pilose below

li: Broerse. 1953. De Boomk. 8: 46

li: Boom, B.K. 1959. Ned. Dendr. 327

Acer capillipes 'Gimborn'

ha: single trunked tree

ht: 10m

bark: highly striped

lw: 10-12cm - larger than species typical

ls: 5-lobed

afc: yellow

or: Von Gimborn Arb. of Netherlands 1996 as chance seedling. It may be a hybrid to any of

or: many other species at the Arboretum.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer capillipes 'Honeydew' (11/6)

so, in: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006), without description.

Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum' (*A. colchicum* f. *aureum*)

ht: 45-50 ft.

lc: yellow, becoming chartreuse to lime green, new growth a bit red

eval: a good plant, faster than the gold fullmoon maples. A like 'Princeton Gold' Norway maple

eval: and brighter and more contrasty. It burns badly in many US climates.

or, in: Hermann Hesse, Hesse Nurseries, Germany 1914

Acer cappadocicum subsp. *lobelii* 'De Oirsprong' (12/6)

ha: narrow, erect as the subspecies
lc: yellow
so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer cappadocicum subsp. *lobelii* 'Lobel'

ha: narrowly columnar
ns, id: this is a vegetative clone in Europe with the best, narrow features of the subspecies

Acer cappadocicum 'Rubrum' ('Horticola')

lc: new growth bright and dark red, showy, later dark green
or: Booth Nurseries, Germany c. 1838, intro. c. 1842

Acer carpinifolium 'Esveld Select'

ha: columnar, more narrow
lm: blades very interestingly with deeper teeth, jaggedly serrate to
lm: doubly serrate, a very pretty leaf
prop: unfortunately rather difficult to graft
in: Esveld Nursery, c. 1978

Acer caudatifolium 'Variegatum' provisional name

lc: mottled white to 40% of surface, new growth pink
ns, id: this may prove the same as *A. rubescens* 'Summer Surprise' which appears to be very similar.
lsp: Raulston Arboretum c. 2000

ACER CIRCINATUM

Acer circinatum 'Del's Dwarf'

ht: 1m tall x 1.2m wide (20 years)
ha: dwarf, compact
lc: bronze new growth, later green
afc: yellow, red, orange shades
ls: 7-9 lobes, these broadly ovate, coarsely double serrate
ll: 6-8cm
in: Del Loucks, Eugene OR USA

Acer circinatum 'Elegant'

ht: 4-6m
ha: slightly more vigorous and less dense than 'Monroe'
ls: more highly incised, slightly less than 'Monroe'
in: Dominion Arb., Ottawa, Canada before 1958

Acer circinatum 'Glen Del'

ha: upright, semi-dwarf
ls: 5-7 lobes - fewer than most clones
lw: 4-5cm - narrower
lc: light green with markings of cream, sometimes margined
or: Del Loucks, OR USA before 1984

Acer circinatum 'Hidden Valley'

ht: 3.5m
ha: shrubby
lc: bright green

afc: very showy pink to red shades
or: Miyama Asian Maple Nursery, CA USA

Acer circinatum 'Little Gem'
ha: dwarf, globose to mounded
ls: less lobed than some forms, only cut 1/4 deep
ll: 1-3cm wide - variable, occasionally some to 3-4cm occur
lc: light green
afc: orange and red shades, often very showy
or: Alleyne Cook, Vancouver BC found witches broom in
or: Stanley Park, Vancouver

Acer circinatum 'Monroe'
ht: 3-4m tall - original plant is stunted in wild at just 50cm
ha: upright, shrub, stiff, somewhat Aesculus-like at times, it
ha: becomes wider than high with age
ll: 6-10cm
lw: 7-13cm
ls: highly incised, teeth irregular from one side to the other
afc; yellow
fc: reddish, slightly showy
or: Warner Monroe, Portland OR found in wild 1960
in: to US trade 1974. Only known to collectors before this year.

Acer circinatum 'Pacific Sprite' (11/4)
ht: 4 ft. in 10 years
ha: dwarf
lc: darker green than most cultivars
ls: blades slightly "crinkley"
afc: orange, yellow, and red shades

Acer circinatum 'Si Yama'
ha: compact, dense
ll: 4-5cm - smaller than species typical
lt: very rugose and pleated
li: van Geldern, C.J. and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for
li: gardens. Timber Press. p. 51, with color photos

Acer circinatum 'Sunglow'
ht: 1m (10 years)
ha: compact, dense
lc: golden-yellow with pink and orange tints in spring if in sun,
lc: later a medium green. No good spring color if in shade.
afc: purple and red shades
ll: 3.0-3.5cm
lw: 4.0-4.5cm
or: Fred McMullen, Portland OR USA
in: Buchholz & Buchholz Nursery, OR USA to trade

Acer circinatum 'Sunny Sister' (1/03)
lc: golden-yellow with pink tints in spring, later more green
afc: red
or: Talon Buchholz

Acer circinatum 'Victoria'
ha: shrubby. However the van Gelderen photo is distinctly a
ha: tree with a single trunk!
fc: samaras bright red, showy
or: P.C deJong as seedling at Von Gimborn Arb.
in: Firma Esveld 1994
li: vanGeldern, C.J. and D.M. vanGelderen. 1999. Maples for
li: gardens. Timber Press. p. 52, with color photo

Acer cissifolium 'Gotenba Nishiki'

lc: mottled and speckled yellow

or: Japan

Acer crataefolium 'Eiga Nishiki'

lc: margined creamy to white, sometimes marked also with dots

Acer crataegifolium 'Meuri Kofuba' ('Me uri no ofu', 'Benu Uri?', 'Meuri no furi')

ht: 1-2m after many years

ha: slow, shrubby, weaker than 'Veitchii' but can be more colorful.

ls: irregularly lobed to often unlobed, asymmetrical, deformed

lc: irregularly mottled and sectored pink to white, usually on side of the blade more than

lc: the other, surface sometimes thinly layered in grey on dark green. It tends to

lc: have coarsely, less fine markings than 'Veitchii' but not always on all leaves.

ll, lw: 3-5cm wide and long

in: Ishii Yuga, Japan

Acer crataegifolium 'Mikage Nishiki'

lc: mottled pink and white

Acer crataegifolium 'Veitchii' ('Variegatum', 'Albovariegatum', 'Hillieri')

ht: 5-13 ft.

ha: slowish tree

lc: mottled and streaked pink becoming marked white

ll, lw: 5-8cm long x 3-5cm wide - larger than 'Meuri Kofuba'

or: Japan, imported by Veitch before 1881

Acer x conspicuum 'Candy Stripe'

bk, st: dark purple striped white, very showy

ll: smaller blade than many snakebarks.

so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Acer x conspicuum 'Elephant's Ear'

ha: sparsely branched shrub

ht: 10m

bark: striped as are both parents

ll: to 30cm on juvenile shoots, shorter on adult ones - extremely large as the cv. name suggests.

ls: unlobed or 3-lobed

or: R. Bulk Nurseries of Holland 1990

prop: difficult due to 'untidy scions' per the vanGelderens.

ch: 6

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer x conspicuum 'Phoenix'

ha: sparsely branched shrub

ht: 5-6m - smaller than 'Elephant's Ear'

bark: bright crimson-red striped white becoming yellowish in summer

ll: 12-18cm

lw: 10-16cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed

afc: often yellow

or: Firma Esveld as chance seedling among 'Silver Vein' in 1986

lu: it is one of the brightest of the red-branched maples of any species.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer x conspicuum 'Red Flamingo'

st: very bright red, showy

lc: mottled white as 'Silver Cardinal' but new growth and twigs very bright

lc: red and often persistently so.

so: Hoofman Nursery, Netherlands as 'Silver Cardinal' sport c. 2000

Acer x conspicuum 'Silver Cardinal'

ht: 10-15 ft.

ha: large shrub to small tree

ll, lw: 8-12cm long x 5-7cm wide

lc: heavily mottled white and green, chimera to 85% but soon as little as 45%, then green, new

lc: growth pinkish to red, never as bright as 'Red Flamingo'. It readily reverts.

or: Crown Estate Commissioners, UK 1985

Acer x conspicuum 'Silver Vein'

bk: brightly marked silvery white

ACER DAVIDII

Acer davidii var. acuminatifolium W.P. Fang = subsp. davidii

Acer davidii 'Canton' ('Cantonspark?')

ha: sparsely branched, multi-stemmed tree, upright

gr: more vigorous as young trees

ht: 10m or more

bark: white striped on purplish-green background

ll: 7-15cm

lw: 3-6cm

ls: oval to oblong, unlobed or coarsely lobed on juvenile shoots.

lc: dark green

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer davidii 'Dawn Rainbow'

bk: striped pink over green and white

lc: slightly and sporadically striped white

afc: red, orange, and yellow shades

so: [Whitman Farms](#) (online catalog 2006)

Acer davidii 'Ernest Wilson'

ha: globose and compact, upright-arching overall

gr: internodes about 3 in. - NOT 5 in. as 'George Forrest'

ll: 5 in. - or shorter than many clones like 'George Forrest'

lw: 2.5 in.

lc: light green

pet: pink becoming greener

afc: orange to yellow shades

geo: this reflects populations collected by Charles Maries and years later by E.H. Wilson in W. Hubei and W. Yunnan

li: Keenan, J. 1957. On the application of the term cultivar to plants

li: of wild origin - with particular reference to Acer davidii.

li: Bailey 5(3): 101-105.

Acer davidii 'George Forrest' (Acer forrestii hort. in part, not true A. forrestii)

ha: open and vigorous crown, looser than 'Ernest Wilson' and more spreading

gr: internodes 5 in. - longer than 'Ernest Wilson'

lc: darker green - often darker than 'Ernest Wilson' under the same fertilizer regime

ll: 6-7 in. long - longer than 'Ernest Wilson'

lw: 5 in.

pet: bright red becoming greener

geo: this reflects the population collected by Forrest in Yunnan

ns: this is the most widely seen clone in British gardens.

li: Keenan, J. 1957. On the application of the term cultivar to plants

li: of wild origin - with particular reference to *Acer davidii*.

li: *Baileya* 5(3): 101-105.

Acer davidii var. *glabrescens* Pax = subsp. *davidii*

Acer davidii var. *grandifolium* S.Y. Liang & Y.Q. Huang = subsp. *davidii*

Acer davidii subsp. *grosseri* (Pax) deJong (*A. grosseri* var. *hersii*, *A. tegmentosum* var. *hersii*, *A. davidii* var. *horizontale* Pax, *A. grosseri* Pax)

ls: suborbicular-ovate, 3-5-lobed but can be unlobed of older, mature limbs, terminal lobe triangular

la: terminal lobe distinctly acuminate, laterals more acute

lb: subcordate

ll, lw: 5-6cm long x 4-5cm wide

lm: double serrate, teeth appressed and acute

ns: it is often seen in collection and catalogs as *A. grosseri* var. *hersii*

id: from typical subsp. *davidii* it differs mainly in:

1. smaller 5-6cm blades (never to 8-12cm)
2. blade more suborbicular ovate (not as classically ovate)
3. margins doubly serrate (irregularly so in typical ssp.)
4. 3-5 lobed (typical ssp. unlobed or only shallowly so)
5. terminal (middle) lobe apex very acuminate (typical ssp. is acute to obtuse), often with laterals with a sharp tip too. If you see three sharp tips it is surely not subsp. *davidii*.

Acer davidii 'Hagelunie'

ha: sparsely branched, shrub-like tree

ht: 10m

bark: purple to dark green with many white stripes

lm: coarsely serrate when young

or: Firma Esveld 1992 and named for a horticultural insurer.

in: Firma Esveld as a corporate gift in Holland after 1992

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. *Maples for gardens*. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer davidii 'Hansu Suru'

lc: blades sectored and mottled yellow, often very showy

so: www.mendocinomaples.com

Acer davidii 'Horizontale'

ha: presumably horizontal (?)

ns: listed from European collections. If this is var. *horizontale* Pax, that entire taxon

ns: is then synonymous with ssp. *grosseri* (Pax) deJong. Hillier & Coombes (2002) in

ns: Hillier Manual consider 'Horizontale' as synonym of 'George Forest'.

Acer davidii 'Hughes Variegata'

lc: 'creamy white segments on bright green leaves' but can revert to

lc: all green

st: 'strong yellow' all year

or: Hughes Nursery of Olympia WA c. 1996

li: Hughes Nursery catalog Spring 1996: 1

Acer davidii 'Karmen'

ha: openly branched shrub to tree, tends to be smaller than other clones

ht: 10-12m

bark: highly striped white, one of the showier clones for bark

ll: 8-20cm

lw: 4-6cm

ls: narrowly oblong, unlobed or only shallowly so as young leaves.

lc: chocolate brown to bronze becoming reddish-green in summer.

afc: yellow to orange shades.

it: inflor. to 15cm long

fc: inflor. light yellow

or: discovered in garden of P.C. deJong, The Netherlands c. 1975

in: Firma Esveld 1985 and named for Karmen Rosalie van Gelderen.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer davidii 'Kew'

ns: listed name only. Probably a source name of no taxonomic significance.

Acer davidii subsp. *grosseri* 'Leiden' (3/7)

afc: said to be showy

so: www.pavia.be (online catalog 2007)

Acer davidii 'Madeline Spitta'

ha: dense, shrub-like tree, said to be columnar at first, at least more erect than 'George Forrest'

ht: to 10m to date

bark: green striped white

lc: glossy dark green

afc: orange, often showy

ls: shallowly lobed

it: corymbs very long, pendulous

fc: inflor. light yellow to green

frd: samaras to 3cm long

or: Wilfred Fox of Winkworth Arboretum UK in 1950 and named for a planner of that collection.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer davidii 'Rosalie'

bk: green heavily striped in white, showy. Purplish tints to twigs in winter

ll: smaller than many clones

afc: yellow

or: Holland c. 1985

Acer davidii 'Scarlet Forest' (5/6)

ha: similar to 'George Forrest'

bk: green and white, distinctly tinged red

fc: pedicels red, apparently showy

so: Forest Farm (online catalog 2006)

Acer davidii 'Silver Ghost'

ns: a listed name for a silver-marked clone of some sort.

Acer davidii 'Silver Lining'

bk, tw: red rich striped silvery-white

lc: new growth reddish

or: seedling from 'Silver Ghost'

so: www.allenton.co.nz (online catalog 2006)

Acer davidii 'Serpentine'

ha: small tree, upright

bk: more boldly marked green and white, twigs purplish in winter

lc: darker green than typical

ll: 10cm

afc: yellow to orange

or: Holland before 1976

Acer davidii var. *tomentellum* Schwer. = subsp. *davidii*

Acer davidii var. zhanganeze S.Z. He & Y.K. Li = subsp. davidii

Acer davidii x Acer pennsylvanicum = see A. 'Doctor Bump' for one named clone

Acer diabolicum 'Nagashima'
lc: speckled or mottled yellow
or: Japan

Acer distylum 'Angyo No Sato'
lc: variegated yellow

Acer 'Doctor Bump' ('Dr. Bump')(Acer davidii x Acer pennsylvanicum)
ha: dense wide globe
tsp: striped white - superior to either parent
or: cross of superior individuals of A davidii and A. pennsylvanicum.
lw: 'large'
ch: 4

ACER GINNALA (ACER TATARICUM SUBSP. GINNALA)

The taxonomy of this group of maples is much disputed. I have elected to keep a number of taxa distinct under the characters found on this chart. Older books are often confusing since their descriptions are a composite of several of these varieties in different combinations. That said, even these five defined taxa are in themselves still variable. Be aware that arboretum and nursery stock is badly mixed up. Anything not matching the traits described here (or more importantly in maple monographs) should be disregarded or noted as ambiguous and not for propagation. There are enough good plant and seed sources today to develop a reliable, solidly named collection at will. The role of hybrids amongst these various infraspecifics, now grown for decades in gardens, is unclear. I am certain more than a few hybrids exist. One plant recently named Acer VENTURA™ is said to be A ginnala subsp. ginnala x A. tataricum subsp. tataricum.

CHARACTER	Acer ginnala subsp. ginnala	Acer tataricum subsp. aidzuense	Acer tataricum subsp. tataricum	Acer tataricum subsp. semenovii	Acer ginnala subsp. theiferum
Habit/Form	large shrub to medium tree, 6-15m, by far the largest subsp. in this chart.	smaller than subsp. ginnala on average but also capable of 6-8m with time.	large shrub to small tree, 5-10m tall	shrub to small tree, 3-5m tall, very often wider than tall and more spreading than other subsp. here	unreported
Leaf thickness	thinner, papery	--	thick, leathery to subcoriaceous	thick, leathery to subcoriaceous	thinner, papery

Leaf dimensions	6-10cm long x 4-6cm wide	smaller than subsp. ginnala on average	5-8cm long x 3-4cm wide	1.2-2.5cm long x 1.0-3.2cm wide - a very small blade in some examples. It could reach 3.5cm long but never the 8-10cm length of subsp. ginnala.	5.0-8.0cm long x 2.5-5.0cm wide
Leaf margins	more singly serrate on average than subsp. tataricum, some double-teeth occur	--	more often doubly serrate than subsp. ginnala	single to doubly serrate	usually double-serrate
Leaf base	subcordate to truncate	--	rotund to subcordate	rotund (rounded)	--
Leaf, fruit, and flower vestiture	Leaf below becomes very glabrous with maturity. Fruit is glabrous at maturity.	(unknown)	distinctly glandular flowers, leaves persistently pubescent on veins below with maturity	leaf glabrous at maturity but flower very glandular. Fruit is pubescent-glandular at maturity.	leaf white pilose below when young, flowers also white pubescent
Leaf lobing	deeply to shallow 3-5-lobed, often nicely incised in cultivars. It is very rarely unlobed on old trees as with subsp. tataricum	very variable on one tree, unlobed to distinctly 3-lobed. Some leaves have numerous secondary lobes on the primary ones. There is room for leaf shape selection in this subsp.	young shoots ONLY are 3-5 lobed but distinctly unlobed on mature plants with less vigorous shoots. The numerous unlobed leaves on older plants make for a very clear separation from old trees of subsp. ginnala.	variable, unlobed to distinctly 3-lobed on strong young examples. Some young plants are very deeply cut and resemble a birdsfoot <i>Hedera</i> cultivar. The basal lobes are often more divergent (veins at right angles) compared to subsp. ginnala.	often unlobed, shallowly 3-5 lobed at times

Fall leaf color	often glowing, bright red to scarlet shades	pale, not usually bright red nor showy	little or none, leaves often dropping earlier than subsp. ginnala. Some garden clones have a slight yellowish, pleasing color.	not often bright or showy	not reported.
Samara length (including seed or nut)	2.5-3.0cm - shorter than subsp. seminovii	--	2.5-3.0cm long	3.0-3.5cm long	2.5-3.5cm long
Samara angle in schizocarp	--	--	wings often parallel	more divergent or parallel than subsp. ginnala	wings at a much narrower, acute, even right angle
Inflorescence	variable, often abundant but frequently hidden in foliage, yellowish-white	loose, open panicle not so full and dense as subsp. tataricum	erect, dense, cream to white panicle, often a very showy flower compared to others in this group.	showy flowers not reported	--
Petal color	white to greenish-white	--	greenish-white	greenish - not so white as subsp. ginnala	--
Geography	NE China, Manchuria, Japan, North Korea	Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido	E Europe, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Turkey, Romania, Ukraine	SW Asia, S Ryssia, Turkistan, China, Afghanistan	China, limited distribution

Acer ginnala ATOMIC™ 'Durglobe' ('Fireball') (11/6)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x wide

ha: globose, dwarf, intended for hedge use

afc: red, very showy

so: www.jeffreysnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Acer ginnala 'Bailey's Compact' ('Compactum' in part)

ha: compact, dense, originally said to be smaller than 'Durand Dwarf' but sometimes as large.

ht: 10-12' after many years. Most young plants are 5-8 ft.

afc: red.

or: Bailey Nur. of St. Paul MN

Acer ginnala 'Berg Flame' ('Bergiana Flame')

ns: catalog name of 'Bergiana Flame' is surely invalid.

afc: dark red superior to 'Flame' - reportedly the darkest red shades

afc: of clones known as of 1996.

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Acer ginnala BEETHOVEN™ 'Betazam' (5/3)

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 10-15 ft. wide

ha: columnar

lc: dark "hunter green"

frc: red, showy

wholesale source: Femrite Nursery (online catalog 2003)

Acer ginnala 'Compactum' most='Bailey Compact'

Acer ginnala 'Curiel's Gold' (4/02)

ha: spreading

wholesale source: Femrite Nursery (online catalog 2002 without description), own introduction

Acer ginnala 'Durand Dwarf'

ha: spreading and semi-dwarf - more shrub-like

ht: 3-5 ft., larger with some age

lu: more useful as a hedge than the species but seldom seen as such

or: bud mutation found at Durand-Eastman Park Rochester NY

li: Harkness, B. 1955. Phytologia 6: 237.

Acer ginnala 'Embers'

frc: schizocarps very red and showy

ac: red as typical of many clones

ha: large shrub to small tree form depending on training

ht: 20'

wd: 20'

or: Bailey Nurseries 1990

Acer ginnala 'Emerald Elf'

ha: oval

ht: 5-6 ft. or about 1/2 ht. of 'Bailey's Compact'

lc: dark glossy green

afc: bright scarlet red

rai: functions more as a shrub for fall color than a tree like other

rai: species cultivars.

Acer ginnala 'Fire'

ht: 6-8m (estimated)

ha: vigorous, upright

lc: dark green

ls: 3-lobed, about typical

afc: bright scarlet red, lasting up to several weeks

or, so: www.esveld.nl before 2001

Acer ginnala 'Fireball' = ATOMIC

Acer ginnala 'Flame'

lc: dark glossy green

ac: reliably bright red - many clones are orange to yellow

Acer ginnala Red Fruit Group HOT WINGS™ 'Gar Ann' (4/4)

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 18-20 ft. wide - patent app says 5.5m x 6m in 12 years

ha: upright-spreading, strong horizontal branching

frc: samaras bright red, very showy, giving color up to 6 weeks

afc: yellow to red shades

ch: USDA 3

or: Gary Epstein, Fort Collins CO USA as hybrid 1993

pat: US# 15023 on 7/20/2004 to originator, under A. tataricum

in, so: Bailey Nurseries 2004

Acer ginnala MOZART™ 'Mozam' (5/3)

ht: 25 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: pyramidal, symmetrical

lc: "bright green"

frc: red, showy

wholesale source: Femrite Nursery (online catalog 2003)

Acer ginnala Red Fruit Group ('Red Fruit')

frc: distinctly red at maturity.

frq: high schizocarp production in selected clones

ns: this is a collective term for seedlings with heavy production of showy red fruit

ns: which occur many times and many places. 'Summer Splendor' is one named clone though

ns: not as fruitful as some plants under this name. Dirr accurately points out that excessive

ns: fruit load can weaken and stunt plants. In some cases a bit of stunting might be a good thing.

Acer ginnala RED NOVEMBER™ 'JFS-UGA' (6/7)

ht: 18 ft. tall x 24 ft. wide

ha: multi-trunked, low-branching

lc: bright green, a clean, unmarked summer foliage

afc: bright red, later than typical

lu: more heat tolerant in GA USA trials

or: Dr. Mike Dirr

in: www.jfschmidt.com (online catalog 2007)

Acer ginnala RED RHAPSODY™ 'Mandy'

ht: 15-20 ft. tall as multi-stemmed unit, 30 ft. are single trunk tree

lc: glossy darker green

afc: bright red

in: Monrovia Nursery CA USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 19.

Acer ginnala (Red Fruit Group) 'Red Wings'

frc: red, coloring as early as early May (Raleigh NC), very showy, almost as if bearing red flowers

lsp: known to me only from a plant in the JC Raulston Arboretum which is much admired and photographed

lsp: in that special season.

Acer ginnala (Red Fruit Group) 'Ruby Slippers' (10/5)

ha: small, compact tree, trunk more straight than typical

frc: samaras very bright scarlet in June, holding color up to 2 weeks longer than species and 'Flame'

afc: red, yellow, and orange shades

in, or: Princeton Nurseries as change seedling, first propagated 1991, introduced 2004

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2005. Int. reg. of cultivar names for unassigned woody gen. HortScience 40(6): 1596

Acer ginnala (Red Fruit Group) 'Summer Splendor'

frc: bright red, showy

Acer VENTURA™ (A. tataricum x A. ginnala)(4/6)

ht: 20 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, upright

afc: orange, red shades, very showy

ch: 2

or Rich Durand, Prairie Shade Nursery, US as hybrid

Acer grandidentatum = see under A. saccharum

ACER GRISEUM AND HYBRIDS

I encourage readers to visit the online site www.newplantpage.com which has several dozen photos of *A. griseum*, the groups, and hybrids of it.

Acer griseum Golden Group NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME

bk: decidedly golden-yellow to golden-amber shades, upper limbs medium to dark orange but never dark
bk: brownish-orange to black. This is a continuum from the darkest of orange trees to very light amber
bk: shades. I would tend to exclude tawny or tan shades from this group unless they have sizeable golden
bk: tints.

ns, id: Individual trees on the extremes can be assigned here but not all trees are clearly here as one
ns, id: would expect of complex pigmentation and bark genetics. I designate the two tree images shown
ns, id: on the NEW ORNAMENTALS DATABASE at Tyler and Highland Arboreta as my standards for the taxa.

Acer Rochester Group (*A. griseum* x *A. nikoense*) NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME

bk: mixture of orange, amber, tan, and gray shades, mostly in flaking plates, lacking the
bk: the long exfoliating, papery sections of pure *A. griseum*. Some sections are more gray and plated as
bk: from the parent *A. nikoense*.

bk: while other sections shown underlying orange and amber pigments in higher density.

lm: distinctly dentate, having 3-8 pairs of large teeth or lobes unlike *A. nikoense*. Some

lm: blades are somewhat oak-like in lobing

ll, lw: blades often over 5 inches long and over 1.5 inches wide - much larger than *A. griseum*

or: Highland Park Arboretum, Rochester NY. Two clearly hybrid interspecific trees exist in 2005 just outside
or: "the fort" headquarters building near the road.

ns, id: the popular named clone, presumably from these trees (yet not verified) is 'Girard' below.

ns, id: To assist in the separation of the parent species the following will prove valuable.

Acer nikoense differs from *A. griseum* mainly in:

- 1) Bark all grey to black shades, lichens aside - no major orange, yellow, or amber sections or exfoliations. The very old Nikko maple at Highland Park Rochester has tiny hints of amber among the fissures on close inspection (< 2% of surface) but appears all grey and black from 10 feet views. The famous Rochester Group hybrids radiate orange and amber shades from 20 feet or more, these covering 15-45% of most limbs.
- 2) Bark has fissures and clefts instead, some small plates - no large plates, exfoliating sections, or smooth zones
- 3) Leaves with slightly deeper, more sunken veins with less flat blades than most *A. griseum*. The hybrids can have somewhat sunken veins.
- 4) Leaflets are up to 5-7 inches long and 2-3 in. wide - *A. griseum* rarely have leaflets over 4 inches long and 1.5 inches wide.
- 5) Leaves untoothed or barely undulate while *A. g.* tends to have 3-5 pairs of defined teeth or small lobes
- 6) Leaves early to color in autumn and not lasting so long as *A.g.*
- 7) Leaves mostly yellow in fall, sometimes reddish - *A.g.* is almost always in red to orange shades. There is probably a genetic connection between autumn foliage and bark pigmentation.
- 8) More cold hardy - USDA 4 is doable - pure, non-hybrid *A.g.* rarely thrive above USDA 5. One should remember that Rochester NY (Highland and Durand-Eastman Arboreta), a source of many plants and hybrids, is near a massive warming lake (Ontario) and while officially USDA 5, it approaches zone 6 in some spots.
- 9) Habit may be shrubby or a multi-trunked tree - *A.g.* is usually single trunked at the ground.
- 10) Samaras nearly parallel to 60 degree divergence - *A.g.* diverges more at 60-90 deg.

Acer Rochester Group 'Cat Scratch' (*A. griseum* x *A. nikoense*) (5/6)

ha: globose

bk: greyish-brown, flaking and peeling lightly. Reminds some of a "cat scratching station" after some use.

in: Ticklewood Nurseries, West Grove, PA USA c. 2006

Acer Rochester Group 'Cinnamon Flake'

bk: smaller, more highly exfoliating strips of bark. Trunk has a

bk: irregular but nice corduroy-like look in time. The flaking is

bk: finer textured than GINGERBREAD.

lc: darker green than A. griseum

in: Dr. Sidney Waxman, Univ. of CT, USA to trade

prop: grafted onto A. saccharum and thus a commercially viable

prop: clone.

Acer Rochester Group GINGERBREAD™ 'Ginzam'

ht: 30 ft.

ha: more vigorous than most A. griseum seedlings

bk: more finely textured, highly exfoliating, bronze, very showy.

bk: the texture of the bark is coarse than 'Cinnamon Flake' though

bk: both are very ornamental.

id: Dirr says this is "possibly the Girard form" but there is no

id: evidence to confirm this. Given the reputation of Lake County

id: Nursery we should be very wary of an undocumented claim.

in: Lake County Nursery, Perry OH USA

Acer Rochester Group 'Girard' ('Girard's Hybrid', 'Girard Form', 'Girard's Selection')

ht: 20-25 ft.

ha: vigorous

bk: very flaky, more exfoliating and in narrower ribbons than

bk: A. griseum

ns: the name 'Girard's Hybrid' (widely used) is rejected here as

ns: that nursery did not originate the hybrid. In 2003 Girard's

ns: online site uses the basic name 'Girard'. The words "form"

ns: and "selection" should no longer be included in a cultivar name.

or: Rochester NY Parks. The only true interspecific hybrid among

or: the two great Rochester arboreta (Highland and Durand-Eastman)

or: occurs at Highland Park.

prop: it has been rooted from cuttings, giving this clone a

prop: foothold in the US trade.

in: Girard Nurseries OH USA to trade c. 1985. Jacobson (1996) in NALT

in: states it was raised from Rochester seed. Others suggest it has been

in: grafted - but whether the scions came from Rochester seedlings or

in: original Rochester scions is still being researched here.

id: until there is DNA analysis to determine what the 'Girard' clone

id: is and which of two possible Rochester Group trees it came from,

id: we cannot establish the group and clone as coextensive entities.

Acer griseum x A. pseudoplatanus

so, in: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer griseum x A. triflorum

ns, or: such hybrids are reported in Europe and from the USDA. I have

ns, or: yet to see one offered for sale, evaluation, or listed by a new name.

Acer x hillieri 'Summergold' (A. cappadocicum 'Aureum' x A. miyabei)

lc: golden-yellow, tips may be reddish

or: Hillier Nurseries before 1979

li: Lancaster, R. 1979. Acer 'Summergold'. The Garden (RHS) 104(10): 424.

Acer x hillieri 'West Hill'

ha: small to medium green, subglobose

lt: 5-7 lobed

lc: semi-glossy medium green

afc: rich yellow, showy
or: West Hill Nursery, Hillier Nurseries c. 1935 from A. miyabei seed.
ns: this is the original, typical clone of the A. x hillieri and long sold
ns: as such without this cultivar name.

ACER JAPONICUM

Acer japonicum 'Aconitifolium' ('Laciniatum')

ht, ha: ultimately a large tree fo 4-5m tall, subglobose

ls, lm: 11 lobed, sometimes 9, deeply incised into narrow, ferny lobes, named for a similar to Aconitum species.

ls, lm: Compared to the species on notices big gaps in the blade where the lobes have very narrow bases.

afc: red, often showy. I like the time best when the leaves are pale greenish-yellow and have the outer half of

afc: them tinged red. That is heaven on earth.

ch: has a reputation for being more cold hardy than species typical and many A. palmatum

ns: some US stock of this name is referable to 'Attaryi'

or: Japan where it is called maiku-jaku meaning "peacock"

in: Parsons Nursery, Flushing, NY to US trade c. 1888 but apparently not the 'Parsonii'='Filicifolium'

aw: RHS AGM 2002

Acer japonicum 'Aka Omote' ('Aka Omoto')

ls, lm: similar to species, 7-lobed, about 1/3 incised at most

lc: new growth bronze, somewhat showy, lasting a short period of time, otherwise close to 'Meigetsu'.

id: the bronzing makes this clone a fairly good and special taxon.

Acer japonicum 'Attaryi'

ht: 8-10m

ha: tree, often open to sparsely-branched

bk: smooth, grey in older trees

lt: 7-9-lobed, deeply incised at 70-90% or more

ll: 15-30cm - larger than 'Aconitifolium' by some concepts but authors vary widely!

afc: red shades but orange-gold shades are possible

ns: some plants sold as 'Aconitifolium' belong here

in: J.D. Vertrees c. 1965 as a split from 'Aconitifolium' which proved variable in it's clones.

Acer japonicum 'Aureum' = A. shirasawanum 'Aureum'

Acer japonicum 'Branford Beauty' (11/6)

ht: 12 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide by one report, 4 ft. x 10 ft. by another

ha: cascading

lm, ls: incised blade

or: Nick Nickou as seedling

Acer japonicum 'Dissectum'

ht: 2m tall x 6-10m wide

ha: spreading mound

ls, lm: 7-9 lobed, incised much as 'Aconitifolium'

lc: bright, medium green

ll: the vanGelderens write that is is much like 'Green Cascade' but larger in blade dimensions

or: Kolding Bot. Garden, Denmark c. 1959

Acer japonicum 'Fairy Lights'

ht: 1-2m (7-12 years)

ll: 8cm long x 14cm wide

ls, lm: deeply incised, very lacy, cut even more finely than 'Green Cascade'

afc: gold to red shades

or: Arnold Teese, Yamina Rare Plant Nursery, Australia as 'Aconitifolium' seedling c. 1979

Acer japonicum 'Filicifolium' ('Parsonii')

ls, lm: more incised, cut, and feathery.

id, in: while named 'Parsonii' and Parsons Nursery of NY introduced 'Aconitifolium', at least

id, in: today these clones are different. Based on some careful analys this clone

id, in: has 1) shorter blade, and 2) more often 9 lobes (not 11). It is commonly put in

id, in: synonymy with 'Aconitifolium', recently by the Hillier Manual in 2002. Not al

id, in: growers and gardeners will appreciate the subtle differences.

Acer japonicum 'Green Cascade'

ht: 4 ft. tall (10 years)

ha: mounded, shrubby, semi-pendulous to pendulous

ll: smaller than species typical

lc: bright medium green, petiole attachment point often reddish

ls, lm: more incised

or: Arthur Wright, Canby OR USA as 'Acontifolium' seedling between 1955 and 1958.

Acer japonicum 'Itaya' ('Macrophyllum')

ll: blades larger - to 6 inches long

ls, lm: 9-lobed but some have 7 or 11

in: according to Jacobson (1996) it was known in the US in the 1940's

ns: this is not a good name since the epithet can refer to this species as whole and

ns: to A. sieboldianum. Once again a cultivar name to the west if match to a clone.

Acer japonicum 'Jean'

ns, so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2006), as 'Jean's Jap.', without description

Acer japonicum 'Kalmhout'

ls, lm: blades cut about 1/3 down, feathery serrate margins

afc: tipped red on green, showy

or: presumed to be Kalmhout Arb. - not confirmed

Acer japonicum 'Kujaku Nishiki'

ls, lm, afc: much as 'Aconitifolium' but lightly sectored and mottled white

Acer japonicum 'Lovett'

ht: 12 ft. (10 years)

ll: very small blades

afc: orange to red shades

id, ns: it is probably best considered a smaller-leaved clone of 'Filicifolium' though overall close to it

in: Fred Bergman, Raraflora Nursery, PA USA c. 1967, probably not his selection

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 22

Acer japonicum 'Meigetsu'

ht: 10m

ha: tree to large shrub

ls, lm: 7-9 lobed, cut 1/3 deep or less, margins serrate

ns: may be an invalid name as this word is used a species common name. It stands for

ns: a clone today and I cite the vanGelderens's Maples for Gardens as the standard photo.

Acer japonicum 'Mikasa Yama'

ht: 16-20 ft.

ha: shrubby, smaller

ls, lm: 7-9 lobed, incised 25-30% at most

ll, lw: baldes smallish at only 3-6 inches long

eval: it is essentially the species with a smaller blade.

Acer japonicum 'O Isami' ('Taiyu')

ht: 30 ft.

ha: vigorous, taller than most popular clones, often a bit sparse and open

ll, lw: very large - 5-7 inches wide or long
ls, lm: 9-11 lobed, incised, cut about half down
lc: dark olive green, especially in new leaves - typical species is paler
afc: yellow and red shades
in: described by Koidzumi in 1911 and likely much older

Acer japonicum 'Oregon Fern'

ha: much as 'Aconitifolium', that is a strong tree
ls, lm: much as 'Green Cascade', well incised
afc: rich red, often showy
or: Vertrees, Maplewood Nursery

Acer japonicum 'Otaki' ('Ohtaki')

ht: 15 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
ha: small to large shrub, not usually arborescent
ls, lm: 9-11 lobed, cut half half way, it has a very fine feathering of the lobes and teeth.
lc: darker green
ll, lw: 3-4.5 in. wide
afc: yellow, orange, and red shades, often showy

Acer japonicum 'Ribbonleaf'

ns, so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2006), as 'Jean's Jap.', without description

Acer japonicum 'Rising Sun' (6/7)

ha: vigorous, "sturdy" branching
ll: very large blades, some to 8 in. wide
afc: red, orange, and yellow shades, very showy
so, in, or: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007), their own selection

Acer japonicum 'Ruby' (11/6)

ls, lm: slightly incised, much as species
afc: rich, dark red, especially on the outer 1/2 of the margins
so, ph: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2006), good color photo online

Acer japonicum 'Taki No Gawa' ('Takinogawa')

ht: 30-50 ft.
ha: very large shrub to open tree
ls, lm: 7-9 lobed, incised about a third to half down, similar to species but perhaps a tad more cut, margins serrate
lc: medium green
afc: often red, showy
ns, id: it is not the A. palmatum clone of this same name. It is close to 'Meigetsu'. Overall this plant
ns, id: has the aspect of a smaller-bladed 'Vitifolium'

Acer japonicum 'Vitifolium'

ht, ha: large, strong clone. One tree in the UK is at 49 feet now.
ls, lm: usually 11-lobed (sometimes 9 or 12), broadly fan-shaped, grapeleaf-shaped by definition, a bit more cut than species
ll, lw: blades about 5-6 in. long and wide, occasionally larger to 7-9 inches
afc: bright red to orange, even yellow shades, often very showy
or: Japan, known in the West since 1863 or so. Some cite N.E. Brown introducing it in Britain in 1876.
in: Jacobson says it came to the US about 1939
aw: RHS AGM 2002, FCC 1974 for its fall color alone!
id: some plants under this name seem to be species seedlings or something far less than the best examples. There
id: also confusion reported with 'Meigetsu'. Anyone with a DNA sequencer standing by and looking for a great project?
eval: the van Gelderens in MAPLE FOR GARDENS (a must buy folks) rates it as "one of the most impressive
eval: and common Japanese maples". Let's go the W.J. Bean again: "This variety contributes much to the autumn
eval: splendours of Westonbirt, where there are many large specimens...No maple gives a more brilliant or varied
eval: display of autumn colour."

Acer japonicum 'Woods No. 1'

Acer japonicum 'Woods No. 2'

Acer japonicum 'Ed Woods' ('Ed Wood')

ns, or, ll, lw: all these are listed as clones from Mr. Ed Woods with large leaves of about 6-9 in. long. Valid and ns, orl, ll, lw: originator-approved names are needed here.

Acer 'Karaca' (3/7)

so: a hybrid of *A. pseudoplatanus* x *A. buergerianum* from www.pavia.be (online catalog 2007)

Acer longipes subsp. amplum 'Gold Coin'

ha: shrubby, irregularly branched

ht: 4m in 20 years

lw: 5-12cm

ls: 5-lobed

lc: golden yellow in spring becoming duller yellow in summer

pet: very milky sap

lu: not wind tolerant

prop: proving difficult to date

or: found among seedlings collected in Zuiderpark, The Hague, Netherlands by Firma Esveld in 1985

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. *Maples for gardens*. Timber Press. Portland.

ACER MACROPHYLLUM

Acer macrophyllum f. kimballiae (Sudworth ex Harrar) E. Murray

ls, lm: more deeply lobed, often incised to near the base, showy as some cut

ls, lm: sugar maple clones yet a wild-occurring variant.

ll: smaller than f. macrophyllum (species typical)

frt: flowers and fruits often in groups of threes instead of pairs.

in: c. 1927 in WA USA, known in the wild since 1912, not in the nursery trade

in: according to Jacobson (1996)

ns: named for Mrs. Frank Kimball, Seattle WA USA

geo: western WA USA, found in more than one county

lsp: old garden tree at Washington Park Arboretum, WA USA planted c. 1940

so: [Forest Farm](#)

Acer macrophyllum 'Mocha Rose'

lc: new growth and some maturing leaves rich brownish-pink, a very showy shade

or: Bucholz & Bucholz Nursery, c. 1990

ns: possibly a paler variant of f. rubrum but a different color than typical of the form.

so: [Gossler Farms](#) (online catalog 2005)

Acer macrophyllum f. rubrum E. Murray

lc: new growth dark red, later greenish-red

lsp, geo: wild near Berkeley, CA USA and also Puget Sound WA, perhaps over a wider

lsp, geo: that known now, noticed in 1968 at Anson Blake Gardens near Berkeley.

lsp, geo: It is cultivated also on the UC Berkeley campus.

Acer macrophyllum 'Seattle Sentinel'

ht: 60-80 ft. tall x 20-27 ft. wide

ha: fastigate at first, later more broadly columnar

afc: golden-yellow often showy, a good thing with this narrow habit.

or: Dr. Brian Mulligan found in Seattle WA 1951

li: Mulligan, B.O. 1954. *Bull. Wash. Arb.* 17(4): 112.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Acer micranthum 'Candelabrum'

ha: vigorous, branched as it is named, a larger tree

ll, lw: larger than species typical

or, in: unknown, first sold by Hillier in 1959 but likely much older. They

or, in: sold it in 1965 and it was named by Esveld in 1994.

Acer miyabei STATE STREET 'Morton'

ha: 'ascending branching'

ht: 40 ft. when 25 ft. wide

ch: 'excellent' cold tolerance at Morton Arb. compared other trees.

dr: 'pest free foliage' at Morton Arb. over many years.

rai: more drought tolerant than A. platanoides and more cold hardy

rai: than A. campestre for hedge use.

or: from existing Morton Arb. tree

in: Chicagoland Grows marketing system.

li: Int. Plt. Prop. Soc. Proc. 44: 571 (1994)

Acer morrisonensis 'Millicent' (11/6)

bk: brightly striped, showy

lc: mottled pink and cream

so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

ACER NEGUNDO

Acer negundo 'Auratum'

ha: slower than species typical

pet: red, often showy in the contrast to the blade color

lc: all yellow for the entire summer. Best effect is trimmed every year or two to increase

lc: the number of colorful young shoots.

tw: greenish with whitish glaucescence coating - unlike 'Odessanum' (downy)

or: Spath Nur. 1891 as sport of 'Aureo-limbatum'

aw: RHS AM 1901

Acer negundo 'Aureomaculatum'

lc: mottled or spotted yellow

Acer negundo 'Aureo-marginatum' ('Aureo-variegatum')

lc: yellow margined

sex: male - unlike 'Variegatum' with its mottled schizocarps

or: Dieck Nur. before 1885

Acer negundo 'Aureomarginatum Elegans' = 'Elegans'

Acer negundo 'Baron'

ht: 35-50 ft. tall x 30-35 ft. wide

ha: oval, more upright overall

sex: male and hence seedless

ch: 2

lu: useful in zone 2 where few other trees are hardy

or: Morden Res. Station Canada before 1970

Acer negundo 'Berrimu Sterile'
ns, id: a listed name from NZ, presumably a male clone.

Acer negundo var. californicum (Torr. & Gray) Sargent
lv: densely grey tomentose below
tw: often downy pubescent
ns: intermediate populations occur with semi-pubescent parts

Acer negundo 'Crispum'
ha: more shrubby
ls: curled, sometimes deformed
sex: male
or: known in Europe since 1825
eval: if there is anything we do not need in modern gardens is a curled, uglier version of a weed

Acer negundo 'Crispum Variegatum'
ls: as 'Crispum'
lc: yellow margined

Acer negundo 'Dr. Herskalt'
ht: 10-13 ft.
ha: shrubby
lt: 3-5 leaflets
lc: light green
lsp: Westonbirt Arboretum
li: VanGelderens, C.J. and D.M. vanGelderens. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. p. 87

Acer negundo 'Elegans' ('Aureomarginatum Elegans', 'Elegantissimum')
ha: somewhat less vigorous than 'Aureomarginatum'
st: distinctly blue glaucous
lc: broadly and irregularly margined yellow on glossy green - not white as in 'Variegatum'
or: France - different origin than 'Aureomarginatum'
aw: RHS FCC 1898

Acer negundo 'Flamingo'
lc: new growth bright hot pink becoming green to pinkish green and margined white. It
lc: fairly similar to 'Variegatum' by summer in most gardens. It reverts too so beware.
sex: male - unlike 'Variegatum'
lu: can be kept as neat shrub for bright spring foliage effect
ir: in North Carolina shade tree trials it has some leafhopper damage
or: Holland c. 1977
so: Forest Farm
eval: a "pretty weed" I heard everyone saying. It does fruit and there is something
eval: to consider. I like this one best grown as a shrub, cut back every few years,
eval; giving the maximum of number of fresh, brightly tinted tips per square foot.

Acer negundo 'Heterophyllum'
ls: leaflets linear to lanceolate, much narrower, or highly incised. Variable among these shapes.
or: Spath Nurseries 1883

Acer negundo 'Kelly's Gold'
lc: bright golden yellow becoming chartreuse later.
id: given that the true 'Auratum' is gold all summer too we wonder how distinct this
id: would prove in side-by-side trials.

Acer negundo 'Odessanum'
st: down pubescent - unlike the glaucous and more glabrous 'Auratum'
lc: bright golden yellow, sometimes tinged orange
in: Rothe's Nursery, Odessa, Russia 1890

Acer negundo 'Rubescens'

lc: new growth red tinged
sex: female
st: tan-green with pruinose coating

Acer negundo 'Sensation'
ht: 30 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide
ha: 'improved' branching and globose, not a wild and vigorous, compact
gr: slower
lc: medium green
afc: bright red
or: Schmidt Nur. in 1989
so: Forest Farm

Acer negundo 'Tadeusz Szymanowski' (2/7)
lc: blade much incised, cut at 95-98% of depth

Acer negundo 'Variegatum' ('Argenteovariegatum')
ha: smaller than species typical but by no means lacking vigor.
lc: irregularly and often broadly margined white, some leaflets half or entirely white. It
lc: reverts easily and in a vigorous tree that is no a good trend. Be rigorous in pruning out
lc: green shoots.
frc: samaras also have a white chimera
lu: a bright, vigorous, and durable tree for cold climates and stressful soils where no
lu: finer tree will grow. This is one of the toughest variegated trees around so it has a role.
lu: But given that 'Flamingo' gives wqwhite margins PLUS glowing pink new growth that
lu: cultivar might be used instead.
or: Fromant Nursery, Toulouse, France in 1845 as sport
aw: RHS AM 1973

Acer negundo var. violaceum (Kirchn.) Jag.
st: young twigs purplish or violet, more densely covered in white glaucous bloom
fc: male tree often pink-flowered, somewhat showy - Hillier won the RHS AM in 1975 for
fc: the flowers alone.
geo: Midwest US states
so: Forest Farm

Acer negundo 'Well's Golden'
lc: golden yellow
or: New Zealand
in: Don Shadow c. 1994
ns: Dirr wonders if this may be the same as 'Kelly's Gold' which itself cannot yet be
ns: separated from 'Auratum'!

Acer negundo 'White Lightning' = 'Winter Lightning'?
st: bright bluish-white, showy in winter, having the effect of white lightning bolts
afc: yellow
li: Arborvillage Fall 2001/Spring 2002 Catalog

Acer negundo 'Winter Lightning'
st: bright but pale yellow, showy in winter months
ns: there is some dispute to date (2004) if 'Winter Lightning' and 'White Lightning' are same or not.
in: US trade c. 2002

ACER PALMATUM - FULL-SIZED, GREEN LEAVED CULTIVARS

This selection excludes dwarf and incised-leaved (Dissectum Group) clones found in another section below

'Autumn Glory' - rich orange to red shades each fall.

'Captain McEachern' - bright pinkish-red new growth, large tree form.

'Eddisbury' - vigorous, vase-shaped. Red twigs as 'Sango kaku' but notable for having thicker, more durable, and darker green leaves. Fall color is however less impressive and pale at best.

'Falls Fire' - vigorous, upright form, light to medium green, notably fine red, orange, and yellow fall colors.

'Green Star' - vigorous, upright. Bright green star-shaped blade. Bright orange fall color.

'Green Trompenburg' - 7-lobed and these highly serrate, rich appealing shade of green. Fall color orange to yellow shades.

'Herbstfeuer' - dense spreading tree. 7-9-lobed dark green leaves. Rich bright orange to red fall colors.

'Hippy Fin Mo' (3/7) - 8 ft. tall, slower, upright. 5-lobed green leaves become golden in fall. Margins are curled under for a unique aspect.

'Japanese Sunset' - twigs and bark red and yellow shades

'Johnnies Pink' (2/7) - green leaves with showy pink new growth. From Anderson of Alabama, USA.

'Johnnies Surprise' - twisted green blades but less clustered than 'Twisted Sister'.

'Killarney' - upright to vase-shaped. Green overlapping lobes.

'Leather Leaf' - darker green, thicker, and semi-glossy blades. It should be more durable as a result of these traits.'

'Longwood Green' - darker green, slighter larger blade than species, red/yellow/orange fall colors. Source: Mobjack.com (online catalog 2004)

'Mirte' - wide, open tree. 7-lobed and these highly incised, Brownish-green in spring but later very dark green with reddish margins.

'Our Back Yard' (3/7) - vigorous, growth 4-6 ft. a year at first, green leaves, red fall color. Source, origin: www.lazysfarm.com (online catalog 2007)

'Orange Dream' - light green with orangish to reddish margins and tints. Orange to yellow fall shades. A very bright and pretty plant in spring and fall.

'Red Wood' - coral-red bark up to 2 years.

'Ruslyn-in The Pink' (6/7) - bright pink new growth, often giving very bright tips well into summer, later greenish-purple to off green. Source: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007)

'Shamrock' - dark green, red/yellow/orange fall colors. Source: Mobjack.com (online catalog 2004)

'Wendy' - spreading, shrubby. 5-lobed ivy-shaped leaf with orange-pink new growth, later green with bronze margins

ACER PALMATUM - DWARF, GREEN-LEAVED CULTIVARS

'Akita Yatsubusa' - nicely incised, 5-7 lobes, blades 3-4.5cm long, salmon new growth, light green with reddish tips and margins, often good orange to red fall colors. Good for bonsai as well as outdoor shrub culture. From TC Plants, Oregon c. 1990. It has been preferred over 'Sharp's Pygmy' for its finer texture and better fall color.

'Aoba Jo' - a stronger dwarf than most with notably large leaves up to 8-10cm or so, orange-lime new growth, develops with bronzed margins at times. Vertrees notes it is sensitive to overfertilization and that will produce long, ungainly shoots.

'Beni Hime' - which sometimes glossed with the "reds", this one has red new growth and lots of green color in summer. It is one of the smaller clones in this growth. It is not common due to propagation problems.

'Beni Hoshi' - 1-2m, very compact, 5-7cm blades, notable for red new growth which develops into green. Yellow to orange fall color is a plus too. Despite the Japanese name it comes from Del Loucks of Oregon c. 1992.

'Berry Broom' - dense plant from a witches broom of a species typical plant. From Raraflora of NSW, Australia

'Berry Dwarf' - low spreading dwarf, 1m tall x 3m wide, light green new growth becomes bronze-green to olive green. Leaves are largish at 6-8cm long. This is not too slow and makes a good size plant in a reasonable amount of time. That makes it a favorite. From Raraflora of Australia.

'Caperci Dwarf' - a lovely plant defined leader, horizontal form, height of 1.5 or so, 5-7 lobes on 3-5cm blades. Notable for bright coral pink new growth that matures green. Gold fall color can be nice. From Jim Caperci of Seattle, WA USA.

'Coonara Pygmy' - almost the standard by which other green dwarves are being judged. Good subglobose, 1.5m form, a good balance of vigor and neatness, fast enough for good nursery production but not becoming out of hand. Leaves can be variable in size from 2-5cm and it is best with moderate fertilization. Yellow to pink and red shades in fall can be nice. It has large dentate teeth for a nice look also. From Arnold Teese, Yamina Rare Plants of Victoria, Australia about 1965. It has had time to get into the worldwide trade although some others may have better fall color. Some climates find this clone to be short-lived, prone to dieback, and not as tough as other cultivars in their maple collection. It may deserve a special spot to keep it going.

'Coral Pink' ('Spring Fire', 'Carmineum') - a co-production of the deBelders and VanGelderens with bright pink and light green new growth (margins more pink), somewhat mottled and marbled at times. 5-7 lobes of 3.5-6.0cm are medium sized. It will burn so give it some shade and wind protection.

'Crippsii' - very narrow, half folded green leaves on a plant to 2.5m. Introduced by Hilliers in 1928 and not always easy to grow.

'Cynthias' Crown Jewel' - dwarf, crown-shaped, green tints. Found by Cynthia, propagator for Stanley and Sons Nursery c. 1994.

'Daniel' - dense broom notable for short central lobes and yellow fall color. Seeds well so it can be used in breeding. From a witches broom on 100 year tree found by Billy Schwatz, PA USA.

'Eagle's Claw' - odd crinkled, very narrow lobes from a witches broom. It makes a distinct bonsai. Gold fall color can be very nice.

'Eimini' - neat dwarf, 1-2m tall and wide, leaves only 1.0-2.5 cm long, showy red petiole. Introduced by Otto Eisenhut c. 1985.

'Garyu' ('Garyh') - spreading dwarf under 1m in many years, refined tiny leaves of 2-4cm but some become 5-9cm! It is notable for having mainly 3 widely spaced lobes, each with a dark red margin and coarse teeth. It is very distinct when well grown. Propagation is not easy on this beauty.

'Globosum' - subglobose to 1.5m as the name implies, largish leaves of 6-8cm, blades a bright green with bold teeth. Fall color can be a nice yellow.

'Gossamer' (Dissectum Group x *A. japonicum*) - interspecific hybrid with nicely incised leaves but some qualities of the other species. It is very slow and have proven nice in rock gardens.

'Groundcover' - Dense, slow spreading of 60cm tall x 1.2m wide, leaves very small at 3-5cm, coarse teeth, medium green with some red to bronze margins. It is not prostrate as the name may imply to some folks.

'Hamano Maru' - Japanese witches broom with tiny 2.5cm leaves, margins pinkish to red, midrib yellow tinged

'Hanami Nishiki' - very minute 2cm leaves, each margins red to half the surface, it is not a bold variegate as word "nishiki" often implies - it is mottled red in fact with only subtle light variegations on old leaves - these are not always seen! It is hard to propagate and not widely seen.

'Hime Yatsubusa' - bonsai favorite with 5 tiny lobes, new growth red and yellowish shades, later tips in bronze

'Hupp's Dwarf' - an American favorite from Barbara Hupp of Silverton, OR. It is notable for being more compact than 'Tsukomo' yet more vigorous, making a saleable plant with ease. The 5 narrow lobes are dark green, only 2-4cm long, strongly toothed. It stays under 50cm in 10 years. Twigs can be brittle.

'Ikeda Yatsubusa' - similar to 'Sharp's Pygmy' overall but not of US origin.

'Iso Chidori' - 5 wide lobes of rich green color, 4-6cm dimensions, leaves often thickish, twisted and very 3-dimensional for a pleasant appearance. It reaches 2m.

'Issai Nishiki' - A bonsai favorite for it's thick, textured bark, much like a dwarf 'Nishiki Gawa' with similar 5-7 lobes.

'Kaba' - tiny, strap-like leaves with reddish margins, crinkled and irregularly toothed margins.

'Kamagata' - another Top 10 Green-leaved Dwarf, beloved for it's narrow, slightly folded lobes with distinct dark red margins on a light green base, 4-6cm wide but some plants much smaller in leaf until established. The largish, widely spaced sharp teeth make it special too. Autumn colors can be wonderful gold to orange shades. It stays subglobose, dense to 1m after many years. It is a Vertrees selection and he was notoriously fussy about what he wanted to introduce. There are few narrow-lobed dwarf clones in red and green that are as charming and elegant.

'Kashima' ('Chiba') - bonsai favorite notable for larger central lobe, 2-3.5cm blades, new growth with about half red margins and light green centers, later lime green tinged red. It will reach 3-4m tall and wide so it is more semi-dwarf to compact overall. It is often kept slow for bonsai or container culture so it is often classed in this section. There is some doubt about there being a smaller clone of it. One called 'Dwarf Shishi' is similar to a smaller version of this but Vertrees puts that name under 'Shishi Yatsubusa'.

'Kiyohime' ('Kiyo Hime') - very distinct dwarf with 3-4cm leaves of very wide, rhombic lobes, each tinged dark red and glossy on the margins. It is strong at 2m in 10 years but can be kept smaller in containers or as a bonsai subject. It is strong enough for landscaping and stays dense, globose. It often matures into a very flat shrub of azalea-like dimensions, sometimes as much as 3-4 times wide as tall

'Komachi Hime' - very slow dwarf with reddish margins. It resembles 'Kiyohime' which is much better known.

'Kotohime' - popular dwarf with leaves of 1.5-3cm, pink to orange new growth, later all green. It remains dense for years, can be made erect but we often see it trained to a low spreading mound. It branches nicely so it can be trained many ways. New spring growth can be tufted along the stems and these colorful bits of foliage can be very charming.

'Koto Ito Komachi' - really more of a Linearilobum Group semi-dwarf with lobes 2-4mm wide, some even narrower as mere threads. Very lovely plant and quite distinct. It reminds one of the threadleaf type Nandinas as young plants.

'Koto Maru' - rather wide, 5 lobes of 2.5-4.0cm, margined bronze becoming medium to dark green, 1.5m tall x 2m wide. Some report it a pale lime green. It can be difficult and cases of sudden dieback are not uncommon.

'Koya San' - 5-7 small lobes with nice reddish-bronze new growth, later a bronze sheen and glossy finish. From Dick van der Maat of Boskoop.

'Kurenai' - pink new growth becomes green. It resembles 'Wilson's Pink Dwarf' and is much more rare.

'Kurui Jishi' - unusual dwarf with congested growth but highly folded lobes, showing the greyish-green underside and giving a unique color. It is even more extreme than 'Naruto' trident maple in the folding. It can be strong, erect to 2m. 'Crippsii' is similar but of different origin and lower vigor.

'Kyoryu' - very slow dwarf, bronzish new growth, later all green, yellowish fall color. Notable for some fasciated stems.

'Little Princess' - colorful dwarf much like 'Mai-no-machi Hime' and by some accounts the same clone. From Jim Russell, England. There may be two distinct clones under these names but the trade appears to have them mixed up.

'Lockington Gem' - very dwarf, very slow, minute 1.5cm leaves, stays 1/3 size of 'Coonara Pygmy' so it is a "super pygmy". From Donald Dosser, Australia before 1992.

'Mapi-no-machi Hime' - light yellowish-green blades have pink to orange margins at first, later more green edged bronze, 3-5cm wide, elongated apices. Good sized subglobose plant to 2m.

'Matthew' - similar to 'Coonara Pygmy' but yellow to orange fall color. Witches broom from Billy Schwartz.

'Mikawa Yatsubusa' - very congested growth with leaves overlapping and layering in a very lovely manner, Bonsai people love the options this shingling or clustering of foliage gives them for making little heads or clouds of foliage. Leaves are pale green and open darker green with very little red coloration. Petioles can be a nice bronze-red. Blades are bigish for a bonsai fav at 4-6cm but they are reduced under that culture. The bright green tufted or pointed lobes have a nearly bamboo-like effect at times.

'Muncaster' (11/6) - dwarf, dense plant, small green leaf with rolled up margins, nice red petiole. Came from Muncaster Gardens, Cambria. Source: www.ianfitzroy.com (online catalog 2006)

'Murasaki Kiyohime' - a big terminal lob on 4-5cm blades, very dark purplish-red margins at first are appealing. It matures to much darker green with some red in it. It can have white speckles at times. It is often a low spreading mound with age, up to 3 times wide as tall.

'Okina' ('Okino', 'Okimo') - more deeply lobed than most witches broom types above, new growth pinkish, later green with reddish and crinkled margins.

'Ojishi' - It is a cousin of 'Shishigashira' but with larger, brighter green, and less crumpled foliage. It will reach 2m but only 2-5cm per year.

'Oto Hime' - Very good choice that reach 70cm x 130cm in 1 years, remaining denser than 'Kiyohime', often flat-topped too. Blades are 3-5cm long, new growth edged red, teeth regular and neat.

'Pygmy' - very slow, elongated terminal lobe, seldom over 1m tall. Not a good name but used by Vertrees.

'Renjaku Maru' - smallish witches broom with reddish margins and tips on green.

'Ruby Star' - despite the name it has green summer foliage. Spring growth is a good rich red, later it becomes green with red to bronze margins, the new foliage contrasting nicely with the mature greener leaf. Good fall colors are common.

'Ryoku Ryu' - 3-5 small lobes, very deeply divided much as 'Sharp's Pygmy', some leaves deformed and irregular, habit more upright than some other dwarves. It reaches 2m easily and has a fresh, clean green color. Can be nice yellow in fall.

'Ryuzu' ('Tatsugashira') - 5-7 lobes with nice coral new growth, rich orange-golden fall colors, and big bold serrations. It has compact, sometimes bunched foliage to 2m tall. Mature foliage is a dark to medium green.

'Seigen' - notable for very bright coral-red new foliage becoming light green. The star-shaped blades are 4-5cm wide. It's only weakness is leafing out early which hurts in some areas. It branches well to 2m and is a bonsai favorite too.

'Seiun Kaku' - tufted bright green dwarf similar to a stronger 'Mikawa Yatsubusa'.

'Sharp's Pygmy' - this true dense, spreading dwarf is under 50cm for years, blades 2.5-4cm wide, very narrow lobes, nice orange to red fall colors. This is one of the finest dwarf clones on the market now and came from Jimmy Sharp of OR c. 1980.

'Shidava Gold' - this witches broom from 'Aoyagi' from Raraflora in New South Wales has bright yellowish-green foliage and pretty greenish bark. The blades are smaller than the parent at 4-5cm and it stays more compact under 2m in many years.

'Shishagashira' ('Crispum', 'Ribesifolium', 'Minus', 'Cristatum') - The famous "Lion's Head Maple" is more semi-dwarf since it will reach 4-

5m in time. In most gardens it will be kept in large containers or dry spots and seen at 1-2m. The tufted, 3-5cm leaves are often a rich, darker green, very crinkled and of irregular margins and teeth. It is often trained in various ways from upright "clouds" to spreading tufts or something approaching a "giant bonsai". The stubby, reduced winter look is pleasant too. On it's own it can be very narrow, even vase-shaped, sometimes close to broadly columnar.

'Shishio Hime' - 5 lobes of 4-5cm wide have red margins at first, then medium green. Fall color can be a nice gold. It forms a low spreader, wider than tall on its own. It has a good balance of vigor and smallness. I have always loved the bright red tips each spring.

'Shishi Yatsubusa' - This one has nice star-like sharply pointed blades, good foliar density, and reportedly ease of use for bonsai applications.

'Suzu Kaze' - tiny leaf with reddish tips

'Suzu Maru' - dense, even tufted habit, pinkish new leaves become light green.

'Tama Hime' - this is a favorite for 2-4cm glossy olive-green blades with very showy red petioles, 2m globose form, with lots of red to yellow fall colors. The luster of thin is immediately appealing. As a bonsai the leaves are often just 1-2cm long.

'Taro Yama' - red tips become green with heavy red suffusions, having some orange tones. It is somewhat intermediate to red-leaved cultivars but has quite a bit of green at times.

'Tattoo' - very slow with tufted, congested growth, medium to dark green at maturity.

'Tiny Tim' - subglobose much as 'Coonara Pygmy', red petioles, possibly good red to yellow fall color. Richard Wolff selection from Media, PA

'Tsukomo' - a more upright dwarf with bright orangey-red tips that become green margined red. Short internodes made it very dense. It can be sheared a bit to encourage lots of colorful shoot tips. Regrettably this beauty is hardy to graft. It can make a splendid small tree of 2m, like a denser, paler version of the subsp. palmatum.

'Warburton Pygmy' - dwarf, flat-topped, 30cm tall and wide in 10 years. From Donald Dosser of Australia.

'Wilson's Pink Dwarf' - a truly distinct intro from James Wilson of Millbrae CA. The tiny 1-2.5 cm leaves are bright pink to rose-red in new growth become light green. A sheared, vigorous plant may be full of pink tips as if a flowering entity. The colorful growth can continue on strong plants for weeks of rich coral pigments.

'Yatsubusa' - while this epithet is part of other clone names above, it is understood by Vertrees to be a group of entities with smaller leaves of 2-4cm, usually a strong central lobe, color nearly all green with some red on the margins. One should obtain stock from a good source where the qualities of the stock can be determined to be reliable and strong.

'Yurihime' ('Yuri Hime') - very tiny dwarf, short internodes, blades 3-4cm wide, long narrow lobes, giving a feathery appearance. Vertrees recommends it for alpine gardens since it will not take over.

ACER PALMATUM - RED-LEAVED CULTIVARS

'Alpine Sunrise' (Matsumurae Group) - witches broom dwarf, leaves 5-lobed, deeply incised

'Amber Ghost' - horizontal, bamboo-like form, leaves purplish-red, much incised, 5-7 lobes. One of the Ghost Series clones from Ed Woods of Canby OR USA. Source: www.collectorsnursery.com

'Aratama' - dwarf shrub. New growth very dark red glossy red with green for a two-tone effect. It is only 1m tall in 10 years.

'Ariake Nomura' - brownish-red becomes purplish-red to bronze-red.

'Ashhurst Wood' (11/6) - upright, vigorous tree, sun resistant, a red leaf. Green and red bicolor in fall. bria. Source: www.ianfitzroy.com (online catalog 2006), their own introduction.

Atropurpureum Group - a group much grown from seed and quite variable. Most examples are upright, vase-shaped trees of 20-35 feet, rarely dense without trimming, 5-7 lobes, blades 2.5-3.5 inches long, new growth rich red, summer color red, purple, or reddish-green, fall colors often a brighter red but sometimes brown shades. Seedlings tend to be more green but nurserymen tend to select the "best reds" and depending on their ethics or need for cash, will decide which are red enough and which are not. Seed set is often heavy, encouraging propagation by sexual means. Superior and more colorful clones have been named and are almost always superior.

'Atropurpureum Superbum' = 'Attraction'

'Attraction' ('Atropurpureum Superbum') - maintaining a darker red color than the group in summer, very similar to 'Bloodgood'.

'Beni Gasa' - compact, red leaved, teeth very sharp

'Beni Kagami' (Matsumurae Group) - rich purplish-red, greener if shaded, cut about 50% deep with 7 narrow lobes. This is a strong, eventually large tree

'Beni Maiko' - bright rose-red leaves literally glow. They becoming veined and suffused green . 5 lobes and a slightly irregular shape and tothing. It is semi-dwarf in most gardens.

'Beni Tsukasa' - dark glossy red with green centers to many lobes. Leaves can be as small as 3cm but size is very variable.

Bloodgood Group NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME - this name proves useful for the thousands of variable seedlings, not vegetatively propagated NOR traceable to the original introduction.

'Bloodgood' - darker purplish-red, even in summer, sometimes with green tints if grown in shade. The fruit are bright red and not so dark nor purple as the foliage. This cultivar came from Bloodgood Nurseries, NY c. 1950 and should be considered a clone. The occurrence of abundant fruit and equally abundant numbers of sleezy nurseryman in some areas has corrupted this name like the original 'Atropurpureum'.

'Boskoop Glory' - 5-7 lobes of dark purplish-red, redder veins, blades large to 11cm, numerous very fine serrations. It holds color in many climates but not all.

'Brandt's Dwarf' - another witchesbroom dwarf with bright purplish-red new growth that becomes dark red. 5-7 lobed leaves are only 4-5cm long. It's a dense shrub of 1m or so.

'Burgundy Lace' - this dark red beauty is intermediate between Matsumurae Group with a Dissection. The lobes are deeply serrate and the 5-7 lobes are just 1.5cm wide. It develops a wide spreading canopy so it needs lots of space.

'Carlis Corner' - witches broom dwarf, globose in time, tiny leaves, new growth rose-red, later rich purplish-red, nice color in part shade.

'Chikumano' - large blades to 15cm with double serration, dark purplish-red summer color. Fall shades add some orange and yellows with red.

'Christy Ann' = 'Vander moss Red'

'Crimson Carol' (Matsumurae Group) - leaves 7-lobed, nicely cut or with large teeth,

'Crimson Prince' - quite similar to 'Bloodgood' but has been marketed for being darker and more vigorous. Dirr reports it being more cold hardy too.

'Crumple Leaf' = 'Ruby Ridge'

'Doctor Tilt' - new growth red becoming greener, fall color is bright orange to red shades, it has tolerated sun in Alabama.

'Ed's Red' (Matsumurae Group) - dark purplish-red, fall color in orange to red shades

'Effegi' = 'Fireglow'

'Elizabeth' - dwarf red with purplish-red leaves only 3cm long. It has large serrations and a dense habit to 2m.

'Emperor I' - this improved 'Bloodgood' retains color longer. It leafs out 1-2 weeks later, avoiding many frost problems in cold climates. It is still colorful in semi-shade, being dark purplish-red of course. Blades can be large to 13cm wide.

'Englishtown' - witches broom dwarf but distinctly columnar(!). A nice clone from Stephen Kristoff, NJ USA.

'Fireball' - witches broom dwarf, leaves very small, rich red, 5-lobed, central lobe of shorter or rounded.

'Fireglow' ('Effegi') - foliage very dark wine red all summer, by some accounts more elegantly and densely shaped than 'Bloodgood'. As young plants the two are very similar.

'Fior d'Arancio' (Matsumurae Group) - dark purple suffused green in the center of each lobe and at the leaf bases. The lobes can be hooked or downcurving for a different look.

'Flushing' - holding reddish-purple all summer, very much like 'Bloodgood'

'Glowing Embers' - dense, compact, bright red new growth contrasts with darker reddish-purple mature foliage

'Hefner's Red' ('Hefner's Red Select')(9/5) - 10-12 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide (10 years), dense, upright-globose, red new growth becomes dark purplish-red all year, even in hot and humid climates. Selected by Randy Hefner, Conover, NC USA. Source: [Songsparrow](#) (online catalog 2005)

'Hessei' (Matsumurae Group) - deeply cut to 90% with very large coarse teeth on 7 lobes.

'Hi No Tsukasa' - similar to 'Nure Sagi' but not quite as dark a shade.

'Italy Red' - holding dark purplish-red color in summer as 'Bloodgood' but a smaller plant (15-20 feet).

'Jerre Schwartz' - witches broom dwarf, more vigorous than some brooms, leaves 5-7 lobed, narrowly incised, very distinct serrations.

'Johnnie's Pink' - leaves 5-7 lobed, unusual rose-red to bronze-red foliage, very nice toothed margins

'Kandy Kitchen' - a dark red witchesbroom to 2m tall and wide. It is very similar to 'Elizabeth' but with slightly narrower lobes and a longer apex. It is bronze-green in shade. It has become popular for large containers.

'Kingsville Red' - foliage rich red all summer, more erect than 'Bloodgood'. It is very large tree of 6-8m with time. It was marketed as being more sunburn resistant than older reds.

'Kinran' (Matsumurae Group) - 3m tall, spreading-globose, 7 narrow lobes, heavily tinged red with green at the bases and midveins, blades 7-9cm long

'Ko Murasaki' (Matsumurae Group) - deeply cut to 75% deep, rich dark purple color most of summer, very rich red in fall.

'Koriba' - slower, compact, 12-15 feet tall, leaves 5-lobed, purple when young opening green suffused purple, petioles very bright red, often a good orange-yellow fall color. This is one of the greenest members of the group but for fall color it remains one of the finest.

'Lozita' - leaves 5-7 lobed, bright purplish-red becoming a darker purple in summer, very large serrations.

'Margaret Bee' ('Margaret B') - an improved 'Bloodgood' type that holds color all summer in hot climates like the southeastern US. The late Dr. JC Raulston praised this clone for its color-holding and heat tolerance in hot southern states.

'Marjan' - leaves 5-7 lobed, new growth bright rose-red, later dark purple, bronze-green by summer. Fall color often a nice bright red, blades can be thick and leathery.

'Mary Catherine' (Matsumurae Group) - witches broom dwarf, leaves 5-7 lobed, good red color

'Masu Murasaki' - rich red tinged purple if given sun, the color is different from others being blackish-red with a dark green base when well growth. Petioles are very red.

'Matsukaze' (Matsumurae Group) -bronze-red to purplish-red with contrast green veins, lobes are long and well cut with nice radiating shape, it is vigorous and can even cascade if strong shoots are allowed to weep a bit.

'Mon Papa' - dark purplish-red, notable for very long secondary lobes that are toothed.

'Moonfire' - very dark purplish-red to blackish-red, having an nice sheen in sun, good red fall color is known. Blades are rather large at 9-11cm. Mostly 7-lobed. It is more upright and vigorous than older 'Atropurpureum' types and rich in leaf. People argue endlessly whether this is much better than 'Bloodgood' or not worth the fuss.

'Murakumo' - rich dark purple foliage

'Muragumo' - 7 lobes to 7cm long, nice red new growth becomes dark purplish-red with contrast red veins. Fall color often a rich red. Can be large to 6m tall

'Musashino' (Matsumurae Group) - rich redish-purple, often persisting well. Notable for very pubescent new growth. Fall color often a good red. Lobes are wide and the whole leaf can reach 10cm long. It is a large, vigorous to 8m so it is too big for smaller gardens.

'Nigrum' - 10-14 ft. tall (shorter than the group average), wide-spreading, as wide as tall or wider, leaves 5-lobed, dark purple most of the season, fall color a lighter and brighter red. It differs from the Atropurpureum Group and 'Bloodgood' in being shorter and having light green (not bright red) fruit.

'Nomura' - similar to 'Musashino' this clone has wide lobes. It is mostly 5-lobed.

'Novum' ('Roscoe Red') (Amoenum Group) - mostly 5-lobed with wide lobes only cut about 50% deep. It is lighter red than 'Bloodgood' and like some of the paler reds is a nice contrast when interplanted. The red petioles can be very pretty.

'Nuresagi' - slower, smaller, 10-14 ft. tall, blades smaller than group average, 5-7 lobed, more pubescent at first than average in the group, dark reddish-purple, fall colors often a stunning and bright set of red shades.

'Oregon Sunset' (Matsumurae Group) - compact, elegant and globose, a smaller tree. soft red new growth becomes purplish-red. Fall color is spectacular in orange to red shades. It is popular for large containers where it colors up things for summer and fall.

'Oshiobeni' (Amoenum Group) - bright bronze-red to orange-red becoming more bronze by summer. Good scarlet fall colors. We like this more orangey and bronze look for contrast with dark purple sorts and greens of course. 7 lobes.

'Oshushidare' - cascading to semi-pendulous, globose with age, mostly 5m tall x wide. It is rich dark purple and more red in fall. The lobes are very wide above midpoint and widely spaced for a nice radial pattern. It has a nice elegance of Dissectum types but with a darker and wider lobe.

'Phoenix' (Matsumurae Group) - a strong and redder type like 'Beni Fushigi'

'Pixie' - another good dwarf sport of 'Bloodgood' with leaves more cut but growing just 1-2m tall. Fall color can be very bright. It has the good habit of growing quickly when young then slowing down to stay manageable.

'Purple Splendor' - bright red and more serrated than 'Burgundy Lace'

'Purpureum' ('Purpureum Superbum') - strong tree, 15-20 feet, new leaves dark purple, fading quickly to reddish-brown to muddy purple and various green shades depending on light conditions. Fall color is nice red but varies.

'Red Baron' (Matsumurae Group) - nice red in a smallish tree.

'Red Crusader' (11/6) - 12-15 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide, improved red of the Bloodgood type.

'Red Discovery' (3/7) - upright, showy rose-red new growth. Source: www.hoogenraadplants.nl , introduced 2005.

'Red Elf' - sport of 'Skeeter's Broom' with irregular twisted lobes, a nice shade unless shaded. It has many good traits for bonsai use and never reaches more than 1m in regular culture.

'Red Flash' - upright but compact, 16-20 feet tall, leaves 15-20 feet, new growth bright scarlet, becoming dark red, slight bicolor effect in spring or when new growth active - hence a flash of red. Gilardelli introduction c. 1992.

'Red Select' - not a good name and probably used different places at different times. It is generally means 'Atropurpureum' seedlings of better color and not a specific clone.

'Red Spray' - rich red foliage all summer, said to be more vigorous than older clones. The originators (Handy Nursery) say it has a more uniform, balanced, upright form than older clones. Fall color is orange to red and superior to 'Bloodgood'

'Rhode Island Red' (11/6) - dwarf, dense, globose-ovoid overall, bright red new growth becomes dark red for months. Showy dark red winter stems. Orange and red fall colors. . Source: www.panthercreeknursery.com (online catalog 2006), www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007)

'Robison' (1/5) - 15 feet tall, rich red leaf, cold hardy to -25 deg. F., imported from Holland in the late 1940's. Source: [Girard Nurseries](http://GirardNurseries.com) (online catalog 2005)

'Royle' - witches broom of 'Atropurpureum' with irregular 5-7 lobes, nice red color summer and fall. Dwarfish shrub to 1m.

'Rubrum' (Amoenum Group) - large wide lobes are cut 50% deep, color is dark red in summer with crimson shades in fall. It is bit darker than 'Sanguineum' but overall similar.

'Rufescens' - rich red becoming green, then orange to red in fall. It is notable for brownish pubescent new growth. 7-9 lobes to 7cm long. It is smallish shrub. It is not always found true to name.

'Ruby Ridge' ('Crumple Leaf') - leaves very large, broadly lobed, dark purplish-red, distinctly rugose, crumpled, and quite 3-dimensional at times. A very interesting texture in different light conditions.

'Ruby Star' - dwarf witches broom clone from 'Bloodgood'.

'Ruth's Red' - another 'Bloodgood' derivative with dark purplish-red color, 8cm length, lobes, and nicely even serrate margins.

'Saint Jean' (Matsumurae Group) - dwarf, bright pinkish-red new leaves turn bronze-red with pink tints. It resembles 'Shinonome'.

'Sanguineum' - dark red to orange-red in spring becoming dark red. This name applies to various clones of generally similar traits.

'Seigai' - red spring growth with mostly 5 lobes, blades are small to 5m or so, it gets more bronze to green in summer. Fall color can be flaming wonderful.

'Shaina' - dwarf, 4-6 feet, new growth bright red which contrasts with darker purplish-red mature color, blades more narrow and divided than your typical member of this group.

'Sherwood Flame' (Matsumurae Group) - rich purplish-red through most of the summer. We find it notable for showy large marginal teeth and contrasting red petioles. It is globose, smallish compared to others.

'Shichihenge' - smaller, compact, 10-12 feet tall, leaves 7-lobed, dark brownish-red

'Shojo Nomura' (Amoenum Group) - medium red in summer

'Skeeter's Broom' - witches broom from 'Bloodgood', dwarf, leaves much smaller than parent clone.

'Teriha' (Matsumurae Group) - dark red becoming dark bronze-red, very well divided blades, very nice coarse serrations.

'The Bishop' (Amoenum Group) - 10-12 feet tall, 7-lobed, dark purple in summer, petioles bright red, fruit also a nice red

'Tsukuba ne' - Wide lobes. It is notable with dark red color with contrasting primary veins in green. The blades are thin and give a shimmering, translucent look when lit by the sun.

Tsukushigata' (Amoenum Group) - dark purplish-red to blackish-red leaves with 7 lobes to 9cm long. Green veins contrast well. The lobes are very wide and overlapping.

'Twombly Red Sentinel' - 15 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide, dense and narrow vase-shaped, dark persistent color as parent 'Bloodgood'. Ken Twombly found as witches broom on 'Bloodgood'. Source: [Twombly Nurseries](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Umegae' (Amoenum Group) - Purplish-red with green veins, small blades to 5cm but 7 lobes in a good radiating pattern. It is medium sized overall.

'Vanderboss Red' ('Christy Ann')(Matsumurae Group) - dark purplish-red much like 'Bloodgood' more highly serrated and feathery in appearance. It holds color well. Habit is tad more spreading than 'Bloodgood'.

'Victoria' - true dwarf in red becoming more green by fall.

'Whitney Red' (Amoenum Group) - 12-15 feet tall (some say 20 ft.), leaves 5-7 lobed, dark reddish-purple, petioles bright red

'Wolff's Broom' - dwarf from witchesbroom with bright red new growth becoming bronze-green.

'Yasemin' (Matsumurae Group) - glossy red leaves with big teeth. It may be a cross to *A. shirasawanum*. Showy red fruit and greenish bark are pluses for this one. 7-9 lobes make a leaf to 10cm long

'Yuba E' (Amoenum Group) - upright, not dense, leaves 7-lobed, dark purple, some foliage with red variegations but this is not always visible.

'Yugure' - a very nice dark red suffused with green below and having green veins.

ACER PALMATUM - SANGO KAKU GROUP New Cultivar Group Name

I have elected to define this group to include those cultivars of various sizes and leaf colors (though usually large to dwarf and green-leaved) with bright red to coral stems, very showy in winter. We may get a cutleaf or a dark purple-leaved clone someday soon with this winter interest.

'Beni Kawa' - 10-12m tall, a strong tree as 'Sango Kaku' but leaves smaller than it.

'Eddisbury' - vigorous, vase-shaped. Red twigs as 'Sango kaku' but notable for having thicker, more durable, and darker green leaves. Fall blade color is however less impressive and pale at best.

'Fjellheim' - a witches broom from 'Sango Kaku', a smaller, more compact clone and useful in many confined gardens where the 5-10m of the popular clone is too much. From Ilo Sorenson. Offered by www.hkolster.nl in 2006.

'Japanese Sunrise' - a listed name, perhaps the same or a companion to 'Japanese Sunset'?

'Japanese Sunset' - twigs in shades of yellow and red, showy in winter

'Redwood' ('Red Wood') - color-red twigs, fall color tending to be more scarlet than gold (as 'Sango Kaku' and 'Beni Kawa'). More cold hardy than 'Sango Kaku' and thus better in the colder zones.

'Sango Kaku' - 10m tall, shrub to small, twigs and smaller limbs bright coral-red, very showy in winter, leaves green in summer, often a nice yellow to reddish-gold in autumn. From Japan, it came to Europe via Daisy Hull Nurseries, Ireland in 1920. It is USDA 5b-6 hardy and thus not as tough as many other clones in the northern regions of the US and Europe.

'Winter Flame' - as 'Sango Kaku' but reported to be more compact overall.

ACER PALMATUM - FULL-SIZED, GOLDEN TO ORANGE CULTIVARS (aka Aureum Subgroup, excluding Dissectum Group clones)

As with any maple having colorful new growth, these plants are best with a maximum of vigorous, young growing tips and the right balance of sun and shade. Give them as much as sun as they can tolerate without scorching.

'Akane' ('Aka Ne') - large shrub to small tree, to 3m, orange and golden-yellow new growth, later greener, very rich gold and orange in fall. Expect 3-4 weeks of spring color at the most. It is a bit slower than 'Kadsura' but the superior colors are worth waiting for.

'Aureum' ('Sunrise' in part) - tall, shrubby, leaves smaller, 5-lobed, rich yellow at first, then greener to chartreuse. Known since 1881 in Europe. Other cultivars here often have richer, longer colors. This is not the Acer shirasawanum cultivar by any means. Vertrees notes the best color on this clone sometimes comes from a second flush of growth in August (Oregon).

'Katsura' - orange to yellow new growth, sometimes pale but quickly with reddish-orange margins. 'Akane' is considered a brighter, generally superior clone.

'Orange Dream' - new growth yellow to yellowish-orange, soon green, not always that distinct, but often fall colors the best on this front. Girardelli 1991. The right amount of light is critical for good color. It leafs out and colors later than 'Katsura' and is far more orange than it.

'Sode Nishiki' - strong, more erect, to 7m or more, often dense. 5-7 lobed leaves are orangish-yellow at first, becoming golden with redder or darker margins, often a nice gold in fall.

'Tsuma Gaki' - traditionally a "bright green" cultivar, I have seen this one quite chartreuse-yellow in spring, later with red tips. It becomes dark green by summer. It is clearly more yellow than species typical.

'Ueno Homare' - strong shrub to small tree, smallish 5-lobed blades open yellow with red margins, then become green, finally gold again in fall. It is less widely grown than the other here.

ACER PALMATUM - LINEARILOBUM GROUP

These have leaves divided to at least 90% with lobes linear, willow-like, or strap-like. Some examples seem to be palmately compound.

'Aekau le' (2/7) - dwarf, shrubby, compact like 'Red Pygmy' but perhaps more horizontal, leaves dark blackish-purple, bark also dark blackish-purple

'Aka Shime No Uchi' - 12-15 feet, small shrub, usually 7-lobed, lobes linear, dark red at first, later a dark green, sometimes gold fall color

'Angustilobum' ('Angustilobum Purpureum') - lobes narrowly linear, dark red becoming dark green with red margins and tints. Some consider it a synonym of either 'Atrolineare' or 'Aka Shime No Uchi'.

'Ao Meshime No Uchi' - 8-12 feet, shrubby, vase-shaped, often dense, elliptic-linear lobes, bright green color, yellowish fall colors

'Atrolineare' ('Scolopendrifolium Purpureum', 'Filifera Purpurea', 'Blood Vein', 'Linearilobum Atropurpureum') - 10-15 feet, small tree or shrub, broadly linear to narrowly elliptic lobes, rich red in spring becoming dark reddish-green. It is variable in gardens and some consider it a very variable plant inclusive of 'Angustilobum' while others see subtle differences. Like so many taxa in this species there is a need to documented clonal stock owned and named by reliable, long-term nursery or germplasm collection. See the latest edition of Vertrees for even more synonyms.

'Beni Otake' ('Beni Otaki') - 6-8 feet or more, open shrub, can be vigorous when young, described by some as bamboo-like in habit, long linear lobes, bright scarlet red (not dark red as some others)

'Beni Ubi Gohon' - 4-6 feet tall, one of the smallest in this cultivar group, 5-lobed, bronze-red linear-lobed leaves become green, usually with red tints until fall, blades are very small for the group and rarely exceed 7cm.

'Chirimen Nishiki'

'Curtis Strapleaf'

'Enkan' - smaller version of 'Aka Shime No Uchi', rarely more than 5-10 feet tall, leaves only 3-4cm long, dark red linear lobes, color is more persistent than 'Red Pygmy' by some reports.

'Keiser' - vigorous, 5-lobed, narrower dark red lobes becoming greener. Often has flushes of wider-lobed leaves.

'Kinshi' - 8-10 feet, shrubby, mostly 7-lobed, broadly linear, bright green, yellow to orange fall colors. The name means "with golden threads", alluding to a very nice autumnal appearance

'Koto Ito Komachi' - small shrub, very narrow thread-like green lobes

'Koto No Ito' - 8-10 feet, shrubby, 5-7 lobed, very narrow linear to filiform lobes, most bright green overall, yellow fall colors. One of the narrowest and most truly filiform clones in this group.

'Linearifolium' - 8-10 feet, shrubby, often very dense, 5-7 highly incised lobes, bright to yellowish-green, often a very good yellow fall show,. Some consider it to be the same as 'Scolopendrifolium')

'Pung Kil' ('Pung Kill') - dark red linear lobes, color persisting long into summer, similar to 'Red Pygmy' but lobes longer and more narrower yet. A Korean seedling from Atropurpureum Group.

'Red Pygmy' - 8-12 feet, semi-dwarf, usually nice and dense, 5 lobes linear lobes, dark red new growth becomes greener or brownish-green by summer

'Red Spider' - narrow and dark red lobes

'Red Willow' - bright reddish-pink new growth becomes bright red, long narrow lobes, somewhat like 'Beni Otake' but having larger leaves to 12cm long

'Shinobu Ga Oku' - small, shrubby, 5-7 lobes, narrow linear lobes, bright green with pink tints, yellow fall shades. The pink tints in the summer flushes of growth sort it out from the very similar 'Linearifolium' which lacks these pigments.

SHIRAZZ™ 'Gwen's Rose Delight' (11/6) - 12-15 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide, leaves rich coral-red on darker red, margins whitish, a very bright plant, blades much as Linearilobum. Heat tolerant and offered by Duncan and Davies Nurseries.

'Villa Taranto' - 10-12 feet tall, often open with age, 5 lobes, lobes linear, reddish-purple at first become dark green with red tints, yellower in fall shades

ACER PALMATUM - VARIEGATED CULTIVARS

'Abigail Rose' - similar colors to 'Higasa yama' but dwarf and good orange fall color. This a top variegated for smaller spaces.

'Aka Shigitatsu Sawa' - mostly white at first, tinged pink, fine network of pink veins, red petioles, later dark reddish-green with numerous pink and white suffusions.

'Alpine Silver Thread' - 18-20 ft., 5 lobed, white with pink margins, contrasting green primary and secondary veins, blades 2-3 in. long. Introduced: [Wayside Gardens](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Aoba Nishiki' - medium green with cream to light yellow spots and sectors, some covering the entire leaf or large part of the blade, 5-7 lobed.

'Aocha Nishiki' - 4-5 lobes, small creamy-yellow sectors

'Ariadne' - light pink with numerous green veins, distinct from some other reticulated types in the long, sometimes branches teeth, 5-7 and even 9-lobed.

'Asahi Zuru' (Versicolor Group) - 30 ft. tall, vase-shaped, usually dense, highly sectored white, many leaves 40-90% white, others the same amount in green.

'Aureovariegatum' - 5-lobed, yellow to cream sectored.

'Bada Hime' - like 'Beni schihihenge' but slower, smaller.

'Beni Kosade' (Rosemarginatum Group) - pink margined becoming white margined as the group, rich pink spring colors.

'Beni Shichihenge' (Rosemarginatum Group) - 12-15 ft. tall, narrow overall, rarely dense or regular, blades 1.5-2.0 inches long, 5-lobed, usually very irregular and asymmetrical shape, brownish-red margins becoming white margined - much browner than 'Butterfly'

'Beni Shigatatsu Sawa' - much like 'Aka shigtatsu sawa' but darker tones overall.

'Beni Tsukasa' - pink to orange new growth, partly variegated green and other colors later.

'Bonfire' - coral new growth, later variegated and orange-red. Some plants under this name are 'Seigai'

'Butterfly' (Rosemarginatum Group) - 20-22 ft. tall, vase-shaped, 5-lobed and asymmetrical, margined cream to white, new growth scarcely tinged pink - the pink in more intense in 'Beni shichi henge'.

'Chirimen Nishiki' - narrow long lobes with large teeth, irregularly marked yellow and suffusions of whitish-green, appears all green from any distance.

'Coral Pink' - dwarf, 3-4 ft. shrub, 5-lobed, salmon-pink new growth and showy this color most of the summer when actively growing.

'Diane Verkade' - much like 'Oridono nishiki' but wide-spreading to semi-weeping, very nice pink colors in spring.

'Erena' - green with white spots, more green 'Uki gumo'

'First Ghost' (5/4) - creamy-white with pink tints and green veins. Talon Buchholz introduction. Source: [Collectors Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Fujin' - margined creamy-white

'Fujinami Nishiki' (9/5) - 8-10m tall, 5-lobed, foliage purple (RHS 79A,B) with chimeral sectors of red (RHS 50A), sometimes 1-3 lobes all red chimetra. A sport found by Y. Hirose, US Patent #15910 on 8/9/2005.

'Geisha' - 2-3 ft, dwarf, deeply dividied leaf, pink to cream new growth with dark and medium green spots, 5-7 lobed

'Goshiki Kotohime' - green with irregular amounts of white spots, new growth reddish

'Grandma Ghost' (5/4) - creamy-white with amber tints, some green. Talon Buchholz introduction. Source: [Collectors Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Hama Otome' - light yellowish-green with whitish-green, darker margins, a very subtle variegate but pretty up close.

'Hana Matoi' - margined pink to white, secondary lobes very cut and incised, almost a transition to f. dissectum.

'Hanazono Nishiki' - 5-lobed, pink new growth with cream markings.

'Harriet Waldman' (11/6) - 10-15 ft. tal, striped pink and white. Nic Nicou as seedling.

'Hatsukoi' - bright pink new growth, pink margined becoming white margined, more pink than 'Butterfly'

'Heisei Nishiki' - orange-red new growth, later cream sectored to half the blade or less.

'Higasa Yama' - 20-25 ft., vase-shaped, 5-lobed, surface often crinkled, margined cream to greenish-white to 45% of surface, tinged pink throughout, reverts often, easily identified by a wide green center to each lobe.

'Hohman's Variegated' - asymmetrical small blades, some lobes falcate, most rose-red but with white and faint green suffusions.

'Hono' (Versicolor Group) - much as 'Asahi zuru' but reverting much and thus not as common.

'Hoshi Kuzu' - dwarf, 5-lobed, light green with light creamy-green markings

'Izu-no-odoriko' - irregularly creamy-white margins with some sectors going into the center of the blade.

'Kagiri nishiki' (Roseomarginatum Group) - 20-25 ft. , usually vigorous, leaves 5-lobed and asymmetrical, often with lobes falcate (curving or sickle-shaped), margins white to tinged pink. This is one of the clones sold as 'Roseomarginatum'

'Kara Ori Nishiki' - shrubby, 12-14 ft. (much smaller than 'Kagiri nishiki'), margined white, new growth tinged brownish-pink.

'Karasu Gawa' (Versicolor Group) - 10-12 ft., dense, irregularly 5-lobed, leaves 10-90% white to various degrees, new growth tinged rose-red, some leaves mostly white with green markings.

'Kasagi Yama' - 13-15 ft. tall, usually open habit, 7-lobed (most variegates are 5-lobed!), brownish-red new growth with pink variegations.

'Kasane Jishi' - 5-7 lobed, somewhat regular yellow margins, new growth in nice pink to orange shades

'Kasen Nishiki' (Versicolor Group) - 15-20 ft., leaves light, even lime green, finely mottled and speckled creamy-white, petioles a nice red

'Katsura Nishiki' - pink new growth becomes white to cream margined, shape as 'Katsura'.

'Kocho Nishiki' - irregularly white margined, slightly pink new growth. This may be the original name for the modern 'Butterfly' or at least a highly parallel mutation.

'Kokubunji Nishiki' - dwarf, very slow, cream margins

'Komon Nishiki' - green with very fine dusting of white spots and some larger white sectors. To me it looks like it was attacked by mites.

'Koppo Nishiki' - 5-lobed, well divided lobes, pink to cream markings

'Kuchi Beni Nishiki' (Rosemarginatum Group) - pink margins become white as the group, smaller leaf with wider lobes than most of this type.

'Kyu Ei Nishiki' - sectored medium to creamy-yellow to various degrees

'Mai Mori' (Versicolor Group) - shrubby, 10-12 ft., 5-lobed, rich dark green, many leaves 50-100% white, tinged pink in new growth. More all green leaves than many of this group.

'Marakumo' - 5-7 wide lobes, somewhat lobes overlapping, very subtle whitish-green with greener veins and red margins to red tips

'Masu Kagami' - spreading, wider than tall, highly divided but not incised blade. Near red new growth becomes green with red tints and some white to yellowish-pink markings.

'Matsu Ga E' (Rosemarginatum Group) - 12-15 ft. tall, narrowly erect, overall quite like 'Kara ori nishiki'

'Miyabi Nishiki' - similar to 'Ashai zuru'

'Nishiki Gasane' - semi-dwarf shrub, 4-6 ft. tall, 5-7 lobes, creamy to light yellow with small spots and sectors, especially near the margins.

'Okukuji Nishiki' (Rosemarginatum Group) - 12-15 ft. tall, white margins with pinkish new growth, not particularly better nor worse than 'Butterfly'

'Oridono Nishiki' (Versicolor Group) - 14-20 ft. tall, usually dense, leaves 5-lobed and 2-3 inches long, new growth mostly white with rich reddish-rose tints, later with 10-35% white sectors. This is one of the clones sold as 'Versicolor' today.

'Paul's Variegata' - broadly lobed, dark green splashed in creamy-white

'Peaches and Cream' - 8-10 ft., compact, leaves mostly greenish-white with very fine green veins to the quarterary level, nice pink to orange tints throughout in newish growth.

'Reticulatum' - 12-16 ft. tall, 7-lobed, white with numerous green veins, new growth very highly marked red. I prefer 'Peaches and Cream' for the more subtle and less bold colors.

Rosemarginatum Group - a variable group of various clones and seedlings, 'Kagiri nishiki' being one of the better ones. All have white margins and pink tinged new growth to various degrees.

'Rugose Select' - 6-8 ft., shrubby, irregularly 7-lobed, surface rugulose with margins undulate, brownish-purple with white to pink suffusions on a whitish base color.

'Sango Nishiki' - creamy to white margins, otherwise like the 'Sango kaku' with it's wonderful twig and bark colors.

'Shimofuri Nishiki' - deeply lobed, green with fine dark pink spots.

'Shin Higasa Yama' - similar to 'Higasa yama' but more pink

SHIRAZZ™ 'Gwen's Rose Delight' (11/6) - 12-15 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide, leaves rich coral-red on darker red, margins whitish, a very bright

plant, blades much as Linearilobum. Heat tolerant and offered by Duncan and Davies Nurseries.

'Sister Ghost' (5/4) - light yellowish-green with contrasting dark green veins. Talon Buchholz introduction. Source: [Collectors Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Suruga Nishiki' (Versicolor Group) - mottled and sectored white to limited degrees, other cultivars are better.

'Taiyo Nishiki' - pink to creamy white margins, deeply divided lobes, larger blade than 'Tennyo-no-hoshi'

'Taimin Nishiki' - 6-8 ft., shrubby, slower, 5-7 lobed, strong serrations, purplish-red with some red and pink markins

'Tennyo Nio Hoshi' - upright, vase-shaped, margins pleasantly incurved, light green with darker green markings and veins.

'Tiger Rose' (5/4) - incised blade in creamy-white to light green, pink tints, distinct green veins and margins. From Dr. Bump, Forest Grove, OR USA. Source: [Collectors Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

'Uki Yumo' - irregularly 5-lobed, green with white spots and pinkish new growth

Versicolor Group - a variable group of clones and seedlings, all with whitish new growth tinged pink to red, this becoming mottled white to pinkish-white to various degrees. One of the good clones of this group is 'Oridono nishiki'.

'Waka Momiji Variegated' (Versicolor Group) provisional name - new growth white with rich reddish-pink tints, later mottled and sectored about half white

'Wakehurst Pink' - distinct for large serrate teth, deeply 7-lobed, white with green and pink suffusions.

'Wilson's Pink Dwarf' - dense 4-6 ft. semi-dwarf, new growth showy pink, some white chimera or suffusions.

ACER PALMATUM - DISSECTUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION: This cultivar group is well known as they are amongst the mostly dazzling and beautiful deciduous woody plants on earth. Once a person discovers the charm and magic of Japanese maples, they are soon captivated by the beguiling refinement of these lacerated and filigreeded wonders. Some folks never recover and devote much of their lives and family resources to their culture and study. Every leaf is art by itself and suitable for framing. With the leaves taken together on a graceful frame, one has much more, a sumptuous and complex feast for the eyes. One's cerebral computer is hit with two dozen colors and thousands of small reflections of light. Add the wind and raindrops and it's a view only a supercomputer could process. The Dissectums are alot to take in and yet we perceive them as ultimately lovely, precious, and valuable all around the world.

Their fine-textured elegance, grace, and refinement increases with age and enriches our gardens as few other group of plants. Giving us stunning colors from spring to late fall, these cultivars and their numerous seedlings are nearly always attractive and rarely do you have a bad or ugly look even among their palest and weakest manifestations. Even the "junk" seedlings have something appealing and worth a look. Here is really good genetics programmed for our human sensibilities even if fragile, slow, and not for unaided survival. They are freaks we love and will lovingly tend and acquire at great cost. Some need nurturing in a greenhouse or shadehouse for years before they can see the full force of a garden's environment. Yet we pamper and care for them. Art that grows and multiples is not a bad investment under any system or way or thinking.

Even in winter their artistic silhouettes make a garden finer for their presence. The twist of an old trunk and all those wiry, perfectly positioned twigs are just pleading for a lens and film (or detector). Genetics by God, selection by man, and a blessing over and over for us all. The best is surely to come since we've just begun to explore what breeding and mass selection can do for this group.

Nomenclaturally, the word dissectum does not need to be included with the cultivar name except where noted to distinguish them ('Dissectum Rubrum' is not the Amoenum Group plant 'Rubrum'). Thus, a cultivar may be written *Acer palmatum* Dissectum Group 'Crimson Queen'. One can use a subgroup too and this implies the larger group to which it has been assigned. The group name can be omitted if a section is headed with the group name or when necessary for brevity.

Unless otherwise specified, all the named clones in this group have these traits in common:

ht: 2-3m

ha: slower than species typical, mounded, semi-pendulous to cascading, or subglobose

ha: if grafted high. Mushroom-shaped as limbed-up trees. They are usually wider than tall.

ha: Older trees over 40 years may have multiple globose or cloud-like heads but this varies

ha: with grafting and training. Plants may be grafted low and planted high to tall and be nearly pendulous.

ls: high incised, secondary lobes often very numerous (4-10) and narrow (2-8mm),

ls: tertiary lobes or teeth common but absent in some, lace-like or occasionally thread-like, tertiary lobes often

ls: 1-6mm wide.

LCH

4.a. Dissectum - green to yellowish or chartreuse, some marginally tinged red or bronze

Acer palmatum 'Ao shidare'

ht: 6-8 ft.

ls: highly incised

lc: light green but usually a darker shade than 'Dissectum' and 'Waterfall'

afc: yellow shades

Acer palmatum 'Autumn Fire'

ha: vigorous, semi-erect, spreading mound overall

lc: light yellowish-green margined pink in new growth, later medium to dark green

afc: bright red, often very showy

ls, lm: 7-9-lobed, coarsely incised, intermediate to the Matsumurae Group in some blades

ll, lw: 10-13cm long and wide - very large

Acer palmatum 'Balcombe Green'

ha: weeping, vigorous

lc: green

afc: light yellow and orange

so: [Ian Fitzroy](#) (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Berrima Bridge' ('Berrima Ridge?')
ha: vigorous
lc: green new growth, later tinged bronze to red
afc: red, often very showy
or: Berrima Bridge Nursery, NSW, Australia as seedling

Acer palmatum 'Birthday Wishes' ('Birthday Dissectum')
lc: light orange tinged pink new foliage, later green with rose-red tints
ls: highly incised, very lacy
or: Miyama Maple Nursery, CA USA

Acer palmatum 'Chantilly Lace'
lc: coppery-red new growth, later green
afc: yellow and gold shades
ls, lm: very finely incised much as a filigree-type
ch: cold hardy in PA USA
or: Bill Schwartz, PA USA

Acer palmatum 'Chelwood'
lc: red becoming bronzish-green or reddish-green, an Ornatum-like plant
afc: copper and orange
so: [Ian Fitzroy](#) (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Christie Anne' (2/7)
ha: upright, cloud-like units
lc: green
lm, ls: incised much as 'Omureyama', in others intermediate between
lm, ls: species and extreme Dissectum Group clones
afc: yellow
or: Vandermoss.

Acer palmatum 'Demi-sec'
ha: slower, mounded to subglobose much as 'Green Globe'
lc: medium green
or: Firma Esveld as seedling

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum' ('Dissectum Viride', 'Viridis', 'Dissectum Viridis', 'Green Cutleaf')
ht: 10-14 ft.
lc: medium green, usually a pale or lime green by summer. Plants vary. Seedlings of Ornatum Subgroup
lc: which are very bronze or green will form a transition to this plant.
ns: the epithet viridis is not essential since the original 'Dissectum' was green. The addition of that
ns: epithet was only used to contrast it with the early reds. Vertrees bases his use of 'Viridis'
ns: on an unspecified piece of literature calling it folia viridia. The epithet here is based on Thunberg's 1784 reference.
ns: As this mutation is not known from the wild, botanical ranks of var. and f. are by no means acceptable. It must
ns: be noted that the rank of forma was once used before the cultivar rank was invented and accepted. In modern
ns: nomenclature a true var. and f. must have wild origins. Dissectum Group here is used in the broadest sense, including
ns: clones of all foliage colors. Some use Dissectum Atropurpureum Group for seedling reds and Dissectum Group for seedling greens.
ns: The correct name for a red group (if any is used) would be Ornatum Subgroup.
or, in: Japan since before 1700's and likely before, known in the West since 1784 when Thunberg used it but not seen
or, in: for certain there until Siebold introduced to Holland in 1844. The plant 'Dissectum Paucum' aka
or, in: 'Palmatifidum' or f. palmatifidum has been confused and lumped with it.

Distinctions are made below.

or, in: The vanGeldens (1999) say that many 'Dissectum' in Europe are actually the improved clone 'Waterfall'

eval: many people prefer 'Waterfall' over this seed-raised and highly variable taxon.

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Flavescens' ('Dissectum Aureum', 'Suphureum', 'Dissectum Unicolor')

ha: slight more spreading than many 'Dissectum'

lc: new growth yellow, later yellowish-green, far more yellow than most 'Dissectum'.

Slight red tints and margins may occur.

afc: clear yellow

or: Hillier Nurseries 1928

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Paucum' ('Palmatifidum' US trade in part)

ht: 10-14 ft.

ha: more vigorous than some clones of this group

lc: darker green than typical 'Dissectum', margins and apices often tinged red

ls: less deeply cut than most cultivars in this group, the secondary lobes being only a few mm long

ns: Vertrees prefers the name 'Palmatifidum'. Unfortunately is not always clear from pre 1800's literature

ns: whether the A. palmatum or A. shirasawanum clone is being described. Hence the first publication of

ns: this clone is confused (nomen confusum) and up for debate. Jacobson (1996)

lists f. palmatifidum van Houtte

ns: as a basic synonym of var. dissectum (Thun.) Miq. which we are calling 'Dissectum'

or: Holland before 1900

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Rubrum'

lc: red becoming green with red margins and apices. Not a true red cultivar despite the name.

or: W. Barron, England c. 1875, probably from Japan.

Acer palmatum 'Eagles Claw'

ha: smaller, slower

lc: green

afc: bright gold, showy

ls, lm: mjuch as 'Dissectum Paucum' ('Palmatifidum') but tips curved down as a claw

lu: as a smaller plant with interesting apices it has uses for large containers and bonsai.

Acer palmatum 'Ellen'

ht: 4-5 ft. - shorter than most older clones

ll: larger than 'Dissectum'

ls: more finely cut than 'Dissectum', quite lacy

lc: bright or light green

afc: yellow shades

or: Esveld c. 1992, named for the van Gelderen's daughter-in-law and wife

eval: a highly superior, smaller than 'Dissectum' and prettier

Acer palmatum 'Emerald Lace'

ht: 1.5-2.0m (10 years) - much quicker size than most 'Dissectum'

ha: vigorous, semi-erect, quite pendulous if allowed, spreading mound in time but can be irregular

lc: light green becoming dark green - much darker a shade than 'Waterfall' and many 'Dissectum' seedlings

afc: bright red, often showy

ls, lm: 5-7-lobed, highly incised

ll, lw: 7-9cm long and wide

or: David Sabo, Charlotte, NC USA as seedling

in, ns: Del Louck's, Del's Japanese Maple Nursery, OR USA named and introduced

so: www.pendulousplants.com (online catalog 2007)

Acer palmatum 'Felice'

ls: secondary lobes very long and wider, having conspicuous and numerous tertiary lobes or teeth. A distinct and pretty leaf shape

lc: greenish-red to orange-green new growth, later bronze-green margined red, usually quite bicolored

or: Esveld c. 1998, named for one of the van Gelderen daughters.

Acer palmatum 'Germaine's Gyration'

ha: cascading mound, wider than tall, slightly undulate and contorted limbs, very vigorous for this group

ls, lm: 7-lobed, rarely 9 lobed, coarsely incised

ll, lw: 9-12cm long, lobes 1.5-2.0cm wide

lc: light green, becoming dark green

afc: orange, yellow, red shades, often very showy

or, nm: Bob Vandermoss, Portland OR as seedling, named for friend Germaine Iseli

in: Iseli Nursery Catalog 1992: 33

Acer palmatum 'Girard's Dwarf'

ha: semi-dwarf

ll, lw: 10-16cm long - very large blades for anything in this group

ls: coarsely incised, very large serrations or teth

or: Girard Nurseries, OH USA

Acer palmatum 'Green Globe' ('Viridis Olandese')

ha: vigorous, subglobose to mounded, less cascading or pendulous than other greens in this subgroup

lc: pink new growth, becoming rich emerald green with some whitish tints

afc: yellow

ll, lw: 6-10cm long and wide

ls, lm: highly incised, 7-lobed

or: Fratelli Gilardelli Nursery, Italy

Acer palmatum 'Green Lace'

lc: bright green

ls, lm: finely incised, intermediate between 'Dissectum' and the filigree type leaf.

afc: golden-yellow

or: Gilardelli, Italy c. 1980

Acer palmatum 'Green Hornet'

ha: highly vigorous, long cascading shoots numerous

lc: bright green tinged red and orange shades

afc: bright red - very rare for this subgroup

Acer palmatum 'Green Mist'

ha: similar to 'Waterfall' for cascading look, often grafted high to make a weeping tree

lc: medium green

ls, lm: 7-lobed, highly incised, mist-like fine texture

afc: orange-red, often showy, some yellow and green mixed in at first

ch: more cold hardy than 'Waterfall'

or: William Wolff

in: Red Maple Nursery, Media, PA USA

Acer palmatum 'Irish Lace'

ha: cascading mound (typical of group)

lc: bright and showy pink growth, later green with pink tints and margins

ls, lm: blades slightly rugose and pleated (giving texture), 7-lobed, deeply incised

ll, lw: 7-8cm wide and long

in: Iseli Nursery Catalog 1992: 34

Acer palmatum 'Jeddeloh Orange' (11/5)

ha: vigorous

lc: orange becoming green tinged orange

or: Jeddeloh Nurseries, Gresham, OR USA

in: [Stanley and Sons](#) (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Kiri Nishiki'

ha: cascading mound, often very strong and irregular unless pruned much

ls, lm: 9-lobed, coarsely incised, not as deep as others in the subgroup

ll, lw: 6-9cm wide and long

lc: light green

afc: gold shades, sometimes with red and orange tints

or: Japan early 1700's and likely before

Acer palmatum 'Lemon Chiffon'

lc: bright yellowish-green (chartreuse) new growth, later light green, can burn in strong sun

afc: yellow tinged red and orange

Acer palmatum 'Lemon Lime Lace'

ha: cascading mound, often a bit more irregular than others

lc: yellowish-green or yellow with green new growth, later light green, bicolor look can be nice

ls, lm: 5-7-lobed, very finely cut similar to 'Green Mist'

ll, lw: 9-11cm long and wide - tending towards large for the group

afc: orange

or: seedling 1972

in: Del's Japanese Maple Nursery, Eugene, OR USA 1992

Acer palmatum 'Omureyama' ('Pendulum Omureyana', 'Omarayama')

ht: 5m tall and wide (20 years)

ha: distinctly spreading-weeping, forming a wide drooping canopy in time. It is

ha: a tree and not a mounded shrub as most in this subgroup.

ls, lt: 7-lobed, blades also drooping, highly incised, lobes 1cm wide or less

ll, lw: 7-8cm long and wide

lc: light green, paler in new growth

afc: gold and red shades

ns, id: most experts do not place it with the Dissectum Group on account of

ns, id: habit and less incisions but it is clearly intermediate between the Matsumurae

ns, id: Group and Dissectum Group. Functionally, in landscape terms it fits well

here.

Acer palmatum 'Otto' ('Otto's Dissectum' invalid) (11/5)

lc: darker green than 'Dissectum'

so: [Wildwoodmaples.com](#) (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Raraflora'

lc: new growth light orange to pink, showy, later yellowish-green with pink margins, later rich dark green

afc: very bright neon red, showy

or: presumably the now defunct nursery of this name c. 1980's.

Acer palmatum 'Red Autumn Lace'

lc: light green, sometimes tinged bronze, petioles often a nice orange or red-tinged,

lc: reddish to bronze new growth, very variable

lc: for the number of different shades

ls, lm: 7-lobed, very finely incised

afc: red or sometimes yellow with orange and red shades, often showy

or: Gilardelli Nursery, Italy c. 1992

Acer palmatum 'Seiryu'

ht: 5-7m - very tall for this group

ha: more erect than group typical, moderate vigor, somewhat stiff and rigid, not as cascading as other greens

lc: bright green tinged red at the margins in spring, later mostly green with faint red tints

afc: yellow to gold tints with red tints, often very showy

ll, lw: 4-6cm long - smaller than typical of the group

ls, lm: 7-lobed, coarsely incised with large tertiary lobes

ns: the name translates to "blue-green dragon"

Acer palmatum 'Sekimori' ('Seki Mori')

ha: vigorous, wider than tall, typical cascading look

lc: rich dark green with whitish suffusions or dustings

afc: yellow and gold shades, one of the best golds in the entire group

ls, lm: 7-9-lobed, coarsely incised. Vertrees (2001) calls it more feathery than lacy.

ll, lw: 7-9cm long and wide

or: Japan before 1719

Acer palmatum 'Spring Delight'

lc: light green margined red new growth, holding those two colors well into season

or: Talon Buchholz, Buchholz & Buchholz Nursery, OR USA as seedling of 'Dissectum'

Acer palmatum 'Sunset'

lc: light and bright green, very narrow red to rust margins if in some sun

ls, lm: coarsely incised with distinct well-spaced, very large tertiary lobes with large teeth

Acer palmatum 'V. Corbin' (11/5)

ha: vigorous

lc: green

lw: wider blade than 'Dissectum'

lt: thicker than group typical

so: Wildwoodmaples.com (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Vic Pink'

lc: bright green, later a darker shade

afc: bright pink to red and scarlet shades, very showy

ll, lw: 8-10cm long and wide

ls, lm: coarsely incised and toothed

or: Australia. Previous details not reported.

Acer palmatum 'Waterfall'

ha: strongly cascading as the name implies, very elegant with age, branches more sturdy than some 'Dissectum' seedlings in the trade.

ha: In addition to the branching, the long petioles along the leaves to hang and cascade with more beauty than typical

ll, lw: 7-12cm long and wide - slight bigger dimensions than ordinary 'Dissectum'

ls, lm: 7-lobed, highly incised as ordinary 'Dissectum' in green

lc: bright light green - some 'Dissectum' are similar but others are darker. Takes some sun for such a pale green plant. After a rain the darkened

lc: stems and trunk can be a very nice contrast.

afc: gold and yellow shades, sometimes with bits of red

ns, or: Henry Hohman, MD USA 1920's. The van Gelderens (1999) believe this is identical to one 'Dissectum' clone long grown in Europe and

ns, or: thus may be a rename by Hohman. One cannot blame him or Dr. Blackburn of Willowood since it surely stands out and above much

ns: 'Dissectum' crap in the US trade. If Europe had the clone all along it does not negate the value of assigning a name to a clearly superior clone.

ns: They apparently they had a better bunch of plants and did not have the need for nomenclatural branding we do in the States. The name still stands

ns: and is useful since 'Dissectum' remains a polyclonal mess. There is something

good about branding in horticulture when an old name becomes a
ns: confused, variable pile of goodness mixed with junk. I don't want generic,
seedlings dissectums and most of us should be willing to pay
ns: extra for graft of proven 'Waterfall'.
lsp: Willowood Arboretum, NJ USA (original plant in US), 4m tall x 3m wide.

4.b. Dissectum - bronze, red, orange-red, or purple, exclusive of variegated mutations, inclusive of the Ornatum Subgroup.

Acer palmatum 'Balducci'

ha: slightly more pendulous and cascading than most in the subgroup

lc: bright bright orangish-red, later light green tinged green with pink margins, multicolored and variable appearance of much

lc: beauty. It appears bright green with red margins from a distance

ls, lm: 5-7-lobed, moderately incised, widely spaced tertiary lobes which are coarse but of much beauty due to spacing and tooth size.

ls, lm: the prolonged, sharp apices make it an appealing plant with the bicolor look.

ll, lw: 8-11cm long and wide

afc: yellow and orange shades

in: Buchholz & Buchholz 1990's.

Acer palmatum 'Baby Lace'

ht: 0.5-1.0m (10 years)

ha: dwarf, from witches broom, subglobose shrub with age, very sensitive to wind and environmental extremes, 2-4 inches growth a year

lc: rusty-red becoming green tinged red and greenish-red

afc: red to orange shades

ll, lw: 3-6cm long - much smaller

or: Rick Rey, Delaware Valley Ag. School 1980's as witches broom - first known sport of this subgroup

ns, in: Edward Rodd, Raraflora Nursery, PA USA.

Acer palmatum 'Barrie Bergman'

ha: much as 'Ornatum' but slower

lc: bronze-red in summer

afc: orange shades

Acer palmatum 'Beni Kumo-no-su'

ha: dense, low mound, slower than many others in this group

lc: bright red new growth, later bronze-green to reddish-green

afc: bright red

ls, lm: 7-lobed, very finely incised, close to a filigree type with some lobes just 1-3mm wide

ll, lw: 6-8cm wide - smaller

or: Del's Japanese Maple Nursery, OR USA as seedling 1979, intro. 1992

ns: name translates to "red spider web"

lu: this is one red smaller enough for large containers and rock gardens.

Acer palmatum 'Beni shidare'

ht: 10-12 ft. - one old plant in Japan reached 7m!

ha: slightly more cascading or pendulous than true, old 'Ornatum'

ls: highly incised

lc: brownish-red at first, later medium red and then more green

afc: orange, red, and yellow shades

in: Yokohama Nurseries, Japan to west in 1896.

ns: it resembles some plants of 'Ornatum' ('Dissectum Atropurpureum') but the true ones are a richer red. Since 'Ornatum'

ns: the seedling (Ornatum Subgroup) are so variable, this name still has value. This name appears to be the standard or

ns: most common red cut-leaved clone in Japan, just as 'Dissectum Atropurpureum' is the common one in the West. They
ns: are not synonyms in the true sense of each taxon. Distinct clones from old and true stock can still be identified by
ns: experts.

Acer palmatum 'Beni Tsukasa Shidare'

lc: dark red, later bronzyish-red

afc: orange shades

Acer palmatum 'Bewley's Red'

ha: more erect than subgroup typical, not cascading or mounded

lc: red

or: Australia

Acer palmatum 'Brocade'

lc: red, becoming light red (not as dark as some others) but persistent, much less black than 'Crimson Queen' for example, bronze to greenish by fall

afc: bright red to crimson, some orange possible, often showy

ls, lm: 7-9-lobed, highly incised

ll, lw: 6-10cm lng and wide

Acer palmatum 'Bronze Wing' ('Bronzewing')

lc: bronze more than red, usually a light bronze-green to reddish-green

afc: yellow

or: Australia, probably a seedling of Ornatum Subgroup origins

Acer palmatum 'Crimson Queen'

ht: 6-8 ft.

ha: often more dense and neat than other cultivars of this 4.b. group

lc: dark purplish-red, later a bright, rich red. Does not fade much. Has more gloss than some. It is not bronze-green or greenish-red in summer

lc: like common seedlings of Ornatum Subgroup.

or: Cascio 1965

aw: FCC Royal Boskoop Hort. Soc. 1971; RHS AGM 1993

ns, id: like 'Ornatum' this clone could be raised from seed and spoiled in comparison to grafted examples. Furthermore, I have

ns, id: been at nurseries where unlabeled stock could be assigned in error to the wrong name. Anything red and cut could be assigned

ns, id: here or there if the reassignment is made by a less than skilled person.

eval: it is brighter red and glossier than many plants sold as 'Dissectum Atropurpureum' (correct name='Ornatum'). It

eval: has proven durable in sun in some areas though perhaps not the hottest US states.

lsp: many of you know and admire than cascading, large example at the US National Arboretum's Administration

lsp: Building. Virtually all cutleaves deserve such an ideal, unmolested setting.

Acer palmatum Dissectum Atropurpureum Group = Ornatum Subgroup

ns: use of this name for unnamed, miscellaneous red to bronze, cut-leaved seedlings is in error. Since 'Dissectum

ns: Atropurpureum' is not the oldest name for the parent entity, it can hardly serve as a basis for a

ns: cultivar group of it's seedlings! That said, the name is in use in some gardens and catalogs. Since

ns: Dissectum is a cultivar group and the red forms below it, the Subgroup rank is in order.

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Nigrum' ('Ever Red')

ht: 10-12 ft.

lc: new growth more silvery-hairy than most clones, then dark red, later brownish-red

afc: red

eval: most people prefer 'Crimson Queen' for color

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Rubrifolium' ('Rubrifolium')

ht: 10-12 ft.

lc: new growth brownish-red or rusty-red, later reddish-green, often quite dark green in some areas. A transition to 4.a. colors

ls, lm: moderately incised

ll: 7-10cm ling

afc: orange, yellow shades

ns: it is unclear if this is the 'Rubrifolium' of other authors such as Pax so we have decided to use 'Dissectum Rubrifolium'

ns: to maintain clarity and eliminate some confusion.

id: it is not 'Dissectum Rubrum' is more green than red with maturity. That clone has clear red margins too.

or: known in Europe since 1865. It may be from Japan but that is unclear.

Acer palmatum 'Doctor Baker' ('Dr. Baker')

ha: vigorous

lc: red

afc: scarlet red

or: US

Acer palmatum 'Ebony' (11/5)

lc: dark red. Probably has some dark brownish-red shades given this name.

afc: rust and scarlet shades

so: Wildwoodmaples.com (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Emma'

lc: red becoming dark purplish-red, longer hold than 'Ornatum'

afc: rich orange

or, ns: Fritz van der Horst, Firma Esveld, named for his daughter

Acer palmatum 'Ever Red' = 'Dissectum Nigrum'

Acer palmatum 'Filigree Rouge'

lc: red new growth, later dark brownish-green to reddish-green, even bronzish-green

afc: orange and yellow shades

ls, lm: 7-lobed, finely incised but not a true filigree-type in my opinion

Acer palmatum 'Garnet'

ht: 10-12 ft.

ha: more vigorous than most in this subgroup, also less dense than most of them as a result

lc: dark red new growth, later glossy red, non-fading in many gardens but does fade in some gardens

or: seedling from Italy

in: Guldemond Brothers, Holland c. 1959

eval: very popular in Europe and "the most widely grown" according to the vanGelderens. It is not so common

eval: in the US where in some areas 'Crimson Queen' dominates the trade.

Acer palmatum 'Hatsu Shigare' ('Pendulum Hatsu Shigare')

ha: highly cascading

lc: bright red new growth, becoming dark reddish-purple

ls, lm: similar to 'Garnet'

Acer palmatum 'Heartbeat'

lc: bright red

afc: bright crimson

or: Australia

Acer palmatum 'Inabe Shidare'

ha: cascading as "shidare" implies, lightly more erect than some in this subgroup, vigorous. Vertrees notes the

ha: branchlets are thicker and not weak or delicate as in some cultivars.

ll, lw: 9-11cm - very large for this group

lc: dark purplish-red blade, petioles brighter red, holding color most of summer unless in hot climate

afc: bright red to purple shades but best color in drier soils

ls, lm: 7-lobed, moderately deep incisions, lobes narrowly elliptic in outline

in: Yokohama Nurseries, Japan

Acer palmatum 'Irish Lace'

ns: a listed name, said to resemble 'Tamukeyama'

Acer palmatum 'Julian' ('Pendulum Julian', 'Julian's Weeper?')

lc: bronze-green veined green new growth, later dark purplish-red most of summer, later bronze-red tinged red

afc: orange and red shades, often very showy

ll, lw: 7-10cm long and wide

ls, lm: 7-lobed, radiating well, more finely serrate than finely incised

ch: more cold hardy, having survived -18 deg. C.

or: 'Pendulum Julian' seems associated first with Yokohama Nurseries, Japan c.

1935, introduced to the

or: US via Henry Hohman, MD USA c. 1950 and thence to the world from his Kingsville Nurseries.

ns: Vertrees uses 'Pendulum Julian' this name even though elsewhere he mentions that combining words from two languages

ns: is prohibited! Timber Press Editors where were you (again)? In the "CULTIVARS NOT YET ASSESSED"

ns: section there is yet another 'Julian' described as "soft green changing to a soft yellow in fall". After

ns: that 'Julian's Weeper' (a likely translation of 'Pendulum Julian') is described. As I've not seen all of them

ns: we'll defer until the Acer experts hash it out. The plant described above is well known in the US.

Acer palmatum 'Lionheart' ('Lion's Heart')

ht: 3-4m

ha: vigorous, tree-formed in time, more erect than most in this subgroup, layered horizontal look with age

lc: purplish-red all summer

ls, lm: 7-lobed, highly incised

ll, lw: 8-11cm long and wide

afc: dark red

in: Duncan & Davies Nur., NZ c. 1990's, US trade 2001.

Acer palmatum 'Mioun'

lc: bronze-red

afc: yellow and orange shades

Acer palmatum 'Nigrum Select' provisional invalid name

lc: dark purple

or: [Junker Nurseries](#) (online catalog 2005), listed with them and others, and a parent of their sport 'Pink Ballerina'. Apparently a

or: selection from 'Dissectum Nigrum'. If distinct it deserves a correct and valid name.

Acer palmatum 'Octopus'

ha: cascading mound, so vigorous it can become irregular without good pruning. It was named for the

ha: long tentacle-like shoots which project and hang. They are both a good and bad trait.

lc: pink new growth, later dark purplish-red with greenish veins, bronze-red by late summer

afc: bright crimson red

ls, lm: deeply incised

ll, lw: 8-11cm long and wide

Acer palmatum 'Orangeola'

ha: smaller than most in this group, often densely mounded to subglobose. Good size for containers

lc: reddish-orange new growth, later green tinged bronze or red. Numerous flushes may keep the orange

lc: color going most of the summer. Bicolor effects can be very nice.

ll, lw: 7-11cm long and wide

ls, lm: deeply incised but notable for large, toothed tertiary lobes that are widely spaced

in: Greer Gardens c. 1988

Acer palmatum 'Ornatum' and Ornatum Subgroup ('Dissectum Atropurpureum', 'Red Cutleaf', 'Dissectum Ornatum')

ha: typical (cascading, mounded), very fine-textured, branchlets forming subglobose units or "clouds" of foliage with age.

lc: red new growth, becoming reddish-green, green tinged red, or bronze-red, usually more green in the Ornatum Subgroup seedlings

afc: orange to red shades, variable in seedlings of Ornatum Subgroup

ls, lm: highly and finely incised, mostly 7-lobed, variable in some seedlings

ll, lw: 6-9cm long and wide, smaller than some other new clones in this subgroup

eval: popular as the original European clone (presumably most 100+ year specimens) and even more popular as Ornatum Subgroup

eval: seedlings where most are true to semi-true but often less persistent in summer red color. Many plants are pinkish by summer,

eval: odd shades of pink or bronze-green, green with reddish margins, or various suffusions of pink, bronze, and light red over green.

eval: some are barely distinguishable from 'Dissectum' (the green seedlings) but tend to be darker greens or faintly bronzed.

eval: Like anything with genetic intermediacy the greens and red intergrade a thousand ways in a thousand nurseries.

eval: Better clones are reported and it is recommended these be carefully described, photographed well, registered, deposited with major

eval: arboreta and herbaria, and when possible subjected to DNA documentation.

There remains a big contention whether 'Crimson Queen'

eval: is better or not. The truth is really in the eye of the beholder. By any measure, the red foliage persistence is better with 'Crimson Queen'

eval: but some people actually like the lighter, paler look of original 'Ornatum' and not the very dark, somber clones. 'Garnet' and 'Lionheart' are

eval: two reds to consider before this one. I'd also give 'Red Dragon' a strong study too - it may prove the best of them all. I personally

eval: like the colors and lobing found in 'Tamukeyama', especially as it has proven heat and humidity tolerant in my part of North Carolina.

or: Europe. Named by Carriere in 1867. 'Dissectum Atropurpureum' is rejected now because it dates from J. Hogg in only 1879.

ns, id: this is THE red cutleaved plant of most nurseries and gardens. It is seldom seen under the correct

ns, id: name 'Ornatum'. The name Dissectum Atropurpureum Group has been used for seedlings of variable colors but

ns, id: that is not valid since it is based on an invalid cultivar name! Ornatum Subgroup is recommended when necessary.

ns, id: There is some debate as to whether this name is later (European) homonym of the long-used 'Beni Shidare' in Japan. We defer

ns, id: to Vertrees opinion that 'Beni Shidare' ("very uniform" red tones and "always pendulous") remains distinct when it is true. The real

ns, id: 'Ornatum' (based on the oldest Western trees) is not so drooping or pendulous as 'Beni Shidare' and is perhaps more irregularly bronze-green

ns, id: than the more uniform, light red to bronze-red of 'Beni Shidare'. So many environmental factors affect the comparisons but grown ns, id: together the true are clearly not the same clone.
lsp: old trees of notably dimensions and form exist at Longwood Gardens, JC Raulston Arboretum, and Planting Fields Arboretum. All lsp: are over or neat a century old.

Acer palmatum 'Pink Ballerina'

lc: dark purple with some leaves pink or with pink chimera
or: Junker Nurseries (online catalog 2005), own origination as sport of 'Nigrum Select'

Acer palmatum 'Pink Filigree'

lc: pink rose-pink new growth with yellow veins, later purplish-red, bicolor effects can be fine. Needs strong light for best color.

lc: It looks pinkish-green from a distance

afc: orange to red shades

ls, lm: 5-7-lobed, very finely incised. The quality of the nicely spaced lobes and teeth is very appealing to the eye (brain).

ll, lw: 7-11cm long and wide - larger than 'Red Filigree Lace'

or: Gilardelli Nursery, Italy as 'Ornatum' x 'Stella Rosa'

Acer palmatum 'Red Dragon'

ha: more compact than 'Crimson Queen'

lc: dark purplish-red color all summer compared to 'Crimson Queen', 'Garnet' and 'Ornatum'

ls, lm: 7-lobed, highly incised

ll, lw: 8-11cm long and wide - rather large by group standards

or: Graham Roberts, Duncan & Davies Nursery, NZ

eval: Vertrees and Gregory in the 2001 edition say that this may prove to be the new standard

eval: for comparing new red Dissectum Group seedlings. It seems to handle hot climates in NZ

eval: and presumably the southern and southwestern US with greater strength.

Acer palmatum 'Red Feather'

ha: more vigorous than 'Red Filigree Lace'

lc: lighter red than 'Red Filigree Lace'

ls, lm: very finely incised in the filigree style

ll, lw: smaller than 'Red Filigree Lace'

or: 'Burgundy Lace' seedling

Acer palmatum 'Red Filigree Lace' ('Red Lace')

ha: semi-dwarf, eventually (many years!) a cascading mound. Twigs are very thin and can be fragile in both garden settings and

ha: when trying to graft it.

lc: red new growth, later a darker red shade, greenish-red in hot climates by summer. Needs a bit of shade for protection in

lc: some southern and western states

ls, lm: 7-lobed, very finely incised with lobes and sublobes barely 1-3mm wide in most cases. It was the finest cut seedling ever

ls, lm: seen in the West when first offered. It is not a true filiform or threadleaf but very close.

ll, lw: 6-8cm long and wide, sometimes smaller on young plants

or: William Curtis, Sherwood, OR USA c. 1950 as seedling, later sold to W.

Goddard, BC and then on to John Mitsch

in: Jean Iseli acquired the rights and offered it more widely starting in the 80's. They mastered stick budding to increase the production rate.

in: It remains very hard to propagate. I can recall when JC Raulston showed up with his first plant from Iseli and how much care and attention

in: it was given. It was almost like having acquired one's first Faberge Egg and tens of thousands where marched by it on tours each year.

in: I believe the photo above may be that same plant.

Acer palmatum 'Red Select' provisional name

lc: dark purple, later more green

afc: dark red mottled crimson

or: Vertrees, OR USA.

ns, id: Vertrees does not use this name. The name is more widely applied to "improved" seedlings of 'Atropurpureum'.

Acer palmatum 'Rilas Red'

lc: red

afc: bright red, showy

Acer palmatum 'Roseum Ornatum'

lc: bronze-red to bright reddish-pink new growth, often very colorful into summer

afc: orange to red shades

Acer palmatum 'Ruby Lace'

ns, id: very similar to 'Red Filigree Lace' and perhaps a way around any patent issues.

Acer palmatum 'Shojo Shidare'

lc: bright red new growth, becoming dark purplish-red, greenish center lines or sections, sometimes a bicolor look of red and green

ls, lm: 7-9-lobed, irregularly incised and toothed. The quality of the foliage is remarkable for lobing and teeth. It makes 'Ornatum'

ls, lm: look positively crude by design.

ll, lw: 5-7cm wide and longer - smaller than most

in: US in 1970 or late 60's from Japan

Acer palmatum 'Stella Rosa'

lc: pinkish-red new growth, later dark purplish-red most of the summer, even longer than 'Dissectum Nigrum'

ls, lm: 7-lobed, moderately incised

ll, lw: 9-12cm long

afc: bright red, very showy at times

or: Gilardelli Nursery, Italy in late 1960's.

Acer palmatum 'Tamukeyama' ('Tamukuyama', 'Takiniyama')

ha: vigorous, very cascading, a graceful and elegant plant compared to 'Ornatum', especially if grafted up high enough.

lc: bright red new growth, later dark purplish-red, holding well into summer

ls, lm: 7-9-lobed, finely incised with numerous long, acuminate points.

ll, lw: 7-10cm long - tending towards the large side in most examples I have seen.

lu: it is favored over some other clones as it seems more heat and humidity tolerant

or: Japan 1710 and likely before

Acer palmatum 'Van der Akker' (11/5)

ha: semi-pendulous to horizontal

lc: red new growth, later bright red and green, bicolor effect

so: Wildwoodmaples.com (online catalog 2005)

Acer palmatum 'Volkel's Red Filigree' (2/02)

ht: 5-6 ft.

ha: mounded

lc: red

ls: lacy, finely cut like 'Red Filigree Lace'

eval: more vigorous, durable than 'Red Filigree Lace'

so: [Roslyn Nursery](http://RoslynNursery.com) (online catalog 2002)

Acer palmatum 'Washi-no-o'

lc: purple, becoming brownish-red to greenish red. It is very much intermediate to subgroup 4.a., a red-green neither all red or all green.
ns, id: it has been lumped with 'Dissectum Paucum' and 'Dissectum Rubrifolium' but the vanGelderens (1999) say
ns, id: this is "almost certainly incorrect. The plant photographed came from England and it was not possible to
ns, id: to identify it without some doubt."

Acer palmatum 'Watnong'

ha: cascading

lc: bright red new growth, later pinkish-red suffused over green

afc: scarlet

ns, id: it may prove a synonym of 'Baldsmith' as suggested by Vertrees (2001)

or: Watnong Nurseries?

Acer palmatum 'Zaaling'

ns: a listed name in the 2004-2005 RHS PLANT FINDER.

4.c. Dissectum - variegated or silvery mutations on a green or red base color

Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Variegatum'

ht: 10 ft.

lc: brownish-green to reddish-green, sectored white to 50% or more, some leaves mostly green at 25-30%. Reverts too.

or: Lawson Nursery, England c. 1874

Acer palmatum 'Filigree'

ls: secondary lobes numerous, tertiary lobes or teeth small

lc: silvery-green or whitish-green, midrib area richer green. It is not a true chimera which very much two colors

or Joel Spingarn NY 1955

Acer palmatum 'Goshiki Shidare' ('Beni Shidare Variegated', 'Beni Shidare Tricolor')

ls: cascading mound

ll, lw - 4-6cm long (rather small for this group)

lc: green tinged red, marked pink, very variable, some marked with rich white chimera

Acer palmatum 'Hana Matoi'

lc: mottled pink and cream near the margins or occasionally over the entire blade

ls, lm: intermediate between the Dissectum Group and Matsumurae Group in shape

Acer palmatum 'Nomura Nishiki'

lc: bronze-green mottled yellow. The plant mentioned today by the vanGelderens is dark purple becoming paler with

lc: nothing of the variegation than "nishiki" normally implies.

Acer palmatum 'Suisei'

ha: slower than group typical

lc: green speckled white, similar to 'Filigree'. later a good, more solid green

in: Netherlands from Japan

Acer palmatum 'Toyama Nishiki'

ha: slower than most in the full group, often delicate for many years until established

lc: pink new growth, quickly green marked with pink and white chimera, every leaf a unique piece of art. It burns
lc: easily in many climates.
ll, lw: 6-8cm long - smaller on young plants
prop: difficult to propagate, even by modern grafting methods
in: J. Dickson & Sons, England 1882 from Japan

Acer pectinatum subsp. *forrestii* 'Alice'

ha: well-branched shrub

ht: 5-6m

bark: striped pink

ls: 3-5 lobes, the outer lobes often being shallow

lm: incised

lc: green becoming variegated white, cream, and pink.

fl: clusters rarely developed.

flc: cream colored

frd: samaras 2cm long, seeds not viable

or: chance seedling by Firma Esveld 1981

aw: RHS A.M. 1987

lu: bright landscape plant but requires pruning to keep it actively growing and colorful.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. *Maples for gardens*. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer pectinatum 'Bhutan'

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer pectinatum 'Mozart'

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer pectinatum subsp. *forrestii* 'Sirene'

ha: irregular shrub

ht: 7-8m

bark: dark red, well striped

ll: 10-15cm

lw: 6-10cm

ls: 3-lobed, terminal lobe often with elongated apex

lm: serrate

lc: purplish becoming very dark bluish-green - a distinct triat

flc: purplish yellow

or: chance seedling by Firma Esveld 1988

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. *Maples for gardens*. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer pectinatum subsp. *forrestii* 'Sparkling'

ha: narrow tree-like shrub, more erect than most clones

ht: 10m tall x 3-4m wide

bark: green with white stripes

st: twigs reddish, showy

ls: 3-5 lobed with terminal lobe distinctly elongated and acuminate at the apex. Side lobes are

ls: reduced in adult foliage.

lc: bright green

afc: yellow

pet: showy red - very distinct and unique trait among cvs. of this species.

flc: greenish

or: Firma Esveld as chance seedling in 1989 after 10 years of observation.

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. *Maples for gardens*. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer pennsylvanicum 'Erthyrocladum'
tw: young twigs bright red in winter
or: Spath Nur. of Germany around 1904
so: not cultivated in the US?

ACER PICTUM (ACER MONO)

Acer pictum f. ambiguum

lv: very downy pubescent below

lt: usually 5-lobed (not 7 or 9), central lobe larger, more triangular-ovate

Acer pictum f. connivens

frt: schizocarp (double samaras) with wings nearly parallel and almost connivent (coherent or touching)

Acer pictum 'Dissectum' ('Asahi Kaede', 'Enko Kaede')

ht: 10-12m - slightly shorter than species typical

ls: blades mostly 5-lobed, more deeply lobed, not incised in the familiar sense. Lobes are 60-80% deep vs.

ls: 10-25% in species. Japanese expert K. Ogata states this foliage is type is simply a persistence

ls: of juvenile morphology though very stable in gardens.

ll: 7.0-8.0cm wide and long

lc: glossy dark green - perhaps a better quality

afc: yellow (much as good species selections)

Acer pictum var. glaucum (Koid.) H. Ohashi

bk: smooth, gray

lv, tw: glabrous - not pubescent as other variants

ls: suborbicular

ll: 3-8cm long

lc: glaucous below

ns: we assume this belongs to the typical subsp. mono but this is not confirmed.

Acer pictum 'Hoshi Yadori'

ht: 5-6m

ha: small tree to shrub, not as large as species typical. It is more branched than species examples and

ha: is more wide-spreading in some old examples.

ls: 5-7 lobes

lc: finely spotted and mottled in cream, light yellow, and white, first new leaf or two tinged pink. Reverts much.

lc: It is more yellowish with some sublight,

ll: 9.0-10.0cm long

or: Japan

in: US trade by Kingsville Nursery, MD USA c. 1968

Acer pictum 'Hoshi Zukiyo'

lc: Vertrees states this is a sport of similar 'Hoshi Yadori' with more intensely colored markings and

lc: of wider chimeral coverage.

Acer pictum subsp. incurvatum

ls: 3-5 lobed (variable) - more 3-lobed in subsp. tricuspid and more 5-lobed in subsp. mono

ll, lw: 8-12cm long x 8-12cm wide

frt: samara wings erect to horizontal

Acer pictum 'Marmoratum'

lc: spotted and marked white

ns, lsp: it was known at Kew in 1881 and is not clear how this name relates to

ns, lsp: all the Japanese clones seen today. The Kew plant that Nicholson described is

ns, lsp: no longer with us. Vertrees said it is "not as worthwhile" as 'Hoshi Yadori'

ns, lsp: so presumably it was a less highly marked sport.

Acer pictum var. *mayrii*

bk: smoother, whitish

tw: usually more glaucous, not fissured or exfoliating as var. *pictum* in the 2nd year

ls: blades more rounded than var. *pictum* with lobes shorter and wider

geo: Hokkaido, Japan and the northern regions of the main island.

Acer pictum 'Naguri Nishiki'

lc: mottled much like 'Hoshi Yadori' but according to Vertrees in white rather than

lc: the yellower to cream shades.

Acer pictum 'Hana No Arashi'

lc: leaves part white very much like 'Tokiwa Nishiki'.

Acer pictum 'Naguri Nishiki'

lc: intermediate between mottled white and fine spotted.

Acer pictum 'Nikkoense'

ls: more deeply lobed

lv: veins pubescent below

Acer pictum 'Satsuki Beni'

ls: blades more shallowly lobed

lc: highly variable white chimera in spots, sectors, some very large, others very fine.

Acer pictum 'Shufu-nishiki'

ns: a listed name from Mallet Court Nursery, UK c. 2004. With "nishiki" it must be variegated in

ns: some manner.

Acer pictum 'Tokiwa Nishiki'

ht: 6-8m

bk: gray

lc: leaves boldly sectored or partly formed with large white sectors and sections, not

lc: mottled or spotted in most leaves. Many blades are all green, all white, or half and half.

Acer pictum sunsp. *tricuspis* (subsp. *tricuspis*)

ls: blades more thin, papery, very smooth surfaced, notably 3-lobed (less 5-7 than others, subsp. *mono* more 5-lobed)

ll, lw: 4-10cm long x 5-12cm wide (6-8cm long x 9-11cm wide with subsp. *pictum*)

pet: 1.0-3.0 in. long - longer than subsp. *pictum* and being (to quote Bean) "restless as those of an aspen"

frt: samara is more likely to be horizontal (more erect to acutely angled in subsp. *pictum*)

geo: Szechwan, China

in: Henry c. 1888 to Europe, E.H. Wilson to US 1901

Acer pictum 'Uso Gumo' ('Usugumo')

ht: 2-4m - rarely larger as species and other variegates

ha: dense, compact, more shrubby than other clones

lc: new growth yellowish becoming highly mottled and speckled white, mainly in the intervenal areas. Some

lc: heavier concentration of white can occur near the margins and major veins . It is strongly green-veined in some examples

lc: and making it a "reticulate" type variegatin. New growth is often a nice pink to salmon with a whitish sheen

ls: 7-9 lobes

la: apices of lobes are longer or more sharply acuminate than typical

ll: 8.0-11.0cm long

prop: it is notoriously difficult to graft so it has been rare everywhere.

or: Japan

Acer pictum variegatum

ns: this name was used in the late 1880's by Nicholson in addition to 'Marmoratum'. It

ns: cannot be separated from Japanese named clones or anything else.

ACER PLATANOIDES

Acer platanoides 'Acuminatum'

la: lobes longer with a distinctly acuminate apex

or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Adspersum'

lt: thicker when young

lc: new growth speckled red

or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Alberta Park'

ha: straight and uniform crown with 1:4 ratio - narrowly conical

lc: dark green

lt: thicker

bk: resistant to frost cracking

or: Moeller

li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 60.

Acer platanoides 'Albescens'

lc: new growth creamy-white, later normal green (virescent)

or: Europe before 1885

Acer platanoides 'Albodontatum'

ls: mostly 3-lobed, some blades unlobed

lm: notched, dentate

lc: finely speckled white, later green

Acer platanoides 'Albovariegatum' (quadricolor)

lc: speckled light pink later speckled white, some half white or partly margined white.

Acer platanoides 'Almira'

ha: compact, globose to umbrella-shaped, looser and more "normal" than 'Globosum'

ht: 20 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide, almost always wider than tall

lu: useful on streets under power lines

fq: the plant above at the USNA flowers very heavily in spring and is quite showy

fq: for it's dense coverage of chartreuse blooms.

id: 'Globosum' is similar but perhaps smaller at the same age

in: H. Scanlon , Cleveland OH USA c. 1948

Acer platanoides 'Argutum'

ls, lm: deeply incised with incurved margins

or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Aureomarginatum'

lc: yellow margined

ls: mostly 3 deep lobes

la: lobes distinctly narrow acute to acuminate

id: 'Drummondii' is more creamy white edged and lobes are not deep

Acer platanoides 'Aureovariegatum'

lc: mottled golden yellow, sometimes tinged pink at first

or: Moscow before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Autumn Red'

ha: compact

lc: bronze-red new growth
afc: red and orange shades
so: www.allenton.co.nz (online catalog 2006)

Acer platanoides 'Bicolor'

lc: new growth speckled light yellow to cream, later more pink. No pink in new growth
lc: as with some other clones.

Acer platanoides 'Buntzelii'

lc: new growth reddish, marked orangish-brown, later golden yellow with reddish veins
ns: named for Max Buntzler, Dir. of Berlin-Neiderschoeneweide

Acer platanoides 'Carlton' ('Carton?')

ha: dwarf
ls, lm: crinkled as 'Standfast'
ns: the correct spelling of the name is unclear.

Acer platanoides 'Cavalier'

ht: 35 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: compact, globose, usually as wide as tall

Acer platanoides CHAMPTREE® 'National 2000' (11/6)

ht: 50-60 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide
ha: upright-spreading to broadly ovoid, straight trunk
lc: glossy green

Acer platanoides 'Charles F. Irish' ('Chas. F. Irish')

ht: 50-60 ft.
ha: globose
ll: smaller than species typical
in: H. Scanlon, OH USA c. 1948

Acer platanoides 'Charles Joly'

ht: 10m
ha: irregular, semi-pendulous at times, very wide-spreading in time
lc: dark purple new growth becomes dark purplish-green
ls: more highly incised
or: unknown, probably Europe c. 1985

Acer platanoides 'Cindy Lou'

ha: very dwarf, erect
ll: small
li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer platanoides 'Cleveland'

ht: 40-50 ft. tall x 30-40 ft. wide
ha: ovoid to pyramidal-ovoid, dense
lc: dark green
ac: usually yellow
or: Scanlon, OH USA before 1947

Acer platanoides 'Columnare'

ha: narrowly columnar with limbs at 60-90 deg.
ht: 60 ft.
ls: less deeply lobed than typical
ll: smaller than species typical
or: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France 1855

Acer platanoides CONQUEST™ 'Conzam' (5/3)

ht: 35 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: columnar

lc: dark purplish-red as 'Crimson King', greener by summer

or: sport of 'Crimson King'

eval: comparison to 'Crimson Sentry' is logical and should be reported on. If reported

eval: measurements can be compared this would be the more narrow.

so: Femrite Nursery (online catalog 2003)

Acer platanoides 'Crimson Column' (9/5)

ns, lsp: a listed name with Hillier Arboretum 1987, listed apart from 'Crimson Sentry'

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' ('Schwedleri Nigra', 'Nigrum?')

lc: dark purple becoming only slightly greener by late summer

or: seedling of 'Schwedleri' from Orleans France around 1946

fc: tinged dark red over the yellow-green typical color

id: 'Schwedleri' always turns much greener by summer while this retains pigment

pat: US #735 - one of the first shade trees patented in the US

or: Barbier Nursery, Orleans, France c. 1946

Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'

ht: 25 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide - more narrow in youth. I recently saw some new plantings

ht: of about 15 ft. tall x 4.5 ft. wide.

ha: columnar with foliage often very dense along limbs

lc: dark reddish purple as in 'Crimson King'

pat: US #3258

lu: better than other redleaf clones for street use

or: bud sport of 'Crimson King'

Acer platanoides 'Crispum'

ls: crisped, often cupped or hood-like, veins narrowly spaced, fan-shaped overall

id: it is similar to 'Cucullatum' and may be another name for it. Krussman does not

id: mention it.

Acer platanoides 'Cucullatum'

ht: 10m - perhaps slightly shorter than average

ls: cupped, hood-like, fan-shaped, veins closely angled, 7-9 veins or lobes, more rounded,

ls: often bubble-like or convex between the veins

lb: broadly cuneate

la: less pointed apices than 'Laciniatum'

pet: usually very long, longer than the blade itself.

or: Europe c. 1866

Acer platanoides 'Deborah'

ha: broadly oval to erect-globose

gr: better than 'Schwedleri' which it can replace

ht: 45 ft.

wd: 40 ft.

lc: red in spring becoming dark green by summer

ac: yellow

rai: it can replace 'Schwedleri' and other red->green cultivars

pat: US #4944

Acer platanoides 'Dieckii' (A. x dieckii)

ht: 20m

ha: broadly pyramidal

ls: more irregularly lobed than species typical, sometimes lacking lobes or these very shallow

or: Europe c. 1886

ns: it is not a hybrid to A. cappadocicum nor a A. lobelii as once thought.

Acer platanoides 'Dilaceratum'

ls: variable in shape and development, some cut or deformed, nearly always asymmetrical

lc: yellowish margin

or: Europe before 1885

Acer platanoides 'Dissectum' (var. palmatum K. Koch)

ha: compact, dense, often shrubby, sometimes weak and very slow

st: young wood brownish - 'Lorbergii' is yellowish

ls: finely incised and often crisped, usually with 3 lobes unlike 'Palmatifidum' and most others

lc: new growth often brownish

or: Knight and Perry, Belgium before 1845 - different origin than 'Lorbergii'

Acer platanoides 'Donig' ('Donig Special' invalid)(12/6)

lc: broadly margined cream

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer platanoides 'Drummondii'

lc: margined creamy white but quickly reverts if left unpruned

rai: probably the best variegated clone although reversion is severe

in: Drummond, Stirling, Scotland 1903

Acer platanoides EASY STREET™ 'Ezeste'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal, wider than 'Columnare' and quicker than it.

or: sport of 'Columnare'

lc: dark green

afc: yellow

Acer platanoides EMERALD LUSTRE™ ('Pond')

ht: 45 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: globose and upright with superior branch formation, vigorous

lc: glossy dark green, new growth sometimes reddish

ac: yellow

rai: can replace the species as a large street globe

pat: US #4837

Acer platanoides EMERALD QUEEN™ 'McGill' ('McGill No. 42')

ht: 25 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide (20 years)

ha: upright, proven vigorous, strong central leader in nursery production, wider with age

lc: dark glossy green

ac: yellow

or: A. McGill & Son, Fairview OR USA 1963

rai: 'Summershade' is easily confused with it - so keep them labeled!

ns: 'McGill No. 42' is not a legitimate cultivar name with a number in it.

Acer platanoides 'Erectum' ('Ascendens' in part, 'Pyramidalis' in part)

ha: narrowly columnar, short lateral limbs

ll: to 10 in. long - larger than 'Columnare' which it resembles in habit

lc: darker green than 'Columnare'

id, ns: Jacobson (1996) says that 'Ascendens' c. 1946 is similar but grows "substantially larger", known as

id, ns: 64 ft. tall in 40 years in Seattle. Comparisons between one side of the nation and another are at

id, ns: best unwise. We need to get the clones together and hash them out with DNA analysis as well as

id, ns: side-by-side trials. There is also a mix up with 'Columnarbroad' (PARKWAY) and 'Columnaris' of Europe.

id, ns: I believe 'Erectum' to have much larger leaves to 10 in. or less wide than 'Columnaris'. Dirr has

id, ns: stated that 'Columnarbroad' aka PARKWAY could be regular 'Erectum'.

id, ns: project for DNA analysis.

or: Slavin, Rochester NY before 1931

lsp: I got to visit Bernard Slavin's columnar tree collection at Durand-Eastman Park Rochester once

lsp: again in 2005 and saw what is I am sure the original tree. The clone was found across town at the

lsp: Mt. Hope Cemetery and still exists in Rochester streets as far young street trees though not in

lsp: the cemetery as far as I could determine in 3 hours of driving over it. See newplantpage.com for photos.

Acer platanoides EUROSTAR® (1/03)

ha: narrowly pyramidal, narrow enough for street tree use. Single strong leader

ll: larger than some clones, still wind-resistant

lc: dark green
afc: yellow
ch: more cold hardy in European trials
lu: proven durable in urban environments including more drought, pollution, and wind
lu: tolerance

Acer platanoides 'Faasen's Black' ('Globosum Purpureum')
lc: glossy purplish brown to black purple - darker than 'Crimson King'
ls: new growth is not as wrinkled and textured as 'Crimson King' - a good ID point
or: Herk-de-Stadt, Belgium c. 1936
in: Faaisen-Herkens, Holland after 1936

Acer platanoides 'Faasen's Black Pyramid' (3/7)
lc, ls, ha: as original 'Faasen's Black' but a narrower, more ovoid form
so: www.hortusconclusus.be (online catalog 2007)

Acer platanoides 'Faasen's Redleaf'
lc: bright red
id: this is not 'Faasen's Black' - they are clearly distinct clones

Acer platanoides 'Fairview'
ht: 45 ft. tall x 30-35 ft. wide
ha: broadly oval when young
lc: reddish-purple new growth becomes bronze
or: 'Crimson King' seedling

Acer platanoides 'Farlake's Green'
gr: very vigorous
rai: used mainly for understock for grafting
li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer platanoides 'Globosum' (f. compactum Paillet)
ha: densely globose, wider than tall with age
ht: 12-15 ft. in 20 years but often grafted high on understock
lu: street under powerlinew
lc: sometimes reddish new growth
lm: often more distinctly dentate than other clones
rai: very popular in the North as a street tree
or: Europe before 1881

Acer platanoides 'Golden Globe'
ha: densely globose as 'Globosum'
lc: yellow, not scorching in European trials
or: 1990 as sport of 'Globosum'
in; G. Hartung 1995

Acer platanoides 'Goldsworth Purple'
lc: reddish brown to purple becoming darker purple by summer
ls: often crisped and rough unlike most other clones
afc: not showy red as 'Faasen's Black'
or: England before 1936 when it was given the RHS Wisley. The donor lady's name was
or: not recorded.
in: Slockock Nursery, Goldsworth, England c. 1949

Acer platanoides 'Greenlace'
ht: upright - not semi-dwarf as 'Laciniatum' and 'Lorbergii' are at first.
ht: 50 ft.
ls: deeply incised
or: reportedly a seedling in the US, thus not the old Europe cut-leaved clones.
in: Schmidt Nurseries US c. 1968
id: easily confused with 'Dissectum' which is more of a globose tree. It resembles the

id: tree-like 'Palmatifidum' but the small voucher we have of 'Greenlace' has a slightly
id: different shape. This is not enough evidence to lump them so far and given that it
id: apparently came from an American seedling it should be kept separate for now.

Acer platanoides 'Heterophyllum Variegatum'

lc: lighter green new growth, yellow margined, sometimes pinkish in new growth
ls: variable in shape and number of lobes, assymetrical, teeth often elongated
lw: 10-12cm

Acer platanoides 'Incumbens'

lb: more deeply cordate
lm: lobes overlapping

Acer platanoides 'Irregulare'

ls: assymetrical, usually one side much deformed and the other more typical

Acer platanoides 'Jade Glen'

ht: 45-50 ft. tall and wide
gr: vigorous, strongly branched, globose, more open in time
lc: dark green
afc: yellow shades
in: Schmidt Nurseries, USA

Acer platanoides 'Jakobsen's Micropot'

ha: very dwarf
ht: 1m over many years
ll: very reduced in size
li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer platanoides 'Laciniatum'

ha: compact, slower, smaller tree, dense, narrower in youth
ls: highly incised, often claw-like and curled under (unlike most other cutleaves)
or: Europe c. 1683

Acer platanoides 'Laetum'

lc: lighter green, finally a more typical color
or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides LAMIS CRYSTAL® 'Lamis'

ht: 50-60 ft. tall x 50-60 ft. wide (estimate)
ha: straight trunk and vigorous - improved 'Emerald Lustre' type
or: Bailey Nur.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 61.

Acer platanoides 'Latifolium'

ll: larger than species typical
lc: new growth often red tinged or marked
or: Europe before 1885

Acer platanoides 'Lorbergii'

ha: denser, compact, semi-dwarf, eventually a tree larger than 'Dissectum'
st: young wood yellowish - it is brownish in 'Dissectum'
lc: lighter green than 'Dissectum' and lacking the brownish tints to new leaves
ls: palmately incised
ns: some authors like Krussman consider it the same as 'Palmatifidum' and certainly the
ns: two have been trade synonyms in many places and times. In any case it is not 'Dissectum'
or: VanHoutte Nursery c. 1881

Acer platanoides 'Maculatum'

ht: 7-8m - shorter
lc: finely speckled white to cream, only noticable in spring. Look too much like mite damage!

ll: smaller than species typical
or: Europe before 1873, probably by Nicholson

Acer platanoides 'Marit' ('Steffie', 'Narit?') (11/6)
ht: 1m (10 years), known to 1.5m in older plants
ha: dwarf, very slow
ls, lm: curled
afc: orange
ns, id: the dwarfness and leaf shape shown on the web
ns, id: remind me very much of 'Standfast'.
so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Acer platanoides MEDALLION™ 'Medzan'
ht: 45 ft. tall x 35-40 ft. wide
ha: broadly ovoid, compact, highly branched
lc: glossy dark green
lt: thick, durable blades
afc: red and gold shades

Acer platanoides 'Meyering'
ha: upright, vigorous, strongly branched
lc: new growth light bronze, later green
afc: orange-red to reddish-brown shades
or: J. Meyering, Holland c. 1958

Acer platanoides 'Moonlight'
lc: clear creamy yellow becoming green as mature
or: Europe

Acer platanoides 'Nanum'
ha: dwarf, pyramidal
or: Europe before 1881
in: Spath Nursery, Germany before 1900 (when received at Kew Gardens)

Acer platanoides 'Narit' = 'Marit'

Acer platanoides 'Natorp'
ha: slow, weak according to Krussman
lc: reddish-purple
ll: smaller than 'Schwedleri' from which it sported

Acer platanoides 'Nigrum' = 'Schwederi Nigra'? = 'Crimson King'

Acer platanoides 'Novus'
ll: smaller blade

Acer platanoides 'Novusch' (11/6)
ha: dwarf, short internodes
ll, lm, ls: smaller blade but more incised than 'Standfast' and 'Carlton'

Acer platanoides occulaum
ns, id: a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.

Acer platanoides 'Olmsted'
ht: 35-45 ft. tall x 20-25 ft. wide
ha: broadly columnar and comparable to 'Columnare', sometimes slow
in: H. Scanlon c. 1952

Acer platanoides 'Oregon Pride'
ht: 40-50 ft. tall

ha: vigorous, broadly ovoid, full crown
ls: incised
lc: glossy dark green

Acer platanoides 'Palmatifidum'

ls: lobed more deeply cut, often to 90% of the depth (see herbarium photo above)
la: apices distinctly long acuminate
id: plants under this name are thought to be part of 'Laciniatum' in the broadest sense and
id: Bean states the name has been used for 'Lorbergii' as well. The Lorberg selection may have
id: have a different origin (c. 1878) but is likely a parallel mutation.
lsp: a good tree of some size exists at Highland Park, Rochester NY.
or: Europe since before 1829

Acer platanoides PARKWAY™ 'Columnarbroad'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide
ha: upright oval to oval-columnar - a slightly wider 'Columnare'
ha: maintains a strong central leader
gr: one of the fastest according to Lake County Nur.
lc: dark green
lt: thicker

Acer platanoides 'Pendulum'

ha: strictly weeping
or: Niemetz found in Timisoara, Romania c. 1900
so: considered lost to gardens

Acer platanoides 'Peterse's Grüne'

ha: vigorous, densely pyramidal to ovoid

Acer platanoides 'Pictum'

ha: vigorous
lc: new growth pink spotted, later white spotted, less uniform than 'Walderseei'
or: Europe before 1891
so: not in cultivation according to Krussman

Acer platanoides 'Plicatum'

lb: cuneate - less cordate to rotund
ls: lobes triangular, "folded between the major veins both upward and under" (Krussman)
lm: more entire
or: found in castle garden at Janow, Pomerania before 1893

Acer platanoides PRINCETON GOLD™ 'Prigo'

ht: 35 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide - smaller than the modern vigorous street forms
lc: yellow in summer but resistant to scorching in NJ trials (see photo above)
ns: this is one plant where it was long grown as a cultivar before a trademark was asserted.
pat: US #6727 to W. Flemer III (Princeton Nurseries)

Acer platanoides 'Puechkléri' ('Reichsgraf von Puckler)

lc: new growth mottled green, pink, red, brown, gray, and white, later just white mottled
or: Europe before 1885, presumably of German origin

Acer platanoides 'Purple Globe' (6/7)

ns: listed by www.geefarms.com (online plantlist 2007)

Acer platanoides 'Pgymaeum'

ha: dwarf, growing 2-4cm a year
ll: 3.5-5.0 cm - shorter
in: Spaeth Nurseries, Germany perhaps as early as 1893

Acer platanoides 'Pyramidale Nanum'

ht: 8-10m
ha: narrowly, densely pyramidal to columnar when young, shorter internodes
ll: smaller than species typical
fq: often very floriferous
in: VanHoutte, Belgium c. 1877

Acer platanoides 'Refusa' (11/6)

ns: a listed name with www.esveld.nl, the Latin form is not established and may be rejectable.

Acer platanoides 'Reitenbachii'

ha: slower than 'Schwedleri' which it resembles
lc: reddish or red spotted new growth becomes greener by summer, often blackish-red in summer
fc: flowers reddish - 'Rubrum' has green flowers
ns: it is not a synonym of 'Rubrum' as discussed by Rehder
or: Reitenbach estate, Germany before 1874
in: VanHoutte Nursery c. 1874

Acer platanoides 'Rezek' (11/6)

ha: dwarf
lm, ls: crinkled and smaller much as 'Standfast'

Acer platanoides 'Richmond Splendor' (6/02)

ha: vigorous
ls: deeply incised
li: Arborvillage Fall 2001/Spring 2002 Catalog

Acer platanoides 'Rosebud'

fc: new growth bright red but later becomes dark green
pat: US #6228 to T.G. Tunney

Acer platanoides 'Roseobullatum'

lc: dark green with very odd bullate (raised) pinkish zones or bumps.
or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Royal Red'

ha: slower than 'Crimson King' but originally marketed as vigorous and strong!
lc: rich dark red - said to be superior to 'Crimson King' but differences are minor to most
ir: borer problems have been reported
or: US c. 1964

Acer platanoides 'Rubrum'

lc: green, only red in autumn color and some petioles
afc: red shades
fc: green flowers unlike true 'Reitenbachii', 'Crimson King' and others
id: this old European name was probably used for any reddish seedling. There is no
id: single clone that goes by this name today. Krussman says it is not 'Reitenbachii'
id: as Rehder stated. In fact, it is only red in fall, being green in summer. The old tree
id: at Highland Park Arboretum (Rochester NY) has distinctly sunken secondary veins
id: as shown in the photo above. The petioles are also remain rose-red by August.
so: it is thought to be lost to gardens.

Acer platanoides 'Ruby'

ht: 20 ft. (10 years)
lc: very dark reddish-purple becoming greener
ls: palmately incised

Acer platanoides 'Rufescens'

lc: new growth dark reddish-bronze, later green
or: Europe before 1893

Acer platanoides 'Scanlon Gold'

ns: a listed name.

Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'

lc: purplish-red becoming dark bronze-green and finally dark reddish-green by summer. The petioles

lc: stay much redder than the blade. It gets much greener in hot summer climates where the anthocyanins are

lc: "burned off".

ns: seedlings vary from rich red to green. 'Crimson King' is a famous seedling of it.

or: Carl Heinrich Schwedler, head gardener for Prince Hohenlohe, Prussia (now Poland) 1864

Acer platanoides 'Standfast' ('Stand Fast')

ha: dwarf, foliage often clustered along the trunks, narrowly fastigiate and pole-like in fact, barely

ha: branched at all. Internodes are very short.

ht: 80cm in 25 years

ll: smaller than species typical

ls, lm: leaves distinctly cut at times, other leaves with very elongated acuminate apices.

ls, lm: Surface is very rugose when leaves are young and they mature to be somewhat

ls, lm: Acanthus-like at times.

lc: very dark blackish-green, surface very puckered and irregular and glossy at first, later less glossy

or: Elsie Lundquist, Kennett Square PA USA 1932. Oddly enough, we did not find one at

or: Longwood Gardens in this same town.

lsp: many of us know it from a strange yet appealing tree in the Gotelli Collection in Washington DC.

Acer platanoides 'Steffie' = 'Marit'

Acer platanoides 'Stollii' ('Oekonomierat Stoll')

ll: to 9 in. long - much larger

ls: more shallowly lobed, usually having just 3 lobes rather than 5, somewhat Hedera-like

lm: sometimes entire

lc: reddish new growth, later a very dark blackish-green with some red tints

in: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1888 as 'Schwedleri' seedling

Acer platanoides 'Summershade'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: very vigorous, broadly ovoid to globose, having a single leader

lt: thicker, heat resistant

afc: later to color, having persistent thick blades. Fall color is often yellowish or barely colored.

pat: US #1748

or: seedling of 'Erectum'

in: Princeton Nurseries US

eval: in some regions it is the most impressive green shade tree cultivar.

Acer platanoides 'Superform' ('Superform Miller')

ht: 50 ft. tall x 45 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, straight trunk, branches erect at first

lc: dark green

lt: thicker, durable blades

in: Milton Nursery, Milton-Freewater, OR USA. Should this be Miller?

or: seedling of 'Erectum'

Acer platanoides 'Tharandt'

ls: distinctly rotund, cupped, often with basal lobes overlapping,

ls: unlobed or only shallowly so. The

ls: photo in vanGelderens reminds one of a Nasturium leaf!

or: Tharandt at the Univ. of Dresden, Germany

in: Netherland trade c. 1990's

li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer platanoides 'Undulatum'

ls: rugose between the veins, often convex in this area

lm: crispata, teeth shorter

or: Dieck, Zoschen as seedling c. 1885 when introduced

lsp: very rare in the US, a tree planted in 1907 still charms at Highland Park Arboretum.

Acer platanoides 'Verkade's Albright' (1/03)

lc: margined creamy-white at 15-20% of surface

afc: tinged bronze

or: Dave's Nursery found c. 1995 as sport in northern NJ USA

so, in: [Dave's Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002), with color photo

Acer platanoides 'Verkade's Maltese Cross' ('Verkade's Multeese Cross')

ns: we have taken the liberty of correcting the spelling of maltese. This is thought to be

ns: the same mutation sold once by Roslyn Nursery c. 1999 which formed as dwarf, dense

ns: column of cross-shaped leaves as a very extreme and strange mutant.

so, in: [Dave's Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002)

Acer platanoides 'Walderseei'

ht: smaller but full-sized in time - it is much stronger than 'Pictum'

lc: speckled gray to greenish-white, usually between the veins. Semi-showy at best. From a

lc: distance it is an appealing greyish color.

ls: more irregularly lobed than species typical, more shallowly lobed on average

or: found in park lands of Count Waldersee in Mesendorf, Germany c. 1900

in: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1904

eval: as seen in Rochester NY collections in the 80's, it made an appealing grayish-tree of interesting

eval: tones in the dappled shade. It has merit for breaking up the eternal dark green of

eval: our modern landscape.

Acer platanoides 'Wittmackii'

ls: asymmetrical

lm: notched to sometimes dentate

lc: margined yellow, teeth often reddish

or: Europe before 1893

ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS

'Albertii'	st: thicker than species typical, gray ls: shallowly 3-lobed to broadly ovate ll: smaller than species typical lc: new growth yellowish to light green, later lc: mottled or speckled cream or: Europe before 1892
album	a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.
'Amry'	ha: large tree form, wind tolerant branching
'Annae'	lc: deltoid (triangular), lobes larger lc: dark brown new growth becomes mottled lc: red then mottled pink to cream or: Europe before 1893

'Argutum'	<p>la: lobes acuminate lm: coarsely serrate lc: light green or: Europe before 1893</p>
<p>f. purpureum 'Atropurpureum' ('Spaethii' Holland NOT all, 'Purpureum Spaethii')</p>	<p>ls: 5-lobed, close to species typical lc: dark red, especially below, later green lc: with reddish-purple only below. fr: samaras rich red or: Europe c. 1862 in: Spath Nursery, Germany c. 1883 ns, id: 'Spaethii' is generally of this clone but ns, id: the name was also applied to a yellowish ns, id: clone. Spath Nursery also grew 'Prinz Hanjery' ns, id: and the yellow one probably belongs there. eval: it is best regarded as one of the better clones of eval: f. purpureum and worth keeping pure.</p>
'Atrosel' (2/6)	<p>ns: a listed name from Europe, apparently a contraction for 'Atropurpureum' selection.</p>
'Aucubifolium'	<p>lc: mottled with round yellow zones of 2-5mm or: Little and Ballantyne Nursery, England c. 1876</p>
'Aureovariegatum'	<p>lc: sparse yellow marks of larger size than lc: 'Aucubifolium'</p>
'Bicolor'	<p>lc: light green, becoming light yellow and lc: finally speckled white to cream</p>
'Bob'	<p>lc: yellow mottled green, tinged pink to red</p>
'Brilliantissimum'	<p>ht: 2-3m in many years ha: slow, weak, smaller, globose but conical in ha: time, a dwarf tree to shrub lc: new growth bright pink, soon golden-yellow become mottled lc: light yellow to pink id: differs from 'Prinz Handjery' in having leaves id: green below rather than red or: UK before 1905 when first published by Clark. It could be much older. aw: RHS AM 1925, FCC 1977, AGM</p>

	2002
'Bruchem'	ha: large tree form, wind tolerant when planted in urban settings
'Clausum'	ls: 5-lobed, basal lobes distinctly overlapped or: Europe c. 1893
'Concavum' ('Luteoconcavum')	ls: 5-lobed, concave, margins folded down lc: golden-yellow ll: smaller than 'Worley', another gold clone or: Europe before 1893
'Constant P.'	ha: large tree form, proven wind tolerant.
'Corstorphinense'	ls: 3-lobed, lobes triangular lc: new growth light yellow becoming greener by mid summer lt: starts new spring growth about a week before lt: most other clones or: found at Corstorphine, Scotland early 1600's. or: James Sutherland published it in 1863 but it or: is surely much older than his account. Bean notes or: that the second Lord Forrester, James Baillie, was or: murdered by his sister-in-law under the original tree. or: She was later executed. Legend has that the or: tree's appearance owed something to their ghosts.
'Crispum'	ls: asymmetrical, 5-lobed, highly crisped and ls: contorted lc: veins more yellow or: Europe before 1893
'Cruciatum'	ls: mostly 3-lobed, lobes at right angles and ls: giving a cross-like effect with the petiole. or: Europe before 1893
'Cupreum'	lc: new growth bronze-red or: Europe c. 1885

<p>'Discolor' ('Punctatum')</p>	<p>ha: slower, smaller ls: 3-lobed, smaller, lobes triangular lc: new growth pinkish-yellow, later whitish lc: with green veins, finally green with white lc: spots or suffusions</p>
<p>'Erectum' ('Nachtegalplein', 'Pyramidalis', 'Fastigiatum')</p>	<p>ha: stiffly columnar to narrowly pyramidal at first, older trees only slightly more narrow than ha: species typical but often showing a general upswept aspect. or: found at Nachtegaalplein, Holland in 1935 in: Lombarts Nursery 1949-50</p>
<p>f. erythrocarpum (Carr.) Pax</p>	<p>ll: slightly smaller than f. pseudoplatanus lc: usually very glossy in garden variants frc: fruit bright red, quite showy. Not all years are frc: as bright as others. geo: Bavarian Alps, known in the wild ns, id: many of the purple-backed clones from nd, id: f. purpureum have red fruits or at least ns, id: red in the wing portion even if the rib and seed ns, id: are green. Some WINELEAF PLANES are ns, id: more red-fruited than others. Traditionally this ns, id: name is reserved for green-backed ns, id: plants with very red schizocarps. In the wide ns, id: sense, this forma represents any plant with ns, id; any red-fruited genes. The most important ns, id: lesson in modern times, as that a specific ns, id: good clone of valuable fixed traits should be ns, id: cloned, well described, and named something ns, id: new. in: France nursery trade c. 1864. Some say it was first in: introduced by S. Vaillant, France as early as in: 1727. Doubtless it may have had several in: reintroductions over the years.</p>

'Esk Sunset' ('Eskimo Sunset')	<p>ha: smallish tree, slower than species lc: new growth yellowish-pink, then a clearer pink, lc: later green with pink, grey, and white lc: markings and sectors above, purple below eval: it is one of the better variegated maples for eval: small shrub purposes or: R. Cave, Hamilton, New Zealand 1985</p>
'Euchlorum'	<p>lc: dark, rich shade of green above, grayish-green below ls: deeply 5-lobed ll: larger than some species variants frd: samaras also larger than species typical, frd: known to reach 2.5 in. long x 1.0 in. wide. pet: yellowish in: Spath Nursery, Germany 1878</p>
flava	<p>a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.</p>
'Gadsby'	<p>ns: a listed name from Kirkdale Nursery, Scotland 2004.</p>
'Leat's Cottage'	<p>lc: new growth light pink becoming suffused green, white, lc: and pink, overall more subtle than lc: 'Brilliantissimum' (which can be too much for some tastes) or: unknown lsp: Savill Gardens</p>
'Leopoldii'	<p>lc: new growth yellowish-pink, later green speckled and sectoried in pink and yellow. Chimera has lc: various sizes and often is about 50% of the surface. or: Vervaene Nursery, Belgium c. 1860, probably about 1864 ns, id: there is much confusion between this clone ns, id: and Variegatum Group in the European trade. ns: named for King Leopold I, Belgium, current ruler ns: when it was discovered</p>
longifolia	<p>a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.</p>

LUSTRE® 'Cox'	<p>ns: listed as a uniform, budded selection without further detail or: Carlton Nursery, CA USA c. 1993 li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 47</p>
'Negenia'	<p>ha: vigorous, conical tree lc: dark green pet: reddish, showy ll: larger than many species variants or: NAKB, Holland c. 1948 lu: used widely in Holland and elsewhere in Europe lu: for urban street plantings. It has proven to be lu: wind tolerant.</p>
'Nizetii'	<p>ha: medium sized tree, usually smaller than 'Leopoldii' ha: of the same age lc: new growth reddish-brown, later green with red and orange tints above, purple below or: Makoy Nursery, Belgium c. 1887</p>
nova	<p>a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.</p>
'Patchwork' (6/6)	<p>lc: dark green brushed and marked gold or: Dan Heims found in Gresham, OR as seedling in, or: Greer Gardens (online catalog 2006)</p>
f. erythrocarpum 'Pilrig'	<p>frc: red, showy id: according to Bean the "Pilrig Plane" has smaller fruit on longer racemes than what is id: usually known under the botanical form.</p>
obtusa	<p>a listed name from the 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884. Presumably with more obtuse lobes?</p>
'Prince Camille de Rohan'	<p>ht: 8-10m - shorter lc: dark hreen with pink and white markings above, lc: purplish below. It has more pink flecks lc: than the more common variegated clones. in: P.T.P. Bijouwer, Netherlands 1927</p>

'Prinz Handjery'	<p>ht: 15-20 ft. ha: wider, more open tree than 'Brilliantissimum', ha: usually a small tree lc: new growth reddish, later green mottled yellow lc: above and purplish below or: f. purpureum seedling c. 1860 in: Spath Nurseries, Germany 1883</p>
'Puget Pink'	<p>ht: 15-20 ft. ha: compact, smallish tree lc: new growth very bright shrimp pink, later pink and lc: green blend. Best and longest color in lc: cooler climates. or: Heronswood Nursery, WA USA as 'Prinz Hanjery' or: seedling before 1994</p>
'Pulverulentum'	<p>lc: finely speckled cream by one report. I have not seen one.</p>
'Purpurascens'	<p>ns: a listed name, perhaps an error for f. purpureum.</p>
<p>f. purpureum (Loud.) Rehd. ('Purpureum', Purpureum Group)</p>	<p>lc: new growth bronzish-green, later dark green to lc: purplish-green above, variable degrees of lc: pinkish-purple to rich purple below. Very variable lc: with the seedling. frc: variable with seedling from red to purple and frc: even green. Those I've seen in the US seem to be frc: partly red, often greener in the seed portion. One can frc: strictly say that some f. purpureum are also frc: part of f. erythrocarpum. in: Bernard Saunders Nursery, Jersey, UK c. 1828</p>
<p>f. purpureum 'Purpureum Variegatum'</p>	<p>lc: green heavily flecked, sectored, and suffused lc: white above, purplish below or: Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France 1875</p>

'Rotterdam'	<p>ht: 65-90 ft. - 12m by one report ha: more erect than typical, narrowly pyramidal lc: dark green above and below ll: larger than many variants or: H.W. Vink, Netherlands 1944 lu: a proven street tree for dry soils in Europe</p>
'Simon-Louis Freres'	<p>lc: new growth pink, later green and white lc: marked above, green below. Rarely reverts. in: F. Deegen, Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France c. 1881</p>
'Spring Gold'	<p>ha: stronger than 'Brilliantissimum' lc: new growth pink, quickly light yellow with lc: green veins and flecks, becomes green lc: more quickly than 'Brilliantissimum' or: K.W. Verboom, Netherlands 1991 as 'Brilliantissimum' sport</p>
var. tomentosum Tausch (var. villosum Parl)	<p>lv: very downy pubescent below lm: more coarsely toothed than variety typical geo: S. Italy, Sicily, Dalmatia</p>
'Tricolor'	<p>lc: new growth reddish-brown, later green and white marked above, purple below or: Moscow, Russia 1864</p>
'Tunpetti' (2/6)	<p>bk: smooth lc: dark above, greyish-burgundy below pet: red, showy afc: bright yellow and pink shades dr: tar spot resistant or, pat: Paul Gagnon, Arva, CA found in cultivation or, pat: in Hubbards, Nova Scotia 2002, or, pat: US PPAF 2/9/06.</p>

<p>Variegatum Group (f. variegatum (West.) Rehd., albovariegatum, foliis variegatis)</p>	<p>lc: mottled white, cream, or light yellow to various degrees ns, id: this is a group of various sports and not ns, id: one clone. The rank of forma is not available in my ns, id: opinion as as these are purely garden sports and ns, id: not regularly occurring wild plants. Houtman reports ns, id: that some plants sold as 'Variegatum' are the big ns, id: and bold 'Leopoldii'. or: known in France since 1700, also occurring elsewhere in Europe</p>
<p>'Wilhemina'</p>	<p>ns: a modern European cultivar reported c. 2005. Description needed.</p>
<p>'Worley' ('Worleei')</p>	<p>lc: new growth light yellowish-green, later rich lc: golden-yellow often tinged orange pet: reddish, often contrasting with the blade and showy or: Europe c. 1879 eval: considered an improved replacement for 'Corstorphinense'</p>
<p>'Zenith'</p>	<p>ll: 9-12cm st: greyish bud: light green lv: pilose on veins below la: lobes acuminate pet: green unlike 'Negenia' which is red lu: originally selected for wood production they lu: can replace the species li: Rassenlijst voor Loffhoutgewassen 10 (1958) li: Boom, B.K. 1959. Ned. Dendr. 330.</p>

Acer pycnanthum 'Asayake Nishiki'
lc: pink new growth, dotted yellow

Acer pycnanthum 'Kihin Nishiki'
lc: speckled yellow

ACER RUBESCENS

Acer rubescens 'Kofuji Nishiki'
lc: heavily mottled white, more chimera than 'Summer Surprise'

Acer rubescens 'Kongo Nishiki'
lc: mottled and speckled yellow

Acer rubescens 'Silver Cardinal' = A. x conspicuum 'S.C.'

Acer rubescens 'Summer Snow' (A. insulare variegatum)
ha: shrub to small tree, slower
lc: heavily mottled green on white, chimera to 70%, pinkish new growth
or: Hirose-noen Nursery, Japan
in, ns: renamed by Esveld after importation in 1993

Acer rubescens 'Summer Surprise'
ha: shrub to small tree, slower
bk: striped white and green, often subtle
st: red when young, showy
lc: mottled white to 10-45%, tinged red in new growth, soon mostly green
ll: 5-10 cm long
ls: very shallowly 3-lobed
or: R. Cave, New Zealand 1987

Acer rubescens 'Tickled Pink'
or: Japan
in: Esveld 1995, named by them

Acer rubescens 'Wakisaka Nishiki'
lc: bright pink to salmon new growth, later mottled cream

Acer rubescens 'Yakushima Nishiki'
lc: yellow new growth, later mottled yellow to cream

ACER RUBRUM AND ACER X FREEMANNII

A brief review of the important botanical varieties is in order before we come to the numerous cultivars.

KEY TO MAJOR VARIETIES OF ACER RUBRUM (L. Hatch 08.22.06)			
CHARACTER STATE	var. drummondii	var. rubrum	var. trilobum

Leaf vestiture below	densely, felty pubescent, very white in some examples	glabrous or subglabrous (mostly smooth), variably glaucous to green below, likely more glaucous in crosses to <i>A. saccharinum</i> = <i>A. x freemannii</i> .	glabrous or subglabrous (mostly smooth). Some plants are said to be slightly pubescent in the wild. Some of these pubescent examples may be intermediates to var. <i>drummondii</i> .
Leaf lobes	5 (sometimes 3) lobed, central lobe strong and 4.0-8.0 cm long	3 - 5 (9) lobed, central lobe strong and 4.0-8.0 cm long. Much deeper lobes or those with very numerous secondary lobes are likely to be <i>A. x freemannii</i> .	almost always 3 lobed, occasionally 5-lobed, central lobe small and only 1.0-5.0 cm long
Leaf base	cordate to obtuse	cordate to obtuse	obtuse to subcordate, more shallowly cordiform (heart-shaped) overall than other vars.
Leaf width	7 - 15 cm long, sometimes longer	7 - 15 cm wide, quite large in cultivars	<p>2 - 10 cm wide - very narrow, smaller blades. Blades 2-5 cm wide are common even under cultivation.</p> <p>I found a group of two nice trees surviving happily at a Raleigh NC shopping mall after many years on a grassy island. They resemble a small-leaved form of var. <i>rubrum</i> with blades just 1.75 in. wide and 2.5 in. long, distinctly and shallowly 3-lobed. Common cultivars of var. <i>rubrum</i> and <i>A. x freemannii</i> in this same area have blades fully 3.5 - 7.0 inches long.</p>

Length: Width Ratio	Often as long as wide, occasionally wider than long	Longer than wide	Longer than wide
Samara length at maturity (one side)	3.5 - 6.5 cm - larger than others	1.5 - 3.0 cm	1.5 - 3.0 cm
Flower dimensions	said to be larger than var. rubrum - no measurements are reported or available to date. Samaras are also larger in some examples so this is not unexpected.	--	--
Flower color	red to green with red tints	red to green with red tints, often very bright and bold red in some cultivars that are selected for more anthocyanins.	reddish to often yellowish and not highly pigmented in red shades.
Autumn fall color	mostly red shades	mostly red shades, often very bright and intense in cultivars	yellow shades more common than in other varieties and it colors later in common trials. I have seen it a mix of yellow, green, and red in some cultivated examples.
Bark	smoother than var. rubrum on average	variable, lightly flaking in mature trees	sometimes smoother than var. rubrum, not seen in all examples.
Geography (Landscape adaption)	AK, TX, LA, GA, NC, SC, VA, tending to be a more southern and western US population. (Clones of this variety are already proven more durable in the more western states given above).	throughout eastern N. American states, intergrading to the other varieties in those common states. (The more cold hardy varieties are likely from this variety as they are northern in their origins).	GA, NC, SC, VA especially in coastal plains, not as western in distribution as var. drummondii but overlapping in some states. It has done well in coastal pocosins, swamps, and woodlands in the SE US. (One might expect it to be more tolerant of wet soils and

			humid summers than var. rubrum.)
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CULTIVARS ARE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER REGARDLESS OF PARENTAGE

Acer rubrum 'Ablaze'

ha: globose

afc: bright red, more persistent

Acer x freemannii 'Armstrong' ('Armstrongii')

ha: narrowly columnar at first - narrower than 'Columnare', widening with age to be columnar-ovoid, even

ha: narrowly pyramidal

ht: 45-70 ft. x 15 ft. wide

lc: medium green

afc: variable from yellow-orange but weak reddish-green.

dr: dieback can be severe in some areas

or: Newton Armstrong 1947

lsp: old trees exist in still good form at Dawes Arboretum (6/2005)

Acer x freemannii 'Armstrong Two' ('Armstrong II')

ha: more densely and tighted columnar than 'Armstrong'

afc: supposedly superior to 'Armstrong' but not as good as most cultivars

or: selected from 'Armstrong' c. 1960

Acer x freemannii AUTUMN BLAZE™

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: oval to globose, dense, central leader, vigorous - RED SUNSET™ is often denser

afc: orange and red shades, quite showy

ls: deeply lobed, showing the influence of parent A. saccharinum.

lu: popular for color, form, hardiness, and higher than normal drought tolerance

ch: 4 - more cold hardy than some cultivars

pat: US #4864

or: Glenn Jeffers, Fostoria OH USA c. 1965

Acer x freemannii AUTUMN FANTASY™

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: upright to ovoid

afc: rich red, even in southeastern US states

ls: closer to A. saccharinum than A. rubrum

in: Bill Wandell, Discov-tree, IL USA from a superior tree in central IL

Acer rubrum 'Autumn Flame'

ha: broadly globose with symmetrical crown

ht: 50-60 ft. tall x 40-50 ft. wide

lc: medium green

ac: red and earlier in the season, up to 4 weeks before some other clones

ll: smaller

ch: 5? - not fully hardy in midwestern US states

Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory'

ha: upright ovoid

afc: bright red

pat: US #2431

in: Davey Tree Inc., Kent OH USA 1967

Acer rubrum 'Autumn Radiance'

ht: ovoid, dense

afc: bright orange-red

Acer rubrum 'Autumn Spire'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 25-30 ft. wide
ha: broadly columnar
gr: moderate to fast
ch: 3 - reliable in MN
ac: dark red, often coloring earlier in the midwest
or: Univ. of Minnesota from seed obtained near Grand Rapids MN
so: Bailey Nurseries

Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide
ha: narrowly pyramidal to columnar
afc: red to yellow
ns: Dirr reports it has been confusion with both 'Columnare' and 'Scanlon'
or: Cole Nursery 1948. It was also introduced by Scanlon in 1951 and is thus confused
or: with his cultivar 'Scanlon' which is also narrower.

Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'

ht: 25 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide as young plants
ha: columnar
afc: dark red to purplish-red, darker than most of the cultivars
or: Dr. Townsend, US National Arboretum as OCTOBER GLORY x 'Autumn Flame'
ir: potato leafhopper resistant

Acer rubrum BURGUNDY BELLE® 'Magnificent Magenta'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: globose to ovoid, compact, very uniform in production nurseries
afc: dark burgundy red, sometimes magenta-red, usually more persistent
lc: medium to dark green
ch: 3-4 - much more cold hardy
in: Heritage Tree, Jacksonville IL USA
or: found by M.L. Schmidt in Wathena KS in a boundary row
pat: US #7222 to M.L. Schmidt in 1990

Acer rubrum 'Candy Ice' ('Candice?', 'Candice Ice?')

ht: 3-6 ft.
ha: semi-dwarf, shorter internodes
lc: variably mottled white, new growth tinged pink to various degrees
eval: the newer 'Snow Fire' has much more intense pink colors and is more showy to us.

Acer x freemannii CELEBRATION™ 'Celzam'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 20-25 ft. wide
ha: upright, uniform, strong crotch angles, dense
afc: red and golden yellow, not effective in all climates
sex: male, fruitless?
in: Lake County Nursery, Perry OH USA c. 1980
pat: US# 7279

Acer rubrum 'Columnare'

ht: 80 ft. tall x 20-30 ft. wide
ha: columnar, becoming more pyramidal with age, slower than 'Armstrong'
lc: dark green
sex: male
ls: more shallowly 3-lobed than 5-lobed unlike some other columnar cultivars
afc: orange to red shades

Acer rubrum 'Cream Lace'

lc: margined cream
ls: 3-lobed, crowsfoot-shaped

Acer rubrum 'Cumberland'

ht: 35 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide
ha: globose, very compact

lc: dark green
afc: red
fc: red, somewhat showy
or: Dr. Townsend, US National Arboretum 1986 as open pollinated seedlings of a provenance
or: from Norris TN USA (southern origin unlike most other clones).

Acer rubrum 'Curtis'
ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide
ha: ovoid
lc: reddish new growth, later typical green
afc: red, showy
sex: female
in: US trade c. 1949

Acer rubrum 'Davey Red'
ht: 50-60 ft.
ha: upright, compact
lc: dark green
lt: blades thicker than species typical
afc: yellow shades
in: Davey Tree Inc., Kent OH USA
ch: 3

Acer x freemanii 'Elegant' (3/7)
ha: more compact, ovoid
ll: smaller blade than A. rubrum
in: Europe c. 2006. We have not this clone in the US.

Acer rubrum 'Embers'
ha: upright and distinctly globose
gr: vigorous
ht: 50'
wd: 35-40'
ac: bright red
tm: registered in US
ch: 3

Acer rubrum FAIRVIEW FLAME®
ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: vigorous, "sturdy", pyramidal to ellipsoidal
lc: dark green tinged red
afc: scarlet red
so: www.wentworthnursery.com (online caalog 2007)

Acer rubrum FIREBALL™ (6/3)
so, in: Lake County Nursery (online catalog 2003), without description

Acer x freemannii FIREFALL™ (2/4)
ha: ovoid, superior branching
sex: male, hence seedless
lc: medium green
lm: slightly incised due to the first parent
afc: orange-red, very bright and showy
or: Univ. of Minnesota MN USA as A. saccharinum 'Beebe' x A. rubrum 'Autumn Spire'

Acer rubrum 'Firedance'
ha: medium-sized oval crown
ac: red
ch: reliable in MN unlike many clones
or: selected from tree in Brainerd MN
so: Swedberg Nursery Box 418 Battle Lake MN 56515

Acer rubrum 'Green Pillar' (6/02)

ht: 5m

ha: fastigate to narrowly columnar, compact, short-branched

lc: dark green

photo: Holland Nursery News (website 2002)

Acer rubrum 'Jamestown' (9/00)

gr: faster than most cvs. - 2-3 times caliper width in same time

ht: 8-10m tall x 5m in 12 yrs (Powhatan VA)

afc: at first green with red margins (twotone effect) becoming all red

frq: sterile - no fruit mess

reg: IRA 2000

or: T.D. Watkins III of Powhatan VA as sport of 'Autumn Flame' in 1993

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2000. International registration of cultivar names for unassigned woody genera

li: 1999. HortScience 35(4): 548.

Acer x freemanii 'Joses Variegated'

lc, ls: blade distorted, center greyish-green, thin white outline, uneven green margins

or, ns: named for Jose, a Propagator at Taylors Nursery, Raleigh NC who discovered it.

in: Pat McCracken, McCracken Nursery, Raleigh NC. Also offered as a 2006

in: Connoisseur Plant by the Raulston Arboretum (described at www.ncsu.edu/jcraulstonarboretum/)

Acer rubrum 'Magnificent Magenta' = see BURGUNDY BELLE

Acer rubrum 'Norm's Tricolor' (11/6)

lc: pink becoming mottled white, finally green mottled

Acer rubrum 'Northwood'

ha: broadly ovoid to globose with strong limbs

ht: 30-40 ft.

wd: 35 ft.

lc: dark green

orL Univ. of MN from N. MN populations

ch: 3 and reliable into northern MN and nearby states

pat: US #5053

Acer rubrum 'October Glory'

ha: ovoid to narrowly pyramidal

ht: 50 ft.

wd: 35-40 ft.

lc: medium green

ac: reliably dark red

rai: the most popular clone in many areas - 'Red Sunset' is comparable

Acer rubrum 'Red Rocket'

ha: columnar, very narrow even as older plants

in: US Nat. Arb.

Acer rubrum 'Red Skin'

ht: 40 ft.

wd: 40 ft.

ch: 3

lt: thicker

ac: dark red and earlier than normal

or: Schictel

li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 67.

Acer rubrum RED SUNSET™ 'Franksred'

ha: densely ovoid

ht: 50 ft.

wd: 35-40 ft.
lc: medium green but more glossy
ac: reliably bright red - orange tints possible
bk: more silvery and smooth than some clones
ns: it was long grown as a cultivar before trademarking was added.

Acer rubrum REDPOINTE™ 'Frank Jr.' (11/6)

ht: 45 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide
ha: broadly pyramidal, straight trunk, branch crotch angles superior and stronger
afc: bright red, very showy

Acer rubrum RUBYFROST™ 'Polara'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide (original tree)
ha: broadly oval - photo looks more globose
afc: unusual "watermelon red" color
lu: proven more drought tolerant
or: selected by Wood River Nursery, Grantsburg, WI USA as spontaneous seedling
or: from a local pasture
photo, in: Chicagoland Grows c. 2002

Acer x freemannii SATURN™ 'Satzam' (5/3)

ht: 45-50 ft. tall x 20-25 ft. wide
ha: upright, pyramidal, strong branching angles, snow weight resistant, symmetrical, vigorous
bk: thick, dark, blackish
lc: dark green
ll: larger than hybrid species typical and one of the largest known for the hybrid
afc: red, showy, very persistent
so, in: Lake County Nursery (online catalog 2003)

Acer rubrum SCARLET JEWELL™ 'Bailcraig' (11/6)

ht: 70 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide
ha: upright, pyramidal
afc: red, up to 2 weeks earlier than some other clones
so: www.baileynurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Acer rubrum 'Shocking Gold' (10/5)

lc: golden-yellow
so: Arborvillage (online catalog 2005), no closed
so: www.rockydalegardens.com (online catalog 2007)

Acer x freemannii SIENNA GLEN™ 'Sienna' (2/03)

ht: 40-50 ft. tall x 30-35 ft. wide
ha: pyramidal, uniform, vigorous, resistant to wind damage
lc: "rich green"
afc: orange-red
pat: US #11322
ch: 3
lu: said to be "ideal for boulevard applications" by Arbor LLC
in: Arbor LLC 651-578-3236 (American Nurseryman 12/15/2002: 31, with photo)

Acer rubrum 'Snow Fire' (5/4)

ht: 5-8 ft.
ha: compact, slower
lc: variably mottled white (50% on young leaves, 30% when older), new growth very bright reddish-pink, bolder than the older 'Candy Ice'

Acer rubrum SUMMER RED® (10/5)

ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: dense, ovoid
lc: new growth reddish, continuing into summer, later green
afc: yellow, orange, and purple fall shades

or: derived from southern US stock, likely more adaptable in hot, humid areas
or: than clones from northern populations. This has been a universal problem in
or: American clones of trees. Typically, northern populations were exploited first for
or: selections, especially if cold hardiness was a major selection criterion. Such races are
or: not always the best for southern US regions where heat, humidity, and clay soils reign supreme!

Acer rubrum 'Sun Valley' (4/4)
ha: 26 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide (original tree)
ha: broadly columnar, more upright limbs, symmetrical
bk: grey (RHS 201B)
st: greyish-red (RHS 178A)
ls: more heavily lobed than species typical
ll, lw: 9.7cm long x 9.6cm wide
lc: green (RHS 137B)
sex: male - fruitless
prop: roots well from softwood cuttings
ir: resistant to potato leafhopper injury (to 3% damage vs. 10-21% for controls)
lu: tolerant to a wider array of soils
afc: red to reddish-purple (RHS 46A, 59A), lasting 2 weeks
or: A.M. Townsend, USDA-ARS, Glenn Dale MD USA as controlled cross 1982
or: between 'Franksred' and 'Autumn Flame'
in: US National Arboretum 1995 to wholesale US trade
li: Townsend, A.M. 2003. 'Sun Valley' red maple. J. Environ. Hort. 21(2): 108-109

Acer rubrum SUPERSONIC™ (6/3)
so, in: Lake County Nursery (online catalog 2003), without description

Acer rubrum 'Vase'
ha: storm damage resistant branching
pat: US #5146 to C.A. Milane in 1983

ACER RUFINERVE

Acer rufinerve 'Albolimbatum' ('Hatsuyuki', 'Hatsuyuki Kaede', 'Argenteum', 'Marmoratum', 'Whitedot')
ha: smaller tree, often shrubby
lc: mottled white to various degrees, mostly 20-50%, reverts easily. Vertrees notes that
lc: "as the trees slow in growth rate, the variegation becomes more marked".
lt: 3-5 lobed, the later lobes often shorter than species seedlings
or: presumably Japan where it exists in old gardens today. Certainly known in the mid 1800's.
ns: the RHS now use the Japanese name 'Hatsuyuki' (kaede meaning maple is excluded) as
ns: it is likely older. We have yet to see a Japanese lit. reference or catalog to confirm this.
in: Siebold to Holland c. 1860's, perhaps earlier. Described in the West by J.D. Hooker in 1869.
in: The Arnold Arb. grew it first around 1938.

Acer rufinerve 'Beni Uri'
ha: slower, very hard to grow in some areas
lc: sector yellow, often slightly deformed, giving the leaf shape a different look with
lc: shorter lobes. Variegation commonly covers part of a lobe and intrudes into the blade.
ll: larger than species typical
afc: bright red, yellow, and green shadings, giving a good marbling
ns: this cultivar name has been applied to a different clone in A. crataegifolium.

Acer rufinerve 'Erythrocladum'
ha: somewhat slower than species typical
tw: more yellow - less green than typical
bk: tinged salmon pink, striped yellow and white, especially showy in winter, more

bk: greenish-yellow in summer.

lc: lighter green than species typical

afc: light to medium yellow shades

in: R. Brimfields Gardens Nursery, CT USA c. 1953

eval, id: this is not *A. pennsylvanicum* 'Erythrocladum' which is more common and bright red in bark. This

eval, id: is a weaker, harder to graft clone so the Pennsylvanian clone is much more widely seen. If one

eval, id: wants a very bright golden bark then 'Winter Gold' is recommended above this plant.

Acer rufinerve 'Shirayuki' ('Luteovariegatum')

lc: mottled yellow, a similar pattern to 'Albolimbatum' but not nearly so white. It needs some

lc: sun for the best yellow coloration in the chimera.

Acer rufinerve 'Winter Gold'

ha: slightly smaller than species typical

bk: yellowish-green in summer, becoming a very showy bright golden yellow in winter.

afc: yellow to orange shades

or: Peter Douwsma, Victoria, Australia c. 1974 as seedling.

lu: Vertrees recommends using it in contrast with glorious red tones of *A. palmatum* 'Sango Kaku'

ACER SACCHARINUM

Acer saccharinum - Literature

li: Krussman, G. 1985. Hand. cult. broad-leaved trees and shrubs. Timber Press. (excellent plates and literature references. Use the li: illustrations to compare the old cultivars).

li: Pauley, S.S. and A. Johnson. 1952. Aberrant silver maples. J. Arnold Arb. 33: 296-297 (comparative plate of species and 3 cutleaved li: variants. You can find this journal in most agricultural and botanical libraries).

li: Santamour, F.S. and A.J. McArdle. 1982. Checklist of cult. maples. IV. *Acer saccharinum*. J. Arbor. 8(10): 277-280.

Acer saccharinum 'Asplenifolium'

ha: upright, vigorous, branches elongated and semi-drooping, narrower and less drooping than 'Wieri'

lm: highly incised

or: Holland before 1925

Acer saccharinum 'Aureovariegatum'

lc: speckled yellow, new growth tinged orange

or: Europe before 1881

Acer saccharinum 'Aureum'

lc: golden-yellow above

in: Naperville Nur., IL USA c. 1934

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 53

Acer saccharinum 'Beebe' ('Beebe Cutleaf Weeping' 'Laciniatum Beebe', 'Beebe Cutleaf Silver', 'Beebei')

ha: lower limbs drooping, strong erect trunk

ls: highly incised but lobes less elongated than 'Wieri'. See photo above.

pet: bronze-red most of the year, contrasting well

in: Cole Nursery, Painesville OH 1953

Acer saccharinum 'Bicolor'

lc: mottled yellowish-green, later a typical green

or: Europe c. 1901

Acer saccharinum 'Blair'

ha: strongly branching - a major problem for the species

afc: yellow shades

or: Blair NE USA

in: Marshall Nursery, Arlington NE 1939

Acer saccharinum 'Born's Gracious' ('Born's Graciosa', 'Borus Graciosa')

ht: 30 ft. - about half species size

ha: vigorous, upright, often graceful and elegant and name implies

ls: very deeply lobed nearly to the base, lobes 1-2cm wide (narrower), new growth threadlike and twisted

ll: 10-16cm

ch: more cold hardy in Europe

ns: the Latin portion is not valid having no known publication before 1959.

eval: it is prettier than 'Beebe' in my opinion though both are brittle, short term trees.

in: Georg Born, Rosenheim, Germany 1959

Acer saccharinum 'Bruno'

ns: a listed name before 1983.

Acer saccharinum 'Citreo-variegatum'

lc: new growth light green, lacking red tints, later speckled yellow

or: Europe before 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Crispum'

ha: slower

ls: highly incised but deformed, sharply serrate, blade bullate between larger veins, margins crinkled

or: US before 1894

Acer saccharinum 'Curvatum'

ha: weak according to Krussman

ls: 2 basal lobes much reduced, asymmetrical, midrib often quite bowed. Not a dramatically distinct clone.

lb: truncate

lc: some blades white mottled at the tip

or: Europe before 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Dilaceratum'

ls: blade highly incised and split, sometimes in 2 parts, highly deformed as if shredded

lc: dark green, sometimes having gray to yellow stripes

or: Europe c. 1901

Acer saccharinum 'Dissectum'

ls: deeply 3-lobed or incised, often asymmetrical and reduced in size

ns: var. *dissectum* Pax belongs to 'Wagneri'

Acer saccharinum 'Elegant'

ha: upright, some limbs drooping

ll: smaller than species typical

lm: incised about half deep

ns: may be *A. x freemanii* with *A. rubrum* in it.

or: Spaeth, Berlin

Acer saccharinum 'Golden' ('Luteum')

bk: orange-yellow, showy

afc: yellow shades

in: Jewell Nursery, Lake City, MN 1947

id: Jacodson believes that the orange-twigged 'Luteum' of Cole Nur. c. 1953 is the same plant.

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. *N. Amer. Land Trees*. Tenspeed Press. p. 53

Acer saccharinum 'Hance's Variegated'

lc: striped and mottled creamy-white

in: Hance & Sons, Red Bank, NJ c. 1898

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 54

Acer saccharinum 'Heterophyllum'

ha: conical, upright

ls: 5-lobed, asymmetrical, highly incised, tertiary lobes large and well-developed. Krussman states that

ls: 2nd year growth is more like 'Palmatum' so it is truly heterophyllous

in: Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester NY USA c. 1881

Acer saccharinum 'Lacteam'

lc: white suffused, veins green, marginal teeth often all white

or: Europe before 1893

Acer saccharinum f. *laciniatum* (Carr.) Rehd. ('Lacinatum')

ls: blades incised to various degrees not being a specific clone

ns: a cultivar group is not recommended here since cutleaf variants (probably a simple gene or two)

ns: occur in the wild. It is a good botanical taxon.

eval: named clones are best. These include 'Beebe', 'Wieri', and 'Skinner'

Acer saccharinum *laciniata* foliis aurea

ns, id: a listed name as *A. dasycarpum laciniata* foliis aurea from the

ns, id: 1876 International Exhibition list published by the US Navy in 1884.

ns, id: We do not have a cut-leaved golden-yellow clone today.

Acer saccharinum 'Lee's Red'

ls: more incised blades

afc: rich red

ns: probably a hybrid to *A. rubrum*, thus an *A. x freemannii*

Acer saccharinum 'Lochstead'

ht: 79 feet tall x 40 ft. wide (original tree)

ha: drooping tips

ls: deeply incised, blade much smaller, apices threadlike

ch: 2b

or: Norman Stewart, Blacksville, New Brunswick found in 1990

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. op. 52

Acer saccharinum 'Longifolium'

ls: usually 3-lobed, lobed elongated

or: Europe c. 1892

Acer saccharinum 'Lutescens'

lc: new growth tinged orange, later yellow. Needs some sun for color.

afc: yellow

or: Europe c. 1881

Acer saccharinum 'Macrophyllum'

ll: larger than species typical

or: Moscow c. 1864

Acer saccharinum 'Majesty'

ha: superior, "majestic" branching, useful as a shade tree

or, in: Arborvillage Nursery, MS USA 1993 from a superior local tree

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 54

Acer saccharinum 'Mareltoi'

ha: slower than species typical

lm: deeply incised and "lacy"

frq: "apparently seedless"

ch: "very"

pat: US# 6594 to H.H. Haver in 1989

Acer saccharinum 'Monstrosum'

ha: semi-dwarf

st: twigs sometimes flattened, very short internodes

or: Europe c. 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Nanum'

ha: slow, globose, dwarf

Acer saccharinum 'Northline'

ht: 60-80 ft. tall x 40-45 ft. wide

ha: stronger branches, angles wider, slower than species giving a stronger wood

ch: 3 - more hardy in Canadian trials

or: Morden Exper. Station Canada as seedling c. 1970

Acer saccharinum 'Palmatum' (f. *pavia* Kirchner)

ls: terminal and first lobes much enlarged, basal lobes reduced, lobing

ls: somewhat deeper but it not incised

ll: larger than species typical

or: Moscow c. 1864

Acer saccharinum 'Pendulum'

ha: highly pendulous, more so than 'Wieri'

ls: blades incised but off different shape per Krussman, being more 3-lobed

in: Van Volxem Nurseries

or: UK before 1875

Acer saccharinum 'Pipal'

ld: leaves out earlier and retains foliage longer into fall

frq: seedless

ns, in: Cole Nursery, OH USA 1957, named for Frank Pipal, City Forester of Omaha NE

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 54

Acer saccharinum 'Pseudoternatum'

ls: mostly 3-lobed, cut nearly to the middle, secondary and tertiary lobes very wide. The illustration

ls: in Krussman remind me something of *Rhus aromatica*.

or: Europe before 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Pulverulentum'

lc: finely dotted white, new growth tinged pink

or: Europe before 1883

Acer saccharinum 'Pyramidale' ('Columnare', 'Fastigiatum')

ha: narrowly, broadly columnar to more narrowly pyramidal overall, central leader is

ha: usually distinct and strong

ls: 5-lobed, blades more deeply cut

in: Spaeth, Germany c. 1885

lsp: it still exists in the maple garden at Highland Park in Rochester NY. It cannot

lsp: be distinguished from the species' form at an age of 8-10 decades.

Acer saccharinum 'Rubellum'

lc: new growth more red, this color persisting longer into summer. More white below

afc: rich red

ns: this clone is not sold today but it sounds like a good candidate for a hybrid to *A. rubrum*!

or: Europe c. 1901

Acer saccharinum 'Sanguineum'

lc: new growth rich blood red, later very dark green

or: Europe before 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Schwerinii'

ls: lobes much elongated and threadlike, asymmetrical
lm: coarsely dentate
or: Schwerin Nursery c. 1900

Acer saccharinum 'Serpentium'
st: twigs distinctly bent and bowed
or: Europe c. 1893

Acer saccharinum 'Sheridan'
ha: vigorous, broadly ovate
in: Sheridan Nursery, ON, Canada c. 1980
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 54

Acer saccharinum 'Silver Cloud'
ht: upright, oval, more compact, narrower branching angles may give strength
ch: 3 - more cold hardy in Canada and northern US
or: Canada

Acer saccharinum 'Silver Queen'
ha: upright, oval and neater with age
lc: more distinctly silver below, giving a nice look in the wind
afc: yellow, often showy
frq: mostly seedless but some fruit will be produced

Acer saccharinum 'Skinner' ('Skinneri')
ha: pyramidal, secondary limbs more horizontal
lm: highly incised
lc: bright green, a very good shade
or: J.H. Skinner, Nursery KS USA as seedling

Acer saccharinum 'Trilobatum'
ls: more consistently 3-lobed
or: Europe before 1901

Acer saccharinum 'Tripartitum' ('Trefoil')
tw: often with large, white lenticels
ls: more 3-lobed, more deeply incised, terminal lobe enlarge, lateral lobes may overlap
ll: larger than species typical

Acer saccharinum 'Turneri'
st: twigs reddish
lc: bright green with red midrib
ls: blades highly incised, fern-like
or, in: Elm City Nursery, New Haven, CT c. 1903, named for their Manager H.E. Turner
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 55

Acer saccharinum 'Wagneri' (var. dissectum Pax, f. heterophyllum argenteomarginatum)
ha: slower, semi-dwarf
ls: deeply incised, much reduced in size
lc: thinly margined white
ns: Bean thinks this name is an error for Wager as Sir Charles Wager first
ns: introduced the species to Europe.
or: Belgium c. 1868

Acer saccharinum 'Wieri' ('Lacinatum Wieri')
ha: lower limbs drooping, graceful if given space.
lm: incised incised, long much longer and narrow, apices often thread-like
or: Wier found in 1873
in: Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester NY USA in late 1880's
eval: the most widely planted of the old cultivars in the US. Ellwanger & Barry
eval: of Rochester NY sold it and so one sees it in old parks and cemeteries in Northeast.

eval: Your editor (L. Hatch) found many nice trees in the Rochester and Syracuse
 eval: in the 80's. One finds young trees in Syracuse today in older neighborhoods
 eval: that appear to be recent weedy seedlings and not deliberately planted.
 eval A plant not damaged too much by winter and left
 eval: to droop and expand in a large lawn is a remarkable thing.

Acer saccharinum 'Willis Cutleaf'

ls: blades deeply incised as if shredded, very narrow lobes

in: Willis Nursery, Ottawa, KS USA 1937

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 55

ACER SACCHARUM

One must understand something of the various subspecies of the sugar maple to appreciate the cultivars and their differences. Here is a good place to start.

CHARACTER/TAXON	subsp. saccharum	subsp. nigrum (Acer nigrum)	subsp. floridanum (Acer barbatum)	subsp. leucoderme (Acer barbatum)	subsp. ozarkense
Habit and size	pyramidal tree to 100 ft. or more, usually single trunked	as subsp. saccharum	smaller tree than subsp. saccharum and subsp. nigrum, often 25-50 ft. in gardens	smallest of the subspecies, rarely over 25 ft. tall, sometimes multi-trunked, slower than even subsp. nigrum in nurseries	dense, compact
Bark	medium brown, moderately furrowed	darker brown than other subspecies, more highly furrowed or grooved than subsp. saccharum. It called "black maple" due to this darker bark and leaves.	lighter brown to whitish compared to other subspecies, smoother and less furrowed than subsp. saccharum.	distinctly light grey to chalky white	--

<p>Leaf size</p>	<p>4.0-7.0 inches long</p>	<p>3.0-6.0 inches longer, slighter smaller than subsp. saccharum</p>	<p>2.5-3.5 inches long, occasional larger to 4.5 inches in cultivars or strong nursery plants, much smaller than subsp. saccharum and nigrum</p>	<p>2.0-3.5 inches long, slightly smaller on average than subsp. nigrum</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>Stipules</p>	<p>rarely bearing stipules</p>	<p>stipules common but not always noticeable</p>	<p>(unreported)</p>	<p>(unreported)</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>Leaf vestiture/color below</p>	<p>mostly glabrous below except in the vein axils, generally a lighter green than above</p>	<p>more distinctly pubescent below than subsp. saccharum</p>	<p>distinctly more glaucous to pale below than subsp. saccharum, silvery-green in some plant. More pubescent than subsp. saccharum in some plants but this varies widely. Th flower is often somewhat "bearded".</p>	<p>variably pubescent and whitish below. Less bicolored than most subsp. nigrum, being less glaucous and more pubescent.</p>	<p>glaucous below</p>
<p>Leaf color above</p>	<p>medium to dark green, often quite glossy, even more lustrous in the best cultivars</p>	<p>darker green and less glossy than subsp. saccharum, quite a duller blade overall</p>	<p>rarely glossy as subsp. saccharum</p>	<p>medium green above, rarely dark</p>	<p>--</p>

<p>Leaf lobes and margins</p>	<p>generally 5-lobed, sometimes deeply so, secondary lobes often acute to acuminate</p>	<p>3-5 lobed, more 3-lobed or with smaller basal lobes than subsp. saccharum, more shallowly lobed than subsp. saccharum, apices more rounded, rarely acuminate. Lateral lobes often droop or hang more than subsp. saccharum which tends to have a flatter blade.</p>	<p>less highly lobed than subsp. saccharum, margins often entire and undulate</p>	<p>3-5 lobed, blades often triangular with 2 secondary lobes per primary lobe.</p>	<p>lobes sharp, horn-like, 5 lobes most common</p>
<p>Twig or branchlet color</p>	<p>green to brown, rarely orange as subsp. nigrum</p>	<p>more orange tinged than subsp. saccharum</p>	<p>green to brown</p>	<p>reddish-brown</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>Fall color</p>	<p>bright orange to yellow to red shades, often showy</p>	<p>rarely as bright as subsp. saccharum grown in the same location, it tends to have more yellowish or gold shades and less red pigments.</p>	<p>less bright shades than subsp. saccharum and usually later when grown side by side.</p>	<p>bright orange to red shades where native</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>Schizocarp (samaras)</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>samaras angled 60-70 degrees</p>	<p>samaras angled 50-60 degrees</p>	<p>--</p>

Cultural tolerance	more cold hardy	more tolerant of alkaline soils in some selections, also more drought tolerant in some trials	more drought and heat tolerant due to its origins		--
Geographic range	northern and central US states, generally north of Virginia in the east	northern and eastern US states,	southern US states, generally Virginia to Florida in the east but also west to Texas and Oklahoma.	southern US only, particularly Georgia and Alabama, also known in NC, FL, LA, OK, and TX.	Ozarks, mainly MO and AK USA

CULTIVARS ARE ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER REGARDLESS OF SUBSPECIES AFFINITY

Acer 'Kaliopi' (A. saccharum x ?)(9/6)

lc: sectored and mottled cream to white, chimera 10-50% of surface, a very pretty sugar-like maple

or: Peter Podaras, Cornell University, said to be an interspecific hybrid

Acer saccharum ADIRONDAK® 'Adirzam'

ht: 75-90 ft. tall x 25-30 ft. wide

ha: compact, branches more erect, foliage densely layered

lc: dark green

afx: gold to orange shades, up to 2 weeks later than some other cultivars

lu: said to be more drought tolerant

in: Lake County Nursery OH USA 1991

Acer saccharum 'Alton Ogden'

ha: "lyre-shaped"

or: Ed Scanlon named for A. Ogden of Flint MI c. 1951

so: not in US trade 2003.

Acer saccharum APPOLLO™ 'Barrett Cole'

ht: 25 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: densely columnar, symmetrical

lc: dark green

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum 'Arrowhead'

ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal, that is like a green arrow shape, compact, central leader strong in production

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades

in: Schichtel Nursery, Orchard Park, NY USA 1979

Acer saccharum 'Aureum'

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1995.

Acer saccharum AUTUMN FAITH™ 'Heartland' (11/6)

ht: 35 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: ovoid to vase-shaped, denser, slower than most clones

lc: bronze new growth becomes dark green

Acer saccharum 'Autumn Splendor' (8/00)

lv: fewer hairs in axils of veins below

bud: winter buds 4.0-5.5mm long with pubescent scales

afc: bright yellow-orange to red (RHS 22A, 42B)

st: winter twigs grayish orange (RHS 175C, 175A)

lu: more drought tolerant than older cvs. and resistant to leaf tatter

or: John C. Pair Horticultural Res. Center from superior mature tree in their collection in 1992

in: US trade 1993

reg: IRA 1999.

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2000. International registration of cultivar names for unassigned woody genera

li: 1999. HortScience 35(4): 548.

Acer saccharum 'Bakharl' (1/6)

ha: upright-spreading, full crown, subglobose to ovoid in time, dense

afc: purplish-red, dark red, orange, and yellow shades, ending up more in the dark red range

or, pat: Robert Baker, W. Suffield, CT USA, selected in 1993 from local superior tree, USPPAF 12/29/05

Acer saccharum 'Bakrise' (1/6)

ha: upright-spreading to ovoid

afc: bright red shades, very showy

or, pat: Robert Baker, W. Suffield, CT USA, selected in 1993 from local superior tree, USPPAF 12/29/05

Acer saccharum BELL TOWER™ 'Reba' (11/6)

ha: narrowly pyramidal

in: J.F. Schmidt

Acer saccharum 'Bonfire'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, wider pyramidal than species typical, sometimes seen is more ovoid

ir: leafhopper resistant blades

lc: glossy dark green

afc: often rich carmine to red shades. In some areas the color is weak red to yellow.

or: Princeton Nurseries, NJ USA 1977

pat: US# 3817 in 1975

Acer saccharum 'Brocade'

ls: leaflets divided 60-75% to base, often giving 3 secondary narrow lobes per primary lobe. It is more sharply

ls: lobed and in our opinion showier compared to 'Sweet Shadow'

or: found near Croton Falls NY USA 1974 in wild

in, reg: J.D. Vertrees OR USA to US trade in 1980's

Acer saccharum 'Caddo'

afc: yellow to red shades, not always very showy

or: selected seed strain from dry canyons in Caddo and Canadian Counties OK USA

ch, lu: more cold hardy and drought tolerant. It tolerates calcareous soils much better

Acer saccharum 'Cary'

ha: narrowly bell-shaped, branches at 45 degree angles, smaller, more compact, denser than most other columnars

ll: often half species size. Jacobson (1996) notes that a tree in the Seattle arboretum has normal-sized blades.

or: John Ploetz 1960 found at Cannoo Hills, NY USA.

ns: named for Mary Flagler Cary now known for the nearby Cary Arboretum

in: Brooklyn Bot. Gard. 1974

pat: US# 2581 in 1965

Acer saccharum 'Coleman'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

ha: broadly columnar at first, later much wider

or: R.M. Nordine, Morton Arboretum IL USA found 1950 Lyn Avenue, Lake City MN USA

Acer saccharum COMMEMORATION™

ha: vigorous, dense, well-branched

lc: dark green

lt: blades more thick and textured, resistant to leaf tatter

afc: yellow to orange-red shades, 10-14 days before most other clones

pat: US# 5079 in 1983

or: Bill Wandell, Urbana IL USA selection

in: Moller Nursery, Gresham OR USA c. 1981

Acer saccharum CRESCENDO™ 'Morton'

ht: 25-30 ft. tall

ha: broadly ovoid, resembling GREEN MOUNTAIN

lc: dark green

lt: thicker, durable blades

afcL: orange to red shades

or: Morton Arboretum IL USA 1960's, probably from an Illinois seed source

lu: more heat and drought tolerant than many older clones

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum 'Davey'

ht: 50 ft. tall

ha: vigorous, dense, broadly ovoid

lc: dark green

af: yellow to orange shades

in: Davey Nursery, Wooster OH USA c. 1990

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press. Berkeley. p. 56

Acer saccharum 'Eagle Claw' (4/5)

ha: "semi-compact", leaves distinctly drooping

lt: leaves claw-like, drooping

lc: very dark green

or: Theodore Klein, KY USA found in front yard on Floydsburg Rd, Crestwood, KY

web: [Yew Dell Gardens](#) (online website 2005)

Acer saccharum 'Endowment Columnar' ('Lanco Columnar', 'HRI 1')

ht: 50 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: broadly columnar

lt: scorch resistant

afc: orange to red shades

ch: bark crack resistant in cold weather

in: Siebenthaler Nursery, Dayton OH USA 1980

Acer saccharum FAIRVIEW™

ha: stronger branching, broadly ovoid

bk: lighter colored than subsp. saccharum

lc: rich "emerald green"

afc: orange shades

in: A. McGill & Son Nur., Fairview OR USA 1975

Acer saccharum FALL FIESTA

ht: 50-70 ft. tall x 50 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, upright to subglobose

lc: glossy green

lt: very thick, durable blades, tatter resistant

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades

or: seedling of Oregon source

in: Bailey Nusery MN USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum 'Fiddler's Creek' (8/5)

lc: highly incised with elongated, sharp lobes

Acer saccharum 'Firehouse' (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name for a USDA 4 clone from www.greenleafnursery.com

Acer saccharum 'Flax Hill Majesty' ('Majesty')

ha: vigorous, more highly branched, straight leader, symmetrical, neatly ovoid overall

lt: thicker - very durable

lc: darker green

afc: red to orange shades, often coloring early

ch: original tree survived to -38 def. F.

pat: US# 5273 in 1984

in: Flax Hill Nusery, Cambridge NY USA 1983

Acer saccharum 'Flower'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide

ha: narrower when young, eventually narrowly pyramidal

or: H.C. Flower, Manchester VT USA 1958 from narrow tree on his land

Acer saccharum 'Globosum'

ht: 25 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide, one plant to 38 ft. is known

ha: globose to broadly ovoid when top-grafted

afc: yellow to red shades

lu: too large for underwire plantings on streets. A. platanoides 'Globosum' is smaller and much more common.

or: W.K. LaBar, LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery, PA USA found in NC USA mountains

in: Kingsville Nur., MD USA c. 1942

Acer saccharum 'Goldspire'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

ha: densely columnar to narrowly ovoid, sometimes pleasant irregular

or: 'Newton Sentry' x 'Temple's Upright'

afc: gold to yellow shades, hence a spire of gold leaves

lu: leafscorch resistant

in: Princeton Nur., NJ USA 1973

pat: US# 2917 in 1969

Acer saccharum subsp. nigrum 'Greencolumn'

ht: 70 ft. tall x 25-30 ft. wide

ha: broadly columnar

bk: distinctly furrowed and plated as mature trees. An alligator-type pattern often develops

afc: yellow to orange shades

lu: proven more drought and heat tolerant subspecies typical

or: William Heard found in Boone Co. IA USA 1959 for it's unique habit and bark character

in: Schmidt Nur., Boring OR 1977 to trade

pat: US# 3722 in 1975

Acer saccharum GREEN MOUNTAIN® 'PNI 0285'

ha: broadly ovoid to narrowly pyramidal, uniform, vigorous

lc: dark green above, paler and pubescent below

lt: thicker, waxier more durable blades, resisting defoliation

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades

or: subsp. nigrum x subsp. saccharum

in: Princeton Nur. NJ USA 1964

Acer grandidentatum HIGHLAND PARK® 'Hipazam' (11/6)

ht: 45 ft. tal x 25 ft. wide

ha: dense, pyramidal, vigorous

lc: glossy dark, blackish-green

afc: orange to red, showy

Acer saccharum 'John Pair' (8/00)
afc: red to grayish-red (RHS 46B, 179B) and persisting longer
st: winter twigs grayish orange (RHS 165B, 164A, 175AA)
bud: winter buds 4.0-5.5mm long and scarcely pubescent (unlike 'Autumn Splendor')
or: John Pair Hort. Res. Center in 1992 from superior mature tree in their collection
reg: IRA 1999
in: US trade 1993
li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2000. International registration of cultivar names for unassigned woody genera
li: 1999. HortScience 35(4): 548.

Acer saccharum JOHNNYCAKE™ 'Jocazam'
ha: vigorous, pyramidal
ll: 10-12 in. wide - much larger, giving a bold effect
afc: orange to red shades, often quite showy
in: Lake County Nursery, Perry OH USA 1994

Acer saccharum 'Legacy'
ha: vigorous, ovoid, more dense, highly branched
lt: thicker blades, more tatter and damage resistant
ch, lu: proven to be both more cold hardy and heat tolerant than older clones
afc: yellow, orange, and pink shades, frequently showy
or: Bill Wandel, Urbana IL USA before 1981
in: Miller Nursery, Gresham OR USA 1981
pat: US# 4979 in 1983

Acer saccharum 'Louisa Lad'
ha: narrower, taller than wide
ht: 12m
afc: intense" fall colors in Netherlands, even in maritime climate per van Gelderen.
or: J.J.W.M. van de Oever of Netherlands 1984
in: originator 1984
li: Gelderen, C.J. van and D.M. van Gelderen. 1999. Maples for gardens. Timber Press. Portland.

Acer saccharum 'McKay's Pyramid'
lsp: listed for www.dawesarb.org obtained from Longnecker Hort. Gard., from McKay Nursery(?)

Acer saccharum 'Millane's Dwarf'
ht: 8 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide (15 years)
ha: dwarf, ovoid, very dense, very slow at 2-3 inches growth a year
or: Theodore Klein KY USA c. 1980
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum subsp. nigrum 'Morgan'
afc: orange-red, very showy
or: Morton Arboretum IL USA.
ns: apparently not the same as 'Morton' which is sold as CRESENDO (see below)
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Acer saccharum MOUNTAIN PARK™
ha: uniform branching, pyramidal
afc: orange to red shades, often showy
in: Moller Nur., Gresham OR USA c. 1991
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Ten Speed Press. p. 58

Acer saccharum 'Monumental' = 'Temple's Upright'?
ha: pyramidal, compact
lc: second flush of spring or summer growth is red tinged
ns: it is said to different from 'Monumentale' which has associations with Rochester NY in both it's
ns: true forms, these being 'Newton Sentry' and 'Temple's Upright'. I am personally skeptical of there
ns: being a third erect clone. There is no evidence in 2005 of this clone in any of the Rochester

ns: collections. I'm inclined to think this is just a typo by Ellwanger and Barry (in 1893) from
ns: Temple's use of 'Monumtale' around that time. 'Temple's Upright' was planted at Highland Park in
ns: 1909 and fully matches the nature of this plant.
ns: Jacobson (1996) holds this one as distinct.
or: Ellwanger & Barry Nur., Rochester NY USA 1893

Acer saccharum 'Monumental' or 'Monumentale' = both 'Newton Sentry' and 'Temple's Upright'

Acer saccharum 'Natchez' (4/5)

ha: broadly columnar

or: Theodore Klein, KY USA from witches broom

web: [Yew Dell Gardens](#) (online website 2005)

Acer saccharum subsp. nigrum 'Newton Sentry' ('Erectum', 'Columnare' in part, 'Monumentale' in part, 'Sentry' in part)

ht: plants 50-60 feet tall x 3-4 ft. wide are known

ha: highly fastigiate, often reduced to numerous stunted limbs around a central trunk. It is bizarre more than beautiful.

ns: 'Monumentale' is also a name used for 'Temple's Upright'. It was called 'Columnare' but that has been rejected by

ns: most taxonomists as a nomen confusum.

or: found at Claflin Grammar School, Newton MA USA c. 1871

Acer saccharum 'October Sunrise' (11/6)

ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

afc: orange to red, very showy

ch: USDA 3

Acer saccharum 'Pocahontas' (4/5)

ha: narrowly columnar

or: Theodore Klein, KY USA from witches broom

web: [Yew Dell Gardens](#) (online website 2005)

Acer saccharum var. quinquelobatum Murray

ls, lm: 5-lobed, lobules round (not sharp as subsp. ozarkense)

geo: AK, MO, and OK USA

Acer saccharum 'Shawnee'

ha: densely subglobose to ovoid

or: Theodore Klein KY USA c. 1980 from witches broom

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

web: [Yew Dell Gardens](#) (online website 2005)

Acer grandidentatum ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLOW™ 'Schmidt'

afc: rich red shades, often very showy

in: Schmidt Nursery, Boring OR USA c. 1990

Acer saccharum subsp. nigrum 'Slavin's Upright'

ha: broadly columnar, branches very distinctly erect

or: Highland Park Arboretum, Rochester NY USA 1903 as seedling of tree near Salamanca NY USA 1903

in: Bernard Slavin 1950, Rochester Parks, NY USA

id, so: it may be lost except for collections. There was no plant to match this in Rochester gardens in 2005

id, so: that is not labeled as 'Temple's Upright'.

Acer saccharum 'Sandborn'

ht: 30 ft. tall x 7 ft. wide

ha: narrowly columnar

or: found before 1958 on land of Mrs. E.R. Sandborn, Concord NH USA

Acer saccharum 'Seneca Chief'

ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: more densely branched

afc: yellow to orange shades

in: Schichtel Nur., Orchard Park NY USA c. 1979

Acer saccharum 'Senecaense' (subsp. *saccharum* x subsp. *leucoderme*)(A. x *senecaense* Slavin)

ha: semi-dwarf, much more compact

li: smaller than subsp. *saccharum*

ns: it is a name used for one of nine original seedlings of the same traits. As the subspecies are no longer

ns: considered separate species the interspecific hybrid name is not being used.

or: Bernard Slavin, Rochester Parks, Rochester NY USA 1919 as intraspecific hybrid of the two subspecies

Acer saccharum 'Shawn's Pillar' (6/7)

lsp, ns: a listed name from www.geefarms.com, one located at Cox Arboretum OH USA

Acer saccharum 'Shawnee'

ha: densely subglobose to ovoid, of witches broom origin

or: Theodore Klein KY USA c. 1980

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. *Man. Land. Plts.* Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum 'Skybound'

ha: narrowly upright, later more oval

afc: yellow to orange shades, often showy

in: Synnestvedt Nur., Round Lake IL USA c. 1988

Acer saccharum STEEPLE™ 'Artis'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: narrowly ovoid, symmetrical

lc: dark green

afc: yellow to orange shades

lu: heat and drought tolerant

or: Mike Dirr GA USA from superior tree in Athens

in: Athena Trees GA USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. *Man. Land. Plts.* Stipes Press. p. 54-56.

Acer saccharum 'Sugar Cone' (8/5)

ha: densely and narrowly conical, reminding some of a piled high ice cream cone. It is denser than any other clone I know.

in: US trade c. 2003

Acer saccharum 'Summer Proof'

ha: vigorous, spreading to pyramidal

lt: thick blades resist windburn and sunburn

Acer saccharum 'Sweet Shadow' ('*Laciniatum*' invalid, 'Sweet Shadow Cutleaf')

lt: blades highly cut, lobe apices acute to acuminate but not as long and sharply pointed as 'Brocade'

afc: often showy

in: Powell Valley Nur., Gresham OR USA 1961

pat: US# 2139 in 1862

Acer saccharum 'Taylor's Spire' (6/7)

so, ns: a listed name from www.femrite.com (online plantlist 2007)

Acer saccharum 'Temple's Upright' ('*Monumentale*' in part, '*Columnare*' in part, 'Sentry' in part)

ht: 50-60 ft. tall x 15-25 ft. wide - much wider than 'Newton Sentry'

ha: broadly columnar, mostly lacking the short, stubby limbs of 'Newton Sentry'

lm: less undulate than 'Newton Sentry'

lc: yellowish-green to medium green, not quite as dark as 'Newton Sentry'

or: F.L. Temple, Shady Hill Nursery, Cambridge MA USA 1887

ns: Bernard Harkness of Rochester NY in 1954 was concerned about all the different maples

ns: circulating as '*Monumentale*' and '*Columnare*'. This wider one he named 'Temple's Upright'

lsp: study the old 1909 trees outside the Conservatory at Highland Park in Rochester NY and you will find

lsp: still dense, tufted-ovoid trees that are nothing as narrow or short-branched as 'Newton Sentry'

Acer saccharum UNITY™ 'Jefcan' (9/3)

ht: 30-40 ft.

ha: upright to globose, resistant to frost cracking

afc: orange-red to yellow

lc: dark green

pet: longer than many other clones

ch: USDA 3 - hardier than some

or: Dr. Wilbert Ronand and Rich Durand as selected third generation seedling

eval: this is the first cultivar selected in Canada for cold prairie conditions

in: Jeffriesnurseries.com in 2002

Acer saccharum 'Wright Brothers' ('Moraine')

ha: more vigorous, up to twice growth rate of common seedlings, broadly conical, uniform from vegetative propagation

afc: gold, orange, and red shades, often attractively mottled and blended

in, or: Siebenthaler Nur., Dayton OH USA 1980

ns: the Wright Brothers were from Dayton OH where the clone originated.

pat: US# 4534 in 1980

ACER SHIRASAWANUM

It is very likely than some old and new clones of "Japanese maple" may prove to be interspecific hybrids among *A. palmatum*, *A. shirasawanum*, and *A. japonicum*. Some have been deliberately crossed of this species are noted here.

Acer 'Johin' (*A. shirasawanum* x *A. palmatum*)

ht: 6 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ls: fullmoon maple type but of a different color

lc: purplish-red, said to be a "red fullmoon maple", veins greenish

so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Acer shirasawanum 'Aureum' (*A. japonicum* 'Aureum')

ht: 7-8m (140 year old tree at vanGelderens Garden, Netherlands). Jacobson cites a 29 foot tree in Tacoma WA USA.

ha: broadly vase-shaped to subglobose-spreading, foliage often in horizontal tiers or tufts, growth 6-12cm a year, often wider than tall

st: bluish-green twigs

lc: reddish new growth, quickly golden-yellow to more greenish-yellow in shade, very sun tolerant in some areas, later more green by late summer

ls: 11 lobed (9-13), obovate in overall outline, cut only about 25-35% deep

pet: often pinkish to red, contrasting well

ll, lw: 5-11cm long and wider, often larger on mature trees

afc: orange to yellow shades, red to purple shades possible but rarer

fr: bright red, often showy and contrasting with foliage

or: Japan

ns, id: the cultivar was long grown as *Acer japonicum* and transferred to this species in 1981.

in: Siebold to Holland 1860-1865 from Japan, Veitch to UK c. 1881, Ellwanger & Barry from Veitch to US in late 1880's

Acer shirasawanum 'Autumn Moon'

lc: orange with yellow and yellowish-green tones suffused together, tips often orange or redder, best color with some sun. Based

lc: on the JCRA plant above I would describe it as having a bright chartreuse base color, tinged reddish-orange toward the margins

lc: at 25-50% of the blade, some portions very boldly and crudely mottled reddish-orange, but most portions with a very subtle

lc: and transitioned fade from red to fluorescent light lime. This one of the more appealing and happy blends of a red and gold leaf

lc: to be seen in this genus. In this genus that is intended to be a strong compliment.

ls, lm: similar to 'Aureum' for lobing and incision depth

afc: orange to red shades, often showy if given enough sun

or: Vertrees, Maplewood Nursery from superior colorful seedling of 'Aureum' in 1978

Acer shirasawanum 'Diana'

ht: 5-6m

ha: small multi-trunked tree to shrub

lc: bright green, sometimes mottled and suffused white on green, chimera as small as 5-10% surface. MAPLES FOR GARDENS

lc: does not mention the white markings at all - so does it revert?

ls, lm: 9-13 lobed,

ll, lw: 10-15cm wide and long

afc: yellow

or: von Gimborn Arb.

in: Esveld 1995

Acer shirasawanum 'Ezo-no-o-momiji'

ht: 6-8m

ha: small tree to large shrub, multi-trunked, described by Vertrees as with thicker and stubbier branchlets, tiered to scaffolding form with age

ls, lm: 9-11 lobed, cut about 25% deep

lc: light green becoming dark green, especially on internal, shaded foliage, more textured than 'Aureum'

afc: gold to red shades, mostly yellow tones

prop: difficult to graft, hence a rarish entity

ll, lw: very variable dimensions, often 6-10cm wide, largest on old mature trees

Acer shirasawanum 'Gloria'

ht: 6-8m

ha: upright tree

lc: bright red becoming bronze-green to brownish-red, somewhat glossy

afc: bright red, showy

ll, lw: 8-12cm wide and long

lm, ls: (7) 9-11 lobed, very high cut at 70-80% or more, margins coarsely dentate (a distinct feature in clones to date)

fr: purple tinged

or: Esveld 1995 as chance seedling. It may be a cross of 'Palmatifolium' with a nearby *A. palmatum* 'Bloodgood' (!!!). MAPLES FOR

or: GARDENS notes that the flowers and fruit much favor assignment to just this species.

Acer shirasawanum 'Helena'

id, lw, ll: smaller-leaved clone very much as 'Microphyllum'. Any distinctions are not yet reported.

Acer shirasawanum 'Junihitoe'

ht, ha: 3m (30 years) per Vertrees, semi-dwarf overall, usually dense in whole or part

ls, lm: orbicular outline, cut 25-30% deep, 11 lobes, margins notably serrate

ll, lw: 4-7cm wide and long, much smaller than species

fr: samara orangish, showy

in: Henry Hohman, MD USA to US trade

id: petioles stiff and horizontal - more thin and variably-angled in 'Microphyllum' per Vertrees. The two plants are VERY close overall.

id: MAPLE FOR GARDENS says this name is used by different authors for different plants, some of them clearly the

id: true 'Microphyllum'. As the two are confused and mixed, they say "its current expression seems to us to be identical

id: with 'Microphyllum.'" That said, contamination of a valid name with imposters does not remove the validity of either name. The

id: correct step is to trial and select a good clone or two, document them with DNA, and run with the new, pure names

id: unless the original clones can be reintroduced with a distinct DNA profile from all the imposters.

Acer shirasawanum 'Kakuregasu'

lc: very similar to 'Aureum' but the van Geldens say it "might be somewhat lighter yellow"

Acer shirasawanum 'Microphyllum' (f. *microphyllum*)

ha: 4-6m - shorter by some reports. MAPLE FOR GARDENS says 8-10m which is very large.

ha: smaller, slower tree than typical

ls, lm: orbicular outline, 9-11 lobes, margins serrate

lc: dark green

id: see under 'Junihitoe'

ll, lw: 6-8cm wide and long, much smaller blades, some leaves as large as 10cm

pet: red

afc: red to yellow shades, typically more yellow

or: Siesmayer, Germany 1888

Acer shirasawanum 'Minori-no-tsuki' ('Munn 001?')(10/5)

lc: new growth bright red, becoming yellow, and finally more green, new growth and old contrasting very sharply, scorch

lc: resistant in originator's nursery.

or: Carl Munn, Munn's Nursery, Brooks, OR USA before 2004 as seedling of 'Aureum'

pat: if this is 'Munn 001' (as it appears to be) a US Patent was applied for on 1/19/2006.

in: not yet introduced as of Tebbitt (2005).

ns: name means "harvest moon", continuing the moon theme from 'Aureum' (Fullmoon Maple)

li: Maple Soc. Newsletter 13(3): 2

li: Tebbitt, M.A. 2005. Int. reg. of cultivar names for unassigned gen. HortScience 40(6): 1596

Acer shirasawanum 'Ogurayama' = *A. sieboldianum* 'O.'

Acer shirasawanum 'Palmatifolium'

ha: 8m

ha: upright to subglobose

st, bk: sometimes white marked, dusty white, or striated white, later not marked

ls, lm: 11 lobes, marginal serrates very large and visible, very well cut to 50-70% deep - more so than most other clones

ll, lw: 8-10cm, sometimes larger, a very wide, huge blade in mature trees

lc: bright green, slightly translucent, later medium green, always a rich shade

afc: yellow to red and orange, often with yellow veins and various shades from light orange to dark red

afc: suffused over the blade. It is perhaps the best clone for large leaves and fall color.

Acer shirasawanum 'Sayo shigure'

ha: shrub to small tree

ls, lm: 9 lobed, cut about 50% deep, finely serrate margins

lc: dusky green

ll, lw: 5-7cm long and wide

afc: yellow with orange tints

Acer shirasawanum 'Susanne'

ht: 5-6m

ha: shrub, usually dense, smaller

lc: light yellow at first, later more green, often have paler tips and darker green veins

ns, or: Arboretum Thiensen and H.J. Drath of Germany 1992, named by Esveld for the daughter

ns, or: of the Arboretum's director.

eval: somewhat intermediate between 'Microphyllum' and 'Aureum' for colors and leaf traits.

Acer shirasawanum var. *tenuifolium*

ht: 10m in wild, smaller in gardens

ll, lw: 5-8cm long and wide

ls, lm: 7-9 lobes (fewer), incised nearly to the base or 80-90% - typical variety is 25-35% cut

lc: light green

afc: yellow to orange shades

geo: southern Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku Islands

ns: named by Koidzumi 1911

id: often "wrongly labeled" per MAPLES FOR GARDENS. Their own photo shows leaves cut just 35% so perhaps

id: that is one such imposter(?!?). While 'Palmatifolium' is also deeply cut as the true variety, it has more (11) lobes

id: and blades much larger (commonly 10cm or more).

Acer shirasawanum 'Yasemin'

ht: 10m x 3-4m

lc: lossy brownish-red, less shiny than 'Gloria' but overall similar

ls, lm: 9-11 lobed, finely serrate, blade slightly convex

fr: red, often showy

in, or: Esveld, intro. 1995, named Mirte Yasemin van Gelderen, daughter and granddaughter of the famous *Acer* experts. It may have

in, or: same interspecific origin as 'Gloria' but this is not yet proved. It is from 'Palmatifolium' seed.

ACER SIEBOLDIANUM

Acer sieboldianum 'Albiflorum'

fc: white flowers - species typical is yellow

Acer sieboldianum 'Kasatori Yama'

ht: 15-25 ft. - shorter than species typical

ls: 9-11 lobes, sometimes 13, lobes more widely angled than most cultivars (less overlap)

lc: light green, petioles often red tinged

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades, often very showy

Acer sieboldianum 'Kinugasa Yama'

ht: 15-20 ft.

ha: globose in time, highly branched compared to some other clones

ls: 7-9 lobed

ll: 5-10cm

lc: light to medium green, often silky hairy below as new leaves, more bluish-green than others

pet: often highly tomentose when young

afc: yellow to orange to red shades, often quite showy

ns: the name means "silk umbrella" owing to the shape and the fine hairs

Acer sieboldianum 'Mikasa Nishiki'

lc: whitish or pale green based with darker green reticulations, a subtle variegate

Acer sieboldianum 'Mikasa Yama'

ls: 7-9 lobes, suborbicular outline

lc: light green with yellow margins at first, often pubescent over the entire surface

ll: 4-7cm - slightly smaller than 'Kinugasa Yama'

lm: less coarse teeth than 'Kinugasa Yama'

afc: yellow with some red tints

Acer sieboldianum 'Mi Yama Nishiki'

ht: 25-35 ft. - larger than most cultivars

bk, tw: often reddish-brown, semi-showy

ls: 5-7 lobed

lc: light green, often tomentose below at first

afc: yellow

Acer sieboldianum 'Momiji Gasa'

ls: 9-lobed, rather deeply ncised

lm: strongly serrate

ll: 5-7cm long

lc: very light green, often silvery to white when young due to hairs

afc: yellow to red shades

ns: it may be a hybrid to *A. palmatum* or *A. japonicum* where it is sometimes listed.

Acer sieboldianum 'Ogura Yama'

ht: 20-30 ft.

st: more tomentose than species typical

ls: 5-7 lobed

lc: light green

Acer sieboldianum 'Osiris'

ht: 25-30 ft.

ls: 9-lobed

lc: darker green than species typical, often whitish pubescent below

afc: yellow

or: Von Gimborn Arboretum, Netherlands

Acer sieboldianum 'Sayo Ginu'

ll: smaller than species typical

afc: rich red shades, it's real claim to fame

Acer sieboldianum 'Sode-no-uchi'

ht: 10-15 ft. - shorter than species and perhaps the smallest clone

ha: denser than most clones, subglobose with age

ls: 9-lobed

ll: 2-4cm long - much smaller than other clones

lc: light green, often margined purple shades

afc: yellow with red tints

eval: one of the smaller cultivars, suitable for smaller gardens and bonsai

Acer sieboldianum 'Tortuosum'

ha: branches twisted

ACER TATARICUM

Acer tataricum subsp. *ginnala* or var. *ginnala* = *A. ginnala*

Acer tataricum PATTERN PERFECT(R) 'Patdell' (4/02)

ht: 20 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

ha: globose

st: red, showy

lc: dark green

lt: thicker blades

afc: orange-red, showy

fr: red, persistent, showy

dr: tar leaf spot resistant

in: Carlton Plants Catalog 1999

wholesale source: [Femrite Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002)

Acer tataricum RUGGED CHARM™ 'JFS-KWZ' (11/6)

ns: a listed name from J.F. Schmidt. Unclear if it's a true species or *A. ginnala*

ACER TEGMENTOSUM AND HYBRIDS

I came to know this species when walking through the lovely woods of Rochester, New York's grand Durand-Eastman Park Arboretum in the late 70's. I was pleased to find a good number of young maple seedlings from 6 inches to a few feet of what I thought was our common *Acer pennsylvanicum*. They were a fresh green, richly striped white even as young examples and very strong. Someone I thought they must be a different thing for they were more colorful than what I'd know of the species elsewhere. Walking some more, I came upon a tree downwind from them all that was strong, boldly marked white, and surely some decades old. I found a label. *Acer tegmentosum*. Nature finds a way. Here was an Asian species doing it's best to survive in the cold reaches of snowy, upstate New York and doing so well by all counts. When I came back there in 2005, I found many snakebarks in the woods but not the original tree (it might be in the maze there somewhere) and many green and white-striped trees a full 6-8 inches in trunk diameter. I suspect not all the volunteers are *A. tegmentosum* but I am very certain some will prove to be. *Acer davidii* is also found there and is naturalizing now as well.

Acer tegmentosum 'Joe Witt'

ht: 30 ft.

ha: globose

bk: boldly striped bright white on green, showing more white

bk: than other seedlings

or: Joe Witt, Curator, Washington Park Arboretum WA USA
or: selected as superior tree in the collection. Later named for him.
eval: "still my favorite of the maples after all these years" (Heronseval: wood Nursery catalog 2001, presumably by Dan Hinkley)
in: Heronswood Nursery 2001
so: [Broken Arrow Nursery](#) (online catalog 2003)

Acer 'White Tigress' (A. tegmentosum x ?)

ht: 10m
ha: large shrub to small tree
bk: green with distinct white stripes, suggesting a white and
bk: and green tiger
ll: 12-16cm
ls: 5-lobed
lc: dark green
afc: yellow
or: Mark and Jolly Krautmann, Heritage Seedlings, Salem OR
or: c. 1992
id: experts consider it a hybrid of A. tegmentosum but clearly
id: not a pure selection of the species
eval: a nice tree but I suspect many grow it just for the cute name.

Acer tegmentosum x A. davidii

in, so: www.camforest.com (Camellia Forest Nursery), Chapel Hill, NC USA, offered about 1985 or so.
lsp: two nice plants appear at the foot of the USNA Asian Valley outside the fence and gates on the Anacostia River

ACER TRUNCATUM

Acer truncatum 'Akaji Nishiki'

lc: mottled yellow

Acer truncatum 'Akikaze Nishiki' ('Albovariegatum', 'Albovitatum', 'Shuhu Nishiki', 'Tricolor', 'Variegatum')

ht: 4-6m

ha: slower, more shrubby in some examples, often densely branched, established plants can become strong with time.

lc: coarsely sectored white and to a lesser degree finely mottled, covering 20-60% of surface, quite variable, some

lc: leaves all white or all green, often more chimera on one side of the blade versus the other. The youngest 2-4 leaves

lc: will be mostly rose-red or suffused pink. It will burn in strong summer sun. Reversions are common.

ll: 3-4 inches, overall smaller than species typical, especially in highly mottled and twisted blades

ls: leaves with very asymmetrical chimera often have lop-sided or falcate (sickle-shaped) lobes or some irregular

ls: deformity or twist. Blades are more deeply cut than species typical, generally 5-lobed, 3 or 7 lobes possible

Acer truncatum 'Asahi Nishiki'

ls: more divided or deeply lobed than species typical

lc: dusted white in parts, others covering a entire sector or section of a lobe in white

Acer truncatum 'Baby Dragon' (2/7)

ll, lw: very small blade, about 1/3 the dimensions of FIRE DRAGON

so, in, or: www.metromaples.com (online catalog 2007, with color photos)

Acer truncatum FIRE DRAGON® (10/6)

ls: "lobular orbicular", marginal lobes large and truncate, more rounded in overall outline than species typical,

ls: secondary lobes being more elongated and obvious.

afc: bright "cardinal red" and "currant red" shades with some yellow margins - it is much less yellow than species

afc: typical which is usually yellow or a yellow/red mix. Colors here are RHS red 822/3 with yellow 606/1

lu: said to be more heat and drought tolerant than many species seedlings.

ns: despite the patent clearly identifying the plant as a cultivar in single quotation marks, the www.metromaples.com

ns: site and others denote the clone as a registered trademark.

or, pat: US PPAF 10/12/2006, #17367 on 1/16/2007 to Keith Johansson, Arlington, TX USA, seedling found at his nursery in 1999

so: www.metromaples.com (online catalog 2007, with color photos)

Acer truncatum 'Golden Dragon' (2/7)

ls: smaller than FIRE DRAGON

afc: golden-yellow, showy

so, in, or: www.metromaples.com (online catalog 2007, with color photos)

Acer truncatum var. mayrii

lc: new growth bronze, showy

ls: 5-lobed, very round in outline

bt: Dirr (1998) reports this variety at the Arnold Arboretum emerges earlier in leaf and flower than the typical variety,

bt: being impressive on one May 26th.

Acer truncatum subsp. mono = Acer pictum

Acer truncatum 'Skinny Dragon' (2/7)

ls: narrow lobes, deeply incised, secondary lobes much smaller

ls: and less developed than FIRE DRAGON

so, in, or: www.metromaples.com (online catalog 2007, with color photos)

Acer truncatum 'Yellow Dragon' (2/7)

afc: golden-yellow

so, in, or: www.metromaples.com (online catalog 2007, with color photos)

Acer truncatum x Acer platanoides = see clones NORWEGIAN SUNSET and PACIFIC SUNSET below.

ACER TRUNCATUM X PLATANOIDES HYBRIDS

Acer NORWEGIAN SUNSETTM 'Keithsform' (Acer truncatum x Acer platanoides)

ha: upright oval with uniform limbs

ht: 35 ft.

wd: 25 ft.

ch: to -25 F.

lc: dark glossy green

ac: orange to red shades

rai: more heat tolerant than A. platanoides

or: Schmidt Nur. release in 1989

li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 77.

Acer PACIFIC SUNSETTM 'Warrenred' (Acer truncatum x Acer platanoides)

ha: upright and spreading to globose

ha: finer branching than its relative 'Norwegian Sunset'

lc: dark glossy green

ch: to -25 F.

ac: bright red - earlier and less orange than 'Norwegian Sunset'

or: Schmidt Nur. 1989

li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 77.

so: Toole's Bend Nur. 423-531-7773 (phone or FAX)

so: [Roslyn Nursery](http://RoslynNursery.com) (online catalog 2002)

Acer 'Satisfaction' (3/7)

ht: 25-30 ft. tall x 35 ft.
ha: compact, finer texture than *A. platanoides*
lc: green
afc: purple, red, orange, and green colors
ch: USDA 5, perhaps 4 or 4b
or, in: www.mckaynursery.com (online catalog 2007), their own origination

Acer x zoeschense 'Annae' (*Acer campestre* x *Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *lobelii*)

ht: 18-22m tall and wide
ha: large tree
ls: 5-lobed, lobed 30-50% deep
frq: no fruit - sterile
lc: glossy dark to medium green, margins purplish at first
or: Zoeschen Nurseries, Germany before 1886
eval: a useful tree, pretty, strong, and yet free of messy fruit and the
eval: resultant seedlings. The foliage is very attractive. In Maples for
eval: Gardens, the van Gelderens say it is "waiting for a revival...a
eval: valuable street tree and good for large parks."
li: Schwerin. 1908. Mitt.D.D.G. 17: 216. (as *Acer neglectum annae*)
li: Boom, B.K. 1942. Ned. Dendr. 259.

AESCULUS

A more complete, horto-botanical study is found free on our www.NewPlantPage.com . Wild variants are discussed in depth and there are dozens of photos.

Aesculus x arnoldiana 'Autumn Splendor'

lc: dark green
afc: dark red, very showy
lt: scorch resistant foliage in northern US states
fc: yellowish-green
ns: considered by some to belong to this hybrid ((*glabra* x *flava*) x *pavia*) while others state it is
ns: ordinary *A. flava* without hybrid influence.
li: Bergmann, B.A. and H.M. Pellett. 1989. *Aesculus* 'Autumn Splendor'.
li: Hortscience 24(1): 180-181.

Aesculus californica 'Blue Haze'

ns: a listed name from the UK from Spinners Gardens, Hampshire before 2004.

Aesculus californica 'Canyon Pink' (5/3)

fc: light to blush pink. The species can be light pink in the wild and this is
fc: the best clone to date (2005) for this pigmentation.

Aesculus californica 'Grant's Ruby' (11/02)

fc: apparently dark red (assumed)
lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum received 11/2000 from Arborvillage, Holt MO USA

Aesculus x carnea 'Aurea' provisional name

ns: a listed name from Greer Gardens, OR USA for a variant with golden new growth.

ns: Latin form is surely post-1959 and not valid.

Aesculus x carnea 'Aureo-marginata'

lc: margined yellow, leaves often deformed due to chimeral variability

Aesculus x carnea 'Batouwe'

fc: corolla rich reddish-rose with yellow markings

in: Europe before 2005

Aesculus x carnea 'Big Boy'

ns: a listed name from the [Dawes Arboretum](#) (online collection list 2001)

Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'

infl: larger than hybrid species typical

fc: petals darker red than most seedlings. It gives a nice orange-red or perhaps vermillion look overall.

or: Trianon, Versaille, France in 1858

Aesculus x carnea 'Fort McNair'

ht: 40-50 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

fc: dark pink overall, less yellow than some clones such as 'Rosea' (compare to photo below).

inflor: 6-8 in. tall

lc: darker green, very durable in some areas

afc: said to green rather than the usual ugly brown shades

dr: leaves generally free of disease blemishes

or: found at Ft. McNair Park in Washington DC before 1991

so: [source \(Aesthetic Gardens\)](#)

so: [source \(Forest Farm\)](#)

Aesculus x carnea 'Helloww'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2005.

Aesculus x carnea 'Marginata' ('Foliis Marginatis')

lc: margined darker green with lighter green center and yellow band separately the two green zones.

ns: Yokoi and Hirose in their book on variegated plants describe it as white margined.

Aesculus x carnea 'O'Neill Red'

fd: panicle 10-12 in. long - larger than many

fc: bright red, lacking the more pink tints

lc: glossy dark green, superior to hybrid species as typical for durability and color

in; Monrovia Nursery, CA USA 1979 to US trade

Aesculus x carnea 'Owen's Red'

fc: rich rose-red with some yellow, one of the brighter near-red clones to date. Very bold and impressive.

Aesculus x carnea 'Pendula'

ha: stiffly weeping

or: known from Kew Gardens since about 1902.

Aesculus x carnea 'Plantierensis' (A. x plantierensis Andre)

fc: pink or white tinged pink

pet: sessile as A. hippocastanum

or: A. hippocastanum x A. carnea cross at Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, Metz, France, apparently named for the nearby town of Plantieres. Perhaps known as early

or: as 1843 according to Jacobsen. It is curious that introduction may have waited until 1890.

in: Europe 1890. Jacobsen says it

in: reached the US in 1912.

gen: hexaploid, sterile

ns: it is simply a backcross of A. hippocastanum (a seedling of it) to A. x carnea (pollen parent). Such backcrosses cannot warrant a

ns: new hybrid species name such as A. x plantierensis. This still falls within the original recipe!

frq: fruit absent due to ploidy level

Aesculus x carnea 'Rosea'

fc: corolla more richly colored pink than hybrid species typical, having a contrasting scarlet blotch. Blooms
fc: are also yellow spotted pink with a golden blotch at another stage. 'Fort McNair' is a much richer pink with
fc: more reddish-rose shading.

Aesculus x dupontii Sarg. (*A. flava* x (*A. pavia* x *sylvatica*))

fc: yellow tinged red or yellowish-red

ld: more leaf retention in summer at Longwood gardens than other taxa in the genus

or: Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA USA when it was a Dupont estate c. 1929,

or: a tree of 90 feet once was there.

ns: For those doing the math at home the second parent *A. pavia* x *A. sylvatica* is also

ns: known as *A. x mutabilis*, hence this amounts to *A. flava* x *A. mutabilis*.

lsp: Arnold Arboretum received from Herman Hesse Nursery, Germany in 1929. The AA 1957

lsp: plant was propagated from that original introduction. They also received this taxon from H.A. Dupont

lsp: of Wilmington, DE in 1951 and that is surely his Longood Gardens tree. The Hesse clone may

lsp: be what is called 'Hessei' today. They also obtained a plant in 1929 from T.G. Harbison. It is unclear

lsp: if their Harbison stock is *A. 'Harbisonii'* (see below) but is listed under *A. x dupontii* today.

Aesculus x dupontii 'Hessei'

ns: a listed name from Hillier Arboretum and European collections. Presumably from Hesse Nursery, Germany.

ns: it should be noted that *A. x dupontii* was received from Hesse by the Arnold Arboretum in 1929 and this could be

ns: the same plant. As they also had plants from Mr. H.A. Dupont we suspect this epithet may have been used

ns: to differentiate the German clone. In any event, the hybrid species name published by Sargent seems to have priority.

Aesculus glabra 'April Wine' (3/7)

lc: new growth rich reddish-purple, very showy

so, in, or: <http://starhillforest.com> (online catalog 2007, with color photo)

Aesculus glabra 'Fall Red'

afc: red, showy

so: www.forestfarm.com

Aesculus glabra 'Klein's Weeping' (11/03)

ht: 25 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide (original tree)

ha: strongly weeping

or: Theodore Klein from a notable tree in a Jeffersonville IN USA yard

so: Pendulousplants.com (online catalog 2003)

Aesculus glabra 'October Red'

ns: a listed name from the UK, comparison to 'Fall Red' is indicated.

Aesculus glabra 'Sofia' (3/7)

lc: silvery-yellow

so: www.pavia.be (online catalog 2007)

Aesculus glabra SUNSET™ 'J.N. Select' (3/7)

ht: 30 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide (original tree, 30 years)

afc: bright red, very showy

frq: said to produce very few seeds (fruit?)

or: Michael Yanny 1981 as seedling

so: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Aesculus 'Harbisonii' (*A. x mutabilis* 'Harbisonii')(*A. pavia* x *A. sylvatica*?)

lc: bluish glaucous below
lv: shaggy pubescent new growth
fc: light red
ft: calyx tubular (not true of all seedlings)
infl: pancile 15-20cm long
or: Arnold Arboretum from wild seed of *A. sylvatica* about 1905, proving to be a hybrid. It
or: might be a hybrid of *A. pavia* x *A. sylvatica* and as such we do not include it under
or: *A. x mutabilis*.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Alba'
fc: corolla pure white

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Albovariegata'
lc: variegated or spotted white, irregularly so and not very showy.
or: cultivated in Europe since 1770

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Asplenifolia' = 'Laciniata'
ls: blades deeply cut, nearly to the midrib with very little laminar tissue.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Aurea'
lc: new growth golden-yellow, becoming green
or: Scanlon Nursery, OH USA c. 1950, sold in the 60's but probably not after this
ns: Jacobson (1996) knows of no publication of this Latin name prior to 1959 so
ns: it remains doubtful. If the clone is recovered it should be renamed. That said,
ns: 'Hampton Court Gold' and 'Honiton Gold' from Europe are well proven and must be similar.
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Aureovariegata'
ht: finely spotted yellow and irregularly so.
eval: not very showy, for collectors only.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii' ('Floreoplana', 'Alboplana', f. *baumannii*, f. *baumannii*, var. *baumannii*)
ht: 60-100 ft. - this is no small street tree!
ft: full double, sterile
fc: it has a richer, less white or cream color, often fading to a blush pink with visible yellow tints. As they age
fc: the flowers are fluffy, pale pink balls on a stalk like a miniature stand full of ready-for-sale cotton candy.
bt: longer blooming than species due to doubleness and sterility.
frq: non-fruiting thus creating no mess on lawns, but also lacking that bit of charm. This feature
frq: is best exploited for street tree use where leaf diseases do not limit it.
or: Baumann 1819 as sport found in Geneva, Switzerland
lsp: amongst the finest trees in the US is a century old giant at Biltmore Estate in Asheville NC.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Crispa'
ha: more densely pyramidal
ls: leaflets slightly crisped, shorter and wider
or: cultivated in Europe since 1838, rare everywhere.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Digitata' (var. *pumila* Dipp.)
ha: dwarf
ll: blades much smaller than species typical
ls: leaflets 3 or occasionally 5 as opposed to 5-7 for species
fq: not known to flower
or: thought to be from France before 1864

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Fastigiata' = 'Pyramidalis'

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Floreoplana' = 'Baumannii'

Aesculus hippocastanum florepleno alba = 'Baumanii'

Aesculus hippocastanum floreplena rubra

ns, id: this name appears on in the International Exhibition Catalog of 1876

ns, id: where nursery stock of all rare kinds was shown. The US Navy

ns, id: published this list in 1884. It has reference to this taxon as

ns, id: well as a "floreplena alba". Likely the first is 'Baumannii' which

ns, id: does fade to pink. This epithet can be fully explained and may

ns, id: a lost clone - it is odd to know it existed in the US back then.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Hampton Court Gold'

ha: slower, less vigorous than 'Honiton Gold'

lc: golden yellow

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Honiton Gold' (12/02)

ha: more vigorous than 'Hampton Court Gold', a similar mutation

lc: golden yellow

or: found in hedgerow near Honiton, Devon, England before 2002

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Incisa' ('Henkelii')

ll: smaller leaflets than species typical

ls: mostly 5 leaflets - species is 5-7, margined cut or actually frayed or tattered in appearance.

ns: Krussman states 'Henkelii' may be "remaining green later in the fall, otherwise not particularly

ns: different)

or: Europe before 1840

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Lacinata' ('Asplenifolia')

ha: the narrow cut leaves given an open, airy effect

ls: leaflets narrow, often linear, deeply cut

or: France since 1844

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Lacinata Pendula'

ns: a listed name from Europe for a weeping, cut-leaved variant. It is not characterized in

ns: major literature and is likely lost.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Lunar Patches' (6/7)

ha: slower than species typical

lc: mottled green and gold

so, in: www.rockydalegardens.com (online catalog 2007)

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Memmingeri'

lc: creamy yellow pulverulent and striped

or: named Gustav Memminger of Verdum. Origin unknown but before 1855 in Europe.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Monstrosa'

ht: 1.5m in many years, dwarf

ha: irregularly pyramidal

st: twigs with shorter internodes and more buds per length than species

ll: blades smaller than species typical

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Nigra'

lc: deep purple when young.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pendula'

ha: strongly pendulous even in small plants

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Praecox'

lt: leaves appearing 2 weeks before species typical

bt: flowering 10-14 days earlier

ns: several clones are thought to exist.

eval: can be used to extend species effect in gardens but frost damage is possible.

li: James Booth & Sons, Hamburg, Catalog 1838

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Princeton Upright'
or, in: www.princetonnurseries.com

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pumila' or var. pumila = 'Digitata'

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pumila Floreoplana'
ns: a listed name, presumably dwarf and double-flowered. Such combined traits are not
ns: known today so it is likely the clone is extinct.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pyramidalis' ('Fastigiata', 'Pyramidata?')
ha: narrowly pyramidal, dense, but weak overall. Branches are angled about 45 degrees.
or: Europe before 1900, probably Spath of Germany in 1891-1895 or before from France 1877.
ns, id: Jacobson (1996) thinks it may be a rename of the French 'Pyramidata' known
ns, id: since 1877 from A. Lavallee. If there are two clones they are not yet distinguished.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Rosea'
fc: corolla rose pink

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Rubicunda'
fc: corolla red
ns: an very old name. Almost certainly a hybrid to another species or a selection of one.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Schirnhoferi'
fc: corolla yellowish-red
ft: translated as "full" in Krussman, a word that means double in the case of 'Baumannii'

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Tortuosa'
ht: stems twisted

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Umbraculifera'
ht: dwarf, shrubby, globose, very dense. Best grafted high on standard for umbrella type shape.
or: Europe before 1884.

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Wisselink'
lc: new growth mostly white, finely mottled green with green midribs to each leaflet, gradually
lc: becoming more green, some leaves later typical, others light green with pale zones
lc: between secondary veins. It is clearly a virescent (becoming green) type of mutation
lc: where chlorophyll is retarded in its development longer than normal. Veins color first
lc: and then the entire blade. It's pretty as much as it's odd.
lsp: JC Raulston grew it for some years. In 2006 I was shown an old, very broken down tree
lsp: in the "old nursery" at the National Arboretum by Dr. Richard Olsen. It is probably the
lsp: first intro. to the States, being a good 30 years old and quite rough, sparsely branched,
lsp: and only colorful in the stronger portions. It's a spot where the public can but rarely walk,
lsp: being an in an uncut, overgrown field up a long unpaved drive. In DC you don't venture up
lsp: roads like that except in daylight and only then with company and a good means of escape!

Aesculus hippocastanum 'Variegata'
lc: mottled white to yellow
ns: this name has appeared in Europe for one clone or another. Bean did not care to describe them in
ns: and merely stated that "previous editions" called this thing "a variety to be avoided". Any connection
ns: to 'Wisselink' is not known.
or: England before 1775

Aesculus 'Homestead' = Aesculus x marylandica 'Homestead' (A. flava x A. glabra)

Aesculus x hybrida DC var. *hybrida* (*A. octandra* var. *hybrida* (DC) Sarg., *A. versicolor*?, *A. lyonii*?)

ht: 40-60 ft. tall

ha: arborescent to large shrub. Bean says they are more tree-like than *A. x mutabilis*

ha: hybrids known to him.

fc: corolla yellow tinged red to rose-red, much darker in the once included var.

fc: purpurascens, often clearly bicolored as known in European gardens, variable

fc: with the seedling

ft petals have glands and marginal hairs similar to *A. pavia*

geo, or: hybrid of *A. flava* x *A. pavia*, both known in the southern US. DeCandolle's

geo: type is based on a garden hybrid from Montpellier Bot. Gard.

geo, or: The plant Gray called *A. flava* var. *purpurascens* (which we assign

geo: as a variety now), a strong purplish-red variant came from the Allegheny Mts. in the wild

lsp: Arbold Arb. lists an *A. pavia* x *A. flava* received from Rochester Parks, NY in 1954

Aesculus x hybrida var. *purpurascens* (*A. flava* var. *purpurascens* Gray, *A. octandra* var. *purpurascens* (Gray) Bean)

fc: corolla purplish-red, not as bicolored as typical *A. x hybrida* known from garden

fc: hybrids in Europe

or, geo: known to Asa Gray from wild populations in the Alleghanies. This

or, geo: variant is not the blushed or bicolored garden entity

or, geo: and by reason of stronger corolla color and wild origin

or, geo: deserves to be kept as a distinct taxon.

Aesculus x hybrida x *A. sylvatica* = *Aesculus x wurlitzensis* Koehne

Aesculus indica 'Hillier' provisional name

ns: a listed name from Belgium collections. Hillier Arb. does not list in 2005 so it is apparently

ns: not an official, approved name.

Aesculus indica 'Sydney Pearce'

fc: corolla darker pink than species typical, quite showy

infl: denser, fuller panicles than species typical

lc: often a very pretty bluish-green, a nice color in this usually bright to dark green genus.

fq: more floriferous in gardens. Bean notes that even the first intro. of the

fq: species flowered well at 7 years.

eval: the best clone of the species to date (2005)

ch: USDA 7-8

eval: pretty for foliage and flower but one of the least hardy cultivars around.

aw: RHS AM 1967

lsp: original tree at Kew Gardens, planted 1935

Aesculus 'Induta' (*A. pavia* var. *discolor* x *A. neglecta*)(*A. rosea nana* Hesse)

ha: small, slow-growing shrub

lc: blue-green below, densely hairy above when young

fc: pink marked yellow

fq: very floriferous

or: Hesse-Weener in 1905.

ns: this is a trispecific hybrid, including the influence of *A. pavia*, *flava*, and *sylvatica*.

Aesculus x marylandica 'Homestead' (*A. flava* x *A. glabra*)

hp: *A. flava* (*octandra*) x *A. glabra*

or: bred at South Dakota State University by Dr. Norman Evers

lc: dark green

dr: scorch and mildew resistant

fc: creamy yellow much like *A. glabra*

frt: fruitless and therefore mess free

afc: dark red to orange shades

ns: the hybrid is not sold or published under this hybrid species name but by botanical convention this South Dakota hybrid

ns: combination is indeed a type of Maryland Buckeye, whether of garden origin or not.

Aesculus x neglecta 'Autumn Fire'

afc: bright fall colors

in: known from the UK. Not seen in US catalogs or collections in 2005.

Aesculus x neglecta 'Erythroblastos' ('Roseo-variegata')(A. flava x A. sylvatica)

ht: 20m

ha: distinct tree

ls: leaflets obovate-oblong

ll: leaflets 10-15cm long

lm: singly or doubly serrate

ft: calyx finely pubescent, not glandular like parent A. flava.

lc: new leaves bright carmine red, very showy, becoming green by summer

fc: redish-yellow

or: Behnsch. This same cross occurs in the wild in NC USA.

in: Spath Nur., Germany as A. pavia fol. roseis.

AESCULUS PARVIFLORA

If someone can put pink pigments into this species by any means, they deserve the first ever Nobel Prize for Horticulture.

Aesculus parviflora [Dawes dwarf selection] (3/7)

lsp: a listed clone, not a cultivar, from www.dawesarb.org , plant from Rocknoll Nursery 1983

Aesculus parviflora var. parviflora

ns: this is "species typical" of gardens.

bt: 2-4 weeks before var. serotina

Aesculus parviflora var. serotina (f. serotina)

ht: larger than var. parviflora, known to reach 20 ft. at the Arnold Arboretum and elsewhere.

bt: blooms 2-4 weeks after species, extending the effect when both varieties are interplanted.

infl: longer panicle than var. parviflora, sometimes drooping or cascading from the extra weight, especially

infl: after rain or in shade where plants are thinner

lc: distinctly blue-green below which is not always true of var. parviflora.

li: J. Arnold Arb. 1928: 30

geo: first known from Alabama USA c. 1919.

Aesculus parviflora var. serotina 'Rogers'

bt: later than var. serotina as typical and much later than var. parviflora

infl: 18-30 in. long - longer than many var. serotina

or: selected seedling by Dr. J.C. McDaniel of the Univ. of IL USA. Named for a Dr. Rogers in

or: Urbana IL in whose yard the original plant was planted.

eval: a very useful cultivar for extending the lovely bloom of this species much later into the year.

Aesculus parviflora [late blooming strain]

ns: later-blooming plants almost always belong to var. serotina.

so: Woodlanders

AESCULUS PAVIA

Aesculus pavia 'Atrosanguinea'

fc: darker red than species typical.

Aesculus pavia 'Biltmore'

or, ns: Biltmore Gardens, Asheville, NC. There are notable trees there but this naming is not
or, ns: not approved to our knowledge.
so: We-Du Nursery

Aesculus pavia var. *discolor* 'Koehnei'
ha: dwarf
fc: red and yellow tints
or: Europe before 1893.
ns: it has been confused with 'Humilis', another dwarf that is red-flowered in the true clone

Aesculus pavia 'Humilis' (*A. humilis* Lindl., *Pavia pendula* hort., *A. pavia* var. *nana* Dippel)
ha: dwarf, sometimes procumbent or mounded, lowering limbs often trailing in youth. It has been grafted high on standards where it
ha: is weeping and was sold as *Pavia pendula*. It is a neater package for small, modern gardens, flowering well in a few years.
fc: red
infl: smaller panicle
or: European trade since 1826, first as *A. humilis* Lindl.

Aesculus pavia [late-blooming type] (11/6)
bt: "several weeks later" than their species typical
so, in, or: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006), their own seedling product,
so, in, or: offered in additional a more typical species variant.

Aesculus pavia 'Pendula' = 'Humilis' grafted high on standard

Aesculus pavia 'Rosea Nana'
ns: a dwarfer form known from the UK. It seems likely this is *A. rosea nana* Hesse and that taxon
ns: belongs to *A. 'Induta'* (see listing above).

Aesculus pavia 'Splendens' (*A. splendens* Sarg.)
fc: corolla bright red, similar to some species variants but not all. It's
fc: equal to the best of them.
infl: broad panicle to 10 in. long, species is often smaller at 4-9 in. long
ns: the variety *splendens* of Sargent is lumped by modern botanists
ns: with the var. *pavia* or species typical. As a cultivar, this same entity
ns: has interest and value for the horticulturist.
id: W.J Bean states that this selection (he used *A. splendens* Sarg.) differs
id: from cultivated *A. pavia* in the UK, in having leaves very downy to rusty-hairy
id: below whereas their *A. pavia* are nearly glabrous below. If one accepts that
id: the downy-leaved *A. discolor* is part of the wide variation of *A. pavia*, then
id: *A. splendens* Sarg. would fit within a *sensu lato* or wider concept of *A. pavia*.

Aesculus pavia 'Spring Purple' ('Purple Spring' of UK?) (11/00)
lc: new growth purplish
so: Pavia Nursery

Aesculus 'Penduliflora' (*A. pavia* var. *discolor* x *A. neglecta*)
ls: leaflets lanceolate
lc: light green below, soft pubescent above in new growth
ft: calyx tubular
fc: yellow with red calyx and tints
infl: 14-16cm long, pendulous panicle as the name suggests
or: Europe before 1902, including the parents *A. pavia*, *flava*, and *silvatica* in the mix.

Aesculus PRAIRIE TORCH™ 'Bergeson' (4/5)
ht: 20-28 ft.
ha: dense, globose when young, later more mushroom-shaped, one
ha: of the most vigorous clones in NDSU trials
lt: 7 leaflets on average
afc: bright orange-red, very showy
ch: hardy in North Dakota
in: Dr. Dale Herman, N. Dakota State Univ. c. 2004

Aesculus x wurlitzensis 'Ellwangeri'

ha: denser, more compact, smaller than hybrid species typical - thus a better garden clone

fc: red and yellow, bicolored

or: Ellwanger & Barry Nursery, Rochester NY USA

AGARISTA

Agarista populifolia LEPRECHAUN™ 'Taylor's Treasure' (1/03)

ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide - species is easily 8-12 ft. tall in wild

ha: woody shrub, lower and more compact than species typical

lc: reddish-bronze new growth

lm: more undulate, showy

fc: white (as species)

ff: fragrant

or: David Taylor, Semmes AL USA 1995 as seedling

pat: US #13347 12/01/02 to originator

AILANTHUS

Ailanthus altissima 'Aucubaefolia'	lc: mottled yellow
Ailanthus altissima 'Erthyrocarpa'	lc: darker green than species typical frc: seeds redder, more showy in: Europe before 1867 when described by Carriere ns: bright red-fruited seedlings occur occasionally in gardens ns: among the usual brownish, tan-yellow, and red tinged common ones.
Ailanthus altissima 'Hongye' (11/4)	lc: bright red, especially when young, very showy li: Zhang, D. and M.A. Dirr. 2004. Potential new ornamental plants li: from China. SNA Res. Conf. 2004: 601-603.
Ailanthus altissima 'Metro'	ha: compact, neater than species typical, not so weedy in appearance sex: male - thus not seeding in: Bill Wandell, Urbana IL USA c. 1995 li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Ten Speed Press.
Ailanthus altissima 'Pendulifolia'	ha: dense lt, ll: leaves longer than species typical, thus heavier and lt, ll: more drooping. Species is more horizontal or less drooping. in: Europe c. 1889. The first US tree dates from the Arnold Arb. c. 1925

Ailanthus altissima 'Purple Dragon'	so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006), without description
Ailanthus altissima var. sutchuensis (Dode) Rehd. & Wilson	st: new shoots glabrous, glossy reddish-brown pet: red or purple tinged lv: leaflets lacking ciliate or hairy margins lb: leaflets cuneate at the base - less noticeably truncate than var. altissima (typical) frd: to 2.0 inches long - larger than some var. altissima at 1.5 in. geo: Hupeh, Szechwan in: to western gardens 1897
Ailanthus altissima 'Tricolor'	lc: mottled white, new growth pinkish or red-tinged to give a third color

ALBIZIA

This species is as beautiful as it is flawed. At its best it is breathtaking and exotically tropical in places not accustomed to such sights. At its worst it will put a hundred seedlings on your property and its sap will erode paint from your new car's "protected" paint. It may suddenly die from wilt and before that put pods, leaves, and other debris all over. But then again it may dazzle you for its charm, elegance, and fine-textured grace. Lots of gardeners can't resist keeping one tree around where it will not be a hazardous mess. Others swear "never again" and curse the neighbor who infested their property with it in the first place. It just may be the most beloved of weed trees.

Breeding Programs

web: Dr. Tom Ranney of North Carolina State University is actively trying to combine the desirable qualities of species and cultivars (purple foliage, weeping, yellow flowers,

web: Fusarium wilt resistance) with seedlessness (perhaps triploids). We understand the first of these hybrids are now under evaluation. Jean Coulie of France (www.coulie.com)

web: is also offering proven selections with richer colors, more hardiness, and proven vigor.

Albizia julibrissin 'Alba'

fc: pure white, lacking red pigments. There are also very pale pink variants of the species which fade to near white.

lu: it is not as bold or showy as the pink and near red variants but in contrast

lu: with them has merit.

Albizia julibrissin 'Athens County'

fc: pink

ch: less winter dieback in OH USA than clones of southern US origin

in: Glasshouse Works 2001

so: [Glasshouse Works](#)

Albizia julibrissin 'Boubri' = 'Ombrella'

ns: this is a commercial name equivalent to 'Ombrella' but not a true cultivar name.

Albizia julibrissin 'Charlotte'

dr: reportedly wilt resistant but some reports cast doubt on this trait in all areas.

Albizia julibrissin 'Cyrano'

ns: a listed name in Europe. No description is known.

Albizia julibrissin 'Ernest Wilson' ('E.H. Wilson', 'Rosea')

ht: 10-15 ft.

fc: bright pink

ch: more cold hardy than species typical. By one report up to -15 deg. F.

or: found by Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum well north of the species

or: northern range in Korea in 1918. It was found in the courtyard of the Chosen

or: hotel, showing great hardiness, bright color, and nice form.

ns: we follow Harvard Univ. and the Arnold Arboretum in using this variant

ns: of the cultivar name. While 'Rosea' is generally regarded as synonym of this

ns: Wilson's introduction, the name is used for pink seed strains and is therefore

ns: likely to vary.

Albizia julibrissin 'Fan Silk Flame' ('Fan Silk')

fc: near red tips

ns: may be the same as 'Flame'?

source, photo: [RCW Nurseries](#)

Albizia julibrissin 'Flame'

fc: reportedly bright near red

ns: may be the same as 'Fan Silk Flame'

Albizia julibrissin 'Ishii Weeping' ('Pendula') NEW CULTIVAR NAME

ht: 8-10 ft.

ha: strongly weeping, somewhat stiff, spreading at first

fc: stamens bright reddish-pink, not quite a 'Rubra' sort but richer than some species examples

or: Ishii Nursery, Japan

ns: the name 'Pendula' is nowhere published prior to 1959 and must be replaced.

photo, so: [Pendulousplants.com](#) (online catalog 2002)

Albizia julibrissin OMBRELLA™ 'Boubri' ('Umbrella')

ha: umbrella-shaped - however old trees of ordinary clones have this habit with age.

ht: 30-40 ft. where cold hardy

lc: darker green than species typical

fc: dark pink (reddish) tips

prop: tissue cultured clone by one report

tm: unregistered trademark is used in catalogs

pat: US PPAF

Albizia julibrissin 'Pendula' = 'Ishii Weeping'

Albizia julibrissin Rubra Group POMPADOUR®

ha: vigorous, spreading

fc: bright red

ch: proven to -25 deg. F.

or, so: Jean Coulie, [www.coulie.com](#), parent tree proven since 1957

Albizia julibrissin 'Pourprey'

fc: bright rose-red

Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk'

ns: listed with Diacks Nursery of New Zealand as "ALBIZIA JULIBRISSIN RED

ns: SILK". This may not be a cultivar name so much as a common name, in which

ns: case it would be equivalent to 'Rubra'.

Albizia julibrissin 'Rosea' in part='Ernest Wilson'

ns: this name is usually regarded as a synonym of 'Ernest Wilson' but when used

ns: for seed strains it is almost certainly best regarded as a group of colorful

ns: pink variants. The "species typical" is generally pink so the name is partly
ns: superfluous.

Albizia julibrissin Rubra Group 'Rouge de Tuiliere'

fc: bright red

ch: hardier

or, so: Jean Coulie, www.coulie.com, grown from seed

Albizia julibrissin Rubra Group NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME

fc: bright pink to near red, in some cases actually white with red tips to the stamens.

prop: variable seed strain, inclusive of some dark rose-red to dark pink filamented seedlings

Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate' (2/02)

lc: dark red becoming reddish-bronze or brown by summer in the old leaves.

fc: light pink, not generally showy against the foliage. I had expected something this loaded with

fc: anthocyanins would have a red flower. Nothing of the sort. Odd this genetics stuff.

or: found by M. Yokoi, Japan c. 1990's

Albizia julibrissin 'Tinkle Bells' (2/7)

ha: parasol-shaped (typical?)

fc: white with some yellow tints at first

so, in: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Albizia julibrissin 'Tropical Dream' (2/7)

fc: rose-pink, bright and showy

or: Johan Possemiers, Belgium c. 1984 as selected seedling from Korean source.

so, in: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Albizia julibrissin 'Tryon'

dr: reportedly wilt resistant but some reports cast doubt on this trait in all areas.

Albizia julibrissin 'Umbrella' = OMBRELLA

ns: this translated name is used by Monrovia Nursery (website 2001) but we

ns: prefer to use the original name.

Albizia julibrissin 'Union'

dr: a wilt resistant form

Albizia julibrissin 'Unryu' (11/6)

ha: contorted limbs

Albizia julibrissin [weeping] = probably 'Ishii Weeping'

ha: pendulous or drooping

Albizia julibrissin [yellow-flowered]

fc: cream to light yellow variants are now reported. Albizia coreana (see images above) has some of these same pigments, especially in the base of the flower.

ALNUS

Alnus cordata 'Purpurea'

lc: new growth purplish-brown

or: Kornik, Poland 1927

Alnus cordata 'Sipkes'
ha: vigorous and uniformly upright with ovate crown
ht: est. 20m maximum
ll: larger
lc: dark and glossy green
hp: it was first thought to be a cross to *A. incana* but this is disproven
hp: according to 'investigations'.
lu: recommended habit for a street tree
prop: roots well from cuttings in Boskoop trials.
or: seedling found in Russendiun Holland in 1965 by C. Sipkes
li: Laar, H.J. van der. 1988. *Alnus* 'Sipkes'. *Dendroflora* 1988 25: 4-6.

Alnus x elliptica 'Itolanda' (*A. cordata* x *A. glutinosa*)
ht: 20m +
ha: vigorous, tree
ls: elliptic, veins incurved slightly
frt: cones in clusters of 3
ll: larger than parent *A. cordata*
or: S.G.A. Doorenbos, Hague, Netherlands 1935 as change seedling.
ns: the name is a hybrid of the parent species' locals, being Italy and Olanda (Holland)

ALNUS GLUTINOSA

Alnus glutinosa 'Angustiloba'
ls: deeply incised with acute narrow lobes - more deeply cut than 'Laciniata'

Alnus glutinosa 'Aurea'
ha: slower than species, a weak grower according to Krüssman.
bk: orangish, paler than species
lc: yellow, especially when young
or: found at Vervaena Nursery, Ledeborg, Belgium in 1860

Alnus glutinosa var. *barbata* (C.A. Mey.) Ledeb. (*A. barbata* Ledeb.)
ls: ovate-oblong, finely serrate
lv: finely pubescent below
geo: Iran, Caucasus
in: cultivated since 1870

Alnus glutinosa 'Charles Howlett'
or: selected by David Howlett in 1982 at Chandler's Ford UK
ls: irregular
lc: variegated in some manner
bk: yellow and orange streaked
gr: slower than species as typical
rd: 7 Oct. 1986
li: registration published in *HortScience* 23(3): 454

Alnus glutinosa var. *denticulata* (C. A. Mey.) Ledeb.
ls: broadly elliptic to obovate, occasionally lobed on vigorous shoots. 7-9 vein pairs.
la: obtuse
lm: finely double serrate
geo: Caucasus
in: cultivated since about 1759

Alnus glutinosa f. *graeca* Call.

ll: 2-5-3.5cm long - much smaller than typical f. *glutinosa*

lt: more thick, leathery than f. *glutinosa*

geo: Greece, Naxos, Euboea

Alnus glutinosa 'Greenwood' (2/7)

frd: long aments (catkins), ornamental and showy

so, in: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007), intro. 2005.

Alnus glutinosa 'Imperialis'

ha: smaller, slower than species, often a shrub rather than a tree

ls: deeply incised to 2/3 deep, much more deep than 'Lacinata'. Lobes very

ls: narrowly acuminate with arching

la: or bowed veins unlike 'Lacinata'

in: in gardens since before 1859

Alnus glutinosa 'Incisa' ('*Oxycanthifolia*')

ha: often shrubby but a small tree with age, mounded when young, usually dense

ls: lightly incised, actually more shallowly lobed resembling a *Crataegus* or hawthorn leaf. 'Imperialis' and

ls: 'Lacinata' are far more incised than this. Lobes are mostly rounded or obtuse unlike the other cultivars

ls: which have acute to acuminate lobes of some length.

ll: smaller than species typical

in: cultivated since about 1800

Alnus glutinosa f. *ladera* (Mela) Mela

ha: shrub or small tree

ls: oblong to oval, irregularly incised as if ripped, usually in 10-12 lobes per leaf. Lobes are oblong, deeply cut

ls: to 1/3 depth. Never deeply incised like 'Imperialis'. Lobed often overlap unlike the other cut-leaved sorts.

ll: 4-7cm long

lw: 2-4cm wide

in: found in Finland before 1892

Alnus glutinosa 'Lacinata'

ls: moderately incised 1/3 to 1/2 depth, far less so than 'Imperialis'. Lobes less long and acuminate than that

ls: cultivar too.

or: found in garden near St. Germain, France in 1819.

Alnus glutinosa 'Lobulata'

ls: distinct lobed, somewhat hawthorn-like but a larger leaf than 'Incisa'. Lobes usually rounded and toothed unlike

ls: 'Lacinata' and 'Imperialis' with long, acute to acuminate lobes. It is only cut about 1/4 deep unlike many of the

ls: others.

la: often obtuse in overall outline unlike some of the cut-leaved clones

or: found in Finland 1895 *Alnus glutinosa* 'Maculata'

lc: lightly spotted white, not very showy

Alnus glutinosa 'Minutifolia'

ht: 4m

ha: shrub

ls: suborbicular (nearly round) to oval

lm: crenate

ll: 1.5-2.5cm

lw: 1.5-2.5cm

or: found in Aland, Scandinavia about 1889

Alnus glutinosa f. *parvifolia* (Ktze.) Call.

ls: smaller, more rounded

ll: 3-5cm long

geo: sometimes found in the wild with f. *glutinosa* in Europe

Alnus glutinosa 'Pyramidalis' (f. *fastigiata* Beissner, f. *pyramidalis* birkiana Spaeth)

ha: narrowly pyramidal

ll: shorter than species typical
lc: dark green
or: cultivated since 1880.

Alnus glutinosa 'Quercifolia'

ls: incised 1/8 to 1/4 deep with 6-8 lobes per leaf, often broadest above the middle unlike other lobed or cut
ls: cultivars. It reminds one more of oak than hawthorn or cutleaved beech for example.
la: often obtuse in outline
lb: more narrowly cuneate than some other cultivars, especially 'Laciniata' and
lb: 'Lobulata' which are broadly cuneate to rotund.

Alnus glutinosa 'Razzmatazz' ('Razmataz', 'Razzmatazz Variegata' invalid)(12/6)

lc: broadly margined a paler yellowish-green, chimera up to 40%

Alnus glutinosa 'Rubrinerva'

ha: vigorous, conical
st: glossy, reddish-brown when young, viscid
ls: obovate to suborbicular
lb: cuneate to rotund
lm: once or doubly serrate
lc: dark green with reddish veins, somewhat showy on close look
pet: more red than species typical
or: found in Germany c. 1870

Alnus glutinosa 'Sorbifolia' (f. *sorbifolia* Dipp/)

ha: openly branched, usually a tree form
ls: oblong to elliptic, usually 12 oblong, crenate lobes.
ns: Krussman states it is similar to f. *lacera* and perhaps a clone from it.
or: cultivated since 1892.

Alnus hirsuta PRAIRIE HORIZON™ 'Harbin' (4/5)

ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 20-30 ft. wide
ha: vigorous
bk: grey, smooth, somewhat beech-like
lc: dark green
lu: more drought tolerant clone in North Dakota State Univ. trials
fr: male aments purplish, female cones brown, both adding some interest
in: N. Dakota State Univ. Spring 2005

ALNUS INCANA

Alnus incana 'Angermannica'

ls: oval in outline, sometimes broadly so. Incised with serrations on each lobe. Krussman describes it as "incised
ls: to the midrib" yet his plate shows something not even cut 1/2 deep to the midrib. Mostly 12 lobed.
or: found in Angermanland, Sweden in 1909.
lb: cordate - not rotund as many other cultivars

Alnus incana 'Angustissima'

ls: very highly and irregularly incised, often nearly to the midrib. Lobes are thread-like at time, often coarsely
ls: and irregularly lobed, all lobes being acuminate or very narrow. Truly a lacy form and much more cut than
ls: even *A. glutinosa* 'Imperialis'
or: Krussman states it is found in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

Alnus incana 'Arcuata'

st: new twigs distinctly bowed unlike the similar 'Chamaedryoides'

ls: broadly ovate to oval overall, sharply and doubly serrate with acute lobes.

or: found in Sweden 1887

Alnus incana 'Aurea'

st: new twigs yellow becoming a nice orange-red in cold weather

lc: yellow to yellow-green, not always impressive for color

fr: more orange than species typical

Alnus incana f. *blyttiana* Call.

ls: ovate to broadly elliptic, lobed with short, obtuse lobes. 7-8 vein pairs.

la: obtuse

ll: 2.5-3.0cm

lc: bluish-green below

lv: slightly pubescent

fr: cones sessile

Alnus incana 'Bolleana'

lc: irregularly yellow spotted

or: Schwerin Arboretum, East Germany before 1904

Alnus incana 'Chamaedryoides'

ll: 3.5-4.5cm - smaller than species typical

ls: elliptic-oval in outline, coarsely dentate to blunted serrate. Base may be near entire. Teeth often deltoid.

Alnus incana 'Coccinea'

st: orange-red, showy

lc: yellowish-green, blue-green below

lv: mostly glabrous

ls: broadly ovate

Alnus incana 'Dalecarlica'

ls: broadly elliptic in outline, incised 1/3 to 1/2 deep, less so than 'Laciniata'. The lobes are not serrate as with

ls: 'Semipinnata' for example. Lobes may be slightly bowed.

or: found in Sweden 1926.

Alnus incana 'Falunensis'

ls: incised similar to 'Lacinata' but lobes more regular in size and shape, somewhat narrower, and less deep. Lobes

ls: are also sometimes serrate unlike many of the cut-leaved cultivars which are more consistently entire.

or: found in Dalarna Sweden in 1889.

Alnus incana var. *glauca* = *Alnus rugosa*

Alnus incana var. *hirsuta* = *A. hirsuta*

Alnus jorullensis 'Royal Cascade' (1/02)

ha: prostrate or weeping

bk: waxy, lenticellate, brown

ld: evergreen (Australia)

ls: elliptic

lv: glabrous

lm: serrate

or: seedling in species population

li: Robinson, W. and W. Bailey. 1992. *Plant Varieties Journal* 5(4): 14-15.

Alnus maritima subsp. *oklahomensis* 'September Sun' (9/5)

ha: vigorous, denser than species typical, multi-trunked, symmetrical as vegetative clone

lc: dark green
afc: yellow, orange, and brown shades, variably mottled shades
fc: aments yellow, showy
prop: software cuttings
eval, lu: tolerant of flooded, wet soils and low nutrients.
ch: USDA 3b
pat, or, in: Dr. William Graves, Iowa State Univ., US PPAF 5/26/2005

Alnus nitida HELLO HELLO™ (7/02)

ha: vigorous, growing nearly all year in Australia. Lack of dormancy is claimed. Plants have grown up to 6m

ha: a year in favorable conditions by dealer's reports.

lc: glossy medium green

ld: evergreen - some species selections are more deciduous in Australia

in: Lucas Finance Pty, Emerald, Victoria, Aust. 6/01

lu: useful for erosion control, large windbreak, forest production. If one can cut through the hype of websites

lu: and brochures it seems to have a function which ultra-vigorous poplars perform in colder climates. An

lu: academic, statistical appraisal would be welcome as such "miracle trees" often have faults.

so: hellohello.com.au (online catalog 2002)

Alnus rubra 'Aldered States' (5/3)

ht: 20 ft, (8 years)

lc: bright golden yellow

in, or, so: [Collector's Nursery](#) (online catalog 2003), found in Cascade Mts USA

Alnus rubra 'Dusek Dwarf'

ns: a listed name from Univ. Brit. Col. Bot. Gard. c. 1984.

Alnus rubra 'Micah's Dwarf'

ht: 15ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, shorter

lc: glossy green

in: US trade c. 2004

Alnus rubra 'Tortuosa' provisional name

ha: vigorous, contorted limbs

ns: not likely to be valid in this Latin form

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Altaglow'

afc: numerous showy fall color

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Honeywood'

ha: dense and compact

ht: 4-6 ft.

fc: white

fq: abundant

frq: to 15 berries per cluster

or: A.J. Porter of Lakeshore Nur. Ltd. Canada

rd: COPF 1 Jan 1974

li: Canadian Orn. Plant Found. 1976. List of registered varieties. p. N-1

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Kendrick'

ht: 6 ft. - shorter
ha: vigorous but not tall
frq: very fruitful

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Newport'
ht: 5 ft. - shorter
frq: very fruitful

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk'
ha: erect, narrower
so: (Firma C. Esveld)

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Okanogan'
ht: 10 ft. tall
frq: very fruitful

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Pink Fruit'
frc: rich rose-red at maturity
so, in: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'
ha: mounded to globose shrub
ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
fc: white
fd: larger than species typical
afc: orange and yellow shades
ch: 2 - therefore useful in northern US and Canada
so: Spring Meadow Nursery Inc. 1-800-633-8859

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Smokey'
frd: larger than species typical, edible and popular for pomological applications

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Success'
frq: abundant edible fruit

Amelanchier bartramiana 'Eskimo'
so: www.esveld.nl

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS

Amelanchier canadensis 'Prince William'
ht: 8-10 ft. tall x narrower
ha: shrubby to small tree
lc: new growth tinged red becoming glossy green
afc: orange-red
pat: US# 6040
ch: to -30 deg. F.
or: Madison WI USA
ns: could have *A. laevis* but is very close to true *A. canadensis*
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 92

Amelanchier canadensis RAINBOW PILLAR® 'Glenn's Upright'
ha: narrowly upright, sometimes shrubby
ht: 25 ft.

afc: red, orange, yellow shades, hence the rainbow part of the trademark name.
dr: mildew resistant
ns: Jacobson places it under *A. x grandiflora* but the patent application
ns: indicates a seedling of this species. At best, *A. canadensis* hort. is probably
ns: not a pure species but a mix of hybrids with little relative to wild materials.
or: Twombly Nur. of Monroe CT c. 1994
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press,
li: Berkeley, California. p. 76

Amelanchier canadensis SPRING GLORY™ 'Sprizam'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide
ha: upright oval crown, compact
frc: purplish black
fc: white
lc: grey green
ac: reliably bright gold to orange
php: 5-6
tm: unregistered tm has been used
so: Lake County Nursery
ch: 4

Amelanchier canadensis TRADITION® 'Trazam'

ht: 25 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide
ha: upright oval with central leader (unlike most)
frc: blue to black and liked by urban birds
frq: abundant fruit
lc: greyish green
ch: 4
ac: red to orange shades
lu: leader makes it more suitable for street and urban use
so: Lake County Nursery
tm: unregistered tm has been used

AMELANCHIER X GRANDIFLORA

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Applause'

or: W. Wandell of Urbana IL
in: McGill Nur. of Fairview OR c. 1990
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press,
li: Berkeley, California. p. 76

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'

ht: 20-25 ft.
ha: arborescent (tree-form) with strong limbs to resist ice damage
bk: light gray
afc: reliable bright red to orange
frc: purplish-black
ch: to -35 deg. F.
or: Bill Wandell, IL USA
pat: US #5717 in 1986
eval: Dirr puts it in his Top 3 along with 'Ballerina' and 'Princess Diana'.

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Sunset'

ht: 20-25 ft.
afc: rich orange, reliable in GA USA trials
ld: good leaf retention in summer
or: Dr. Michael Dirr 1986 as selected seedling from Univ. of Georgia campus
ch: to -24 deg. F.

lu: tolerant of southern US heat and drought which is not true of all selections from northern stock

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 91

photo: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Ballerina'

ht: 15-20 ft. - a tad shorter than some clones

ha: small tree, upright, sometimes a vigorous shrub

lc: bronze tinged new growth becoming dark green

afc: purplish-bronze to dark orange-red

infl: raceme 3-5 in. long - larger than A. laevis and many hybrids

dr: leaf spot and fireblight resistant to date (2002)

or: Boskoop Exper. Station, Netherlands from plants obtained from Hillier Nur. as A. ovalis

in: originator 1980

so: [source \(Station House\)](#)

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Cole's Select' ('Cole', 'Gran Cole Form?')

ht: 20-25 ft.

ha: strong vigorous crown in upright oval form, later upright-spreading

lt: thicker blades than most clones

lc: glossier green

afc: reliable red to orange-red fall color

ch: 4

or: Cole Nursery, Circleville OH USA

ns: it was not named by the Cole Nursery but has been offered many places under this name.

so: Spring Meadow Nursery Inc. 1-800-633-8859

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Cumulus'

ha: tall and vigorously upright

ht: 30 ft.

fq: very abundant

fd: larger than species typical

lt: thicker blades

frc: red becoming purplish

afc: orange and red shades

dr: red gall can infect plants in some areas. Jacobson reports it is

dr: weakened in Seattle by this gall. Fireblight is a problem in some areas.

or: Princeton Nur. of Princeton NJ c. 1970

pat: US #3092 in 1972

ns: by some reports it is pure A. laevis.

so: [source \(Nonesuch Nursery\)](#)

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Forest Prince'

ha: small tree

ht: 15-25 ft. x 8-12 ft. wide

fc: white

ff: fragrant

frc: red

afc: bright red and orange shades

bk: furrowed - said to be ornamental

ch: 4

so: [source \(Wayside Gardens\)](#)

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Princess Diana'

ha: tall and spreading

ht: 25 ft.

fq: flowers more numerous

frc: purplish-blue

afc: reliable bright pinkish-red and persisting well.

or: Tom Watson of Cambridge WI from plants at Elm Grove WI

pat: US #6041 in 1987

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Robin Hill' ('Robin Hill Pink')

ht: 20-30 ft. tall x 12-15 ft. wide

fc: pink buds open white, giving the best color in a cool spring

afc: yellow to red shades

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Rubescens'

ht: 20-25 ft. tall

fc: purplish-pink buds open light pink

or: Seneca Park, Rochester NY USA before 1920

eval: the best clone for pink coloration

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Strata'

ha: horizontal branching - quite literally in strata

or: Dr. Hasselkus of the Univ. of WI c. 1988

AMELANCHIER LAEVIS

Amelanchier laevis 'Jackie'

fruit: sweet, edible

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 92

Amelanchier laevis 'Lustre'

ns: merely described as a superior selection.

or: Carlton Nur. of CA c. 1993

tm: registered trademark as Lustre

Amelanchier laevis 'Majestic'

ha: tree-form and twice species size. Branches spread with wide angles

ha: (hence being termed majestic) forming a open and graceful crown.

ht: about twice species normal size - 30 ft. has been observed

fd: petals wider than typical

it: drooping raceme

lc: dark green

afc: scarlet to copper-orange tones

lt: resist heat and humid weather

dr: said to resist leaf spot

frc: purplish-black

pat: US #7203 in 1990

ns: 'Snowcloud' is sometimes regarded as a synonym but the two clones

ns: are described differently and listed apart in some catalogs. It is

ns: certainly possible we have two 'Snowclouds' but this is NOT confirmed.

or: named by William Flemer III or Princeton Nur. of NJ

Amelanchier laevis 'Prince Charles'

ha: rounded yet vigorous crown

fq: flowers more numerous

it: inflor. upright

lc: new growth slightly bronzed

afc: red and orange shades.

frc: purplish-blue

ns: with cultivar names 'Prince Charles' and 'Princess Diana' abundant jokes are made.

pat: US #6039 in 1987

in: c. 1989 by Tom Watson of Cambridge WI

Amelanchier laevis 'R.J. Hilton'

ha: arborescent (tree form)

in: Univ. of Guelph Arb.

li: Hicklenton, P.R. and K.G. Cairnes. 1994. Amelanchier 'R.J. Hilton'.

li: HortScience 29(1): 43

Amelanchier laevis 'Silver Fountain'

ha: weeping, mounded to globose with age
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 92

Amelanchier laevis SNOW FLURRY™ 'JFS-Arb' (6/7)
ht: 35 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide
ha: ovoid, having an "upright scaffold" of branches
fq: floriferous
afc: orange
pat, or, so, in: US#7423 to www.jfschmidt.com (online catalog 2007), their own selection

Amelanchier laevis 'Snowcloud' = 'Majestic'? (some list them apart)
ha: narrow, upright
ns, pat: it has the same patent number as 'Majestic'. It is unclear which name is the cultivar.
so: [source \(Nonesuch Nursery\)](#)

Amelanchier laevis 'Snowflakes'
ha: narrow, large shrub to small tree
fd: larger than species typical
infl: nodding raceme, very elegant
afc: red and yellow shades, often showy

Amelanchier laevis 'White Pillar'
ht: 20-30 ft. tall
ha: narrowly columnar
lc: darker green
bt: later than species typical
afc: orange-red
or: Peter Costich, Long Island NY USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 93

Amelanchier 'La Paloma'
so: www.esveld.nl

Amelanchier rotundifolia 'Edelweiss'
fq:, fd: larger, more abundant flowers
or: Holland c. 1988
so: www.esveld.nl

Amelanchier rotundifolia 'Helvetia'
ha: more compact, smaller than species typical, subglobose, shrubby
or: Switzerland c. 1988, found in wild
www.esveld.nl

Amelanchier stolonifera 'Fergie' (8/3)
ht: 5 ft. tall
ha: shrub
fd: larger than species typical
ch: USDA 3
ns: this name is a takeoff on the older named cultivars 'Princess Diana' and 'Prince Charles'

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria angustifolia 'Elegans' (var. gracilis Carr.)

ha: leaves more dense and appressed on the stem
lw: needles narrower than species typical
lt: needles less stiff than species typical
la: less acute than species typical
or: known in Europe since 1852

Araucaria angustifolia 'Ridolfiana'

ha: more vigorous, robust than species typical
ll, lw: longer and wider needles than species typical
ns: it is not related to *A. ridolfiana* Savi
or: known since 1858

Araucaria angustifolia 'Saviana'

lc: more glaucous blue than species typical
lw: narrower needle than species typical
or: known since 1868

Araucaria araucana 'Andenzweg'

ha: dwarf, slower, 10cm growth rate a year
ll: smaller than species typical
or: G. Horstmann, Germany from seed collected in Parque Nacional Tolhuaca, Chile

Araucaria araucana 'Angustifolia'

ha: branches narrower and more elongated than species typical

Araucaria araucana 'Aurea'

lc: golden-yellow
or: Taylor from Castle Kennedy c. 1855
in: W. Barron & Sons, Barrowash, England to trade

Araucaria araucana 'Auslese' provisional invalid name

or: Horstmann Nursery, Germany c. 1983, the name meaning "select" is not valid as a cultivar.

Araucaria araucana 'Densa'

ha: branches loose and sparse (despite the name), only the leaves dense and closely spaced
or: known since 1867
so: denOuden & Boom (1965) say it was no longer in cultivation.

Araucaria araucana 'Denudata'

ha: branches sparse and less numerous
ll: shorter than species typical
or: A. Leroy, Angiers, France before 1867

Araucaria araucana 'Distans'

ha: vigorous, major whorls of branches about 1m apart (ie. distant)
or: known since before 1867

Araucaria araucana 'Kurt Sachs'

ch: more cold hardy - having survived in Hamburg, Germany for decades without damage

Araucaria araucana 'Platifolia' ('Platyfolia')

ll: shorter than species typical
lw: wider than species typical
ns: the spelling 'Platifolia' is preferred here rather than the incorrect 'Platyfolia' seen in Krussman.

Araucaria araucana 'Striata'

lc, st: stems and leaves striped yellow
or: A. Leroy, Angiers, France before 1858

Araucaria araucana 'Variegata'

lc: needles a mix of green and light yellow, some shoots all green
or: Glendinings Nursery, Turnham Green, England before 1858

Araucaria cunninghamii 'Glauca'

lc: silvery-blue to blue-gray
or: Moreton Bay before 1840
in: Loddiges Nursery to European trade c. 1840

Araucaria cunninghamii 'Longifolia'

ll: longer than species typical
ls: straighter, less curved than species typical

Araucaria cunninghamii 'Pendula'

ha: pendulous
or: known since 1867

Araucaria cunninghamii 'Taxifolia'

ha: densely branched but not in clusters
lt: shoted 2-ranked as with some Taxus
or: known since 1867

Araucaria excelsa = A. heterophylla

Araucaria heterophylla 'Albospica' ('Silver Star', variegata alba Carr.)

lc: mottled silvery-white, often mostly green later
or: known in Europe since 1867

Araucaria heterophylla 'Astrid' ('Leopold Astrid')

ha: compact, graceful, uniform tiers, more vigorous than 'Gracilis'
lt: needles smaller, thicker

Araucaria heterophylla 'Aurea Variegata'

lc: blue-green (more glaucous) with a broad yellow stripe
or: known since 1867

Araucaria heterophylla 'Compacta'

ha: denser, compact
or: known since 1891 per Krussman

Araucaria heterophylla 'Glauca'

ha: slightly slower than species typical
lc: glaucous blue-green

Araucaria heterophylla 'Gracilis'

ha: slower and more compact than species typical, graceful, branches turning downward. Has a
ha: "frilled appearance" according to Graf.
lt: needles thinner
lc: lighter green than species typical
lu: it is widely grown as a potted indoor plant. It is likely some of the stock under the species name is
lu: of this clone or one very similar.

Araucaria heterophylla 'Leopoldii'

ha: compact
lc: bluer green
or: Europe since 1923

Araucaria heterophylla 'Monstrosa'

ha: branches often clustered, irregular
lc: shoots often white-tipped
or: known since 1867

Araucaria heterophylla 'Muelleri'

ha: more vigorous than species typical

Araucaria heterophylla 'Robusta' (A. sanderiana hort., A. goldieana hort.)

ha: stronger, more vigorous
lc: darker green than species typical
or: known in Europe since 1881

Araucaria heterophylla 'Silver Star' = 'Albospica'

Araucaria heterophylla 'Speciosissima'

ha: resembling a more compact A. cunninghamii but not belonging to that species
ll: to 4cm long
lt: needles curled
or: Rougier, Chauviere, France before 1847

Araucaria heterophylla variegata alba = 'Albospica'

Araucaria heterophylla 'Virgata'

ha: branches much elongated and hardly branched
or: found in garden at Palermo, Sicily before 1906

Araucaria rulei 'Goldieana'

ha: more graceful than species typical
ll: smaller than species typical

Araucaria rulei 'Elegans'

ha: branch whorls more closely spaced, branches thinner than species typical
ll: smaller than species typical
or: known since before 1844

ARBUTUS

Arbutus x andrachnoides 'Magnifica'

infl: larger panicles.

ns: an old European clone of this cross, almost certainly not in cultivation today.

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: p. 311

Arbutus x andrachnoides 'Marina' ('Marima') (A. unedo x A. andrachne)

ht: 30-40 ft. in many years, commonly under 20 ft. in gardens. The original tree c. 2000 is 50 ft. tall

ha: strongly upright

bk: exfoliating, orange-red, very showy on older plants

ll: 4.0-6.0 in. - larger than A. unedo

lc: glossy dark green

fc: light to medium rose pink, darker at the base

infl: very large among known hybrids

frq: very sparse fruit production in California

ns: the spelling in Durr's manual is a typo. It should be noted that Saratoga Hort. Found, the introducer does

ns: use this hybrid epithet but like many growers they call it A. 'Marina'.

ch: 8

or: Victor Reiter, San Francisco CA USA , probably of this parentage but this is undocumented.

in: Saratoga Hort. Foundation.

lu: in California it replaces the tree-like A. menziesii. It is grown as both multi-stemmed trees and as a standard

lu: in Cal nurseries.

Arbutus x andrachnoides 'Photinaefolia'

infl: larger panicles.

ns: an old European clone of this cross, reminding someone of Photinia leaves.

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: p. 311

Arbutus x andrachnoides 'Rollisonii'

infl: larger panicles.

ns: an old European clone of this cross, almost certainly not in cultivation today.

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: p. 311

Arbutus 'Reyorum' (2/7)

ht: 12m tall

bk: brown strips with white underneath

fc: white

infl: to 10cm wide

frc: red, often showy

or: parentage not reported.

ARBUTUS UNEDO

Arbutus unedo 'Compacta'

ht: 5 ft. tall (10 years) but very old plants to 10 ft. are reported.

ha: compact, dense, slight contorted with age

lc: bronze new growth becomes darker green than some species variants. Usually no winter discoloration.

flq: sparse flowers

bt: may bloom for months where happy, more so than most selections.

eval: 'Elfin King' is probably better for more floriferousness.

lu: sometimes seen as a large container plant.

Arbutus unedo f. rubra (Ait.) Rehd. 'Croomei'

fc: tinged dark pink to near red

id: Bean says this variant of the f. rubra has 1) larger flowers, 2) larger leaves, and 3) less leaf serrations than

id: typical 'Rubra' of gardens.

or: Europe c. 1830

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: p. 314

Arbutus unedo 'Elfin King'

ha: compact, dense

flq: more floriferous

frq: more fruitful

Arbutus unedo f. integerrima (Sims) Hegi 'Integerrima'

lm: entire margins

ls: elliptic to oblong

ns: the botanical form can be used for wild variants. The cultivar is for the typical garden clone.

Arbutus unedo 'Oktoberfest'

ht: 5-8 ft.

fc: dark rose pink

so: www.nativeson.com

Arbutus unedo 'Quercifolia'

ls: irregularly lobed.

lc: sometimes veined red.

Arbutus unedo f. *rubra* (Ait.) Rehd. 'Rubra'

ha: often less vigorous species typical, more compact

fc: darker pink to near red - not a bright nor clear red.

frc: smaller than species typical

frq: often abundant fruit

ns: occurs in the wild. This cultivar name and also 'Croomei' are used for the garden variants.

id: see 'Croomei' above for differences.

aw: RHS AM 1925

li: Miller, P. 1759. Gard. Dict.

ARONIA

The ornamental future of this genus is bright. The genus has successfully been crossed with *Chaenomeles* of all things and many years ago to *Sorbus* (x *Sorbaronia*). The flowering quince genes portend the possibility of red pigments in the corolla petals, lower habits, bicolored flowers, and more sizeable edible fruit for humans and wild beasts.

The nomenclature of this genus is more radically changing than the ornamental breeding work. Some consider the entire genus co-extension with the genus *Photinia* and since *Aronia* is the older name, *Aronia* would be retained with all the *Photinia* species and cultivars landing here! Other botanists want to place *Aronia* under *Sorbus* and even with *Pyrus* of all things.

Aronia arbutifolia 'Brilliantissima'

afc: reliably red (sometimes orangish) and showy.

eval: considered the best clone of the species for gardens.

Aronia arbutifolia 'Erythrocarpa'

frc: red (as species)

afc: often a showy red

Aronia arbutifolia 'Erecta'

ha: narrowly fastigate, later columnar after successive fruit loads

ls: oblanceolate to oblong, narrower than species typical

frc: not as colorful or showy according to Dirr

or: possibly a hybrid to *A. melanocarpa* var. *elata*

in: Marchant Nur.

Aronia melanocarpa 'Autumn Magic'

ht: 5-7 ft.

ha: more compact than species typical

lc: dark green

afc: red and purple shades, often very showy

ch: 3

li: HortScience 32(4): 586 (1997) - original cultivar registration

Aronia melanocarpa var. *elata* Rehd.

ht: 10 ft. or more

ha: larger than var. *melanocarpa* but often still a shrub.

frd, fd, ll: fruit, flowers, and leaves all larger var. *melanocarpa*

ls: oblong-obovate - var. melanocarpa is more distinctly obovate at times.

Aronia melanocarpa IROQUIS BEAUTY™ 'Morton'

ha: compact

ht: 2-3 ft. - about half normal height - a dwarf compared to var. elata at 10 ft. plus

lc: dark green

afc: red shades

ch: 3

or: Morton Arboretum, Lisle IL USA

lu: useful for smaller gardens where the species and pomological cultivars may be too large

Aronia melanocarpa 'Nero' (9/02)

frq: more fruitful than species typical

flavor: excellent fruit flavor

id: similar to 'Viking' in quality but preferred by some.

dr: said to be disease resistant by nurseries but no details reported.

or: former Soviet Union.

Aronia melanocarpa 'Raintree Select' (9/02)

ha: more compact than other cultivars such as 'Viking' or 'Nero'

frq: more fruitful than species typical

flavor: excellent

so, or: [Raintree Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002)

Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking'

ht: 3-6 ft.

lc: dark glossy green, a very appealing summer leaf

afc: red shades, often very showy

bt: bloom somewhat earlier than species typical

frd: larger fruit - suitable even for orcharding or wildlife planting

or: Europe

ch: 3

Aronia x prunifolia 'Eastland'

eval: a good, named pomological clone

Aronia x prunifolia 'Hugin' (A. arbutifolia x A. melanocarpa)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x wide

ha: globose, smaller, compact

frc: black

fc: corolla white

eval: this is a smaller, shrubby, fruitful clone.

ns, id: it bears mentioning here that some botanists do not

ns, id: consider A. x prunifolia Marsh. to be a hybrid of the

ns, id: two familiar species, especially as it reproduces very

ns, id: true in the wild and is found in areas where neither

ns, id: parent occurs today. It may be what is called a

ns, id: *protospecies* which came from hybrid swarms and

ns, id: is becoming stable, settled down, and near fully "evolved".

ns, id: If you really want to confuse your friends, call this

ns, id: this species by it's other names - *Pyrus floribunda*,

ns, id: *Sorbus arbutifolia* var. *atropurpurea*, or *Photinia floribunda*!

Aronia x prunifolia 'Manschurica'

eval: a good, named pomological clone

AUCUBA

Aucuba chinensis f. obcordata Rehd.

lb: more broadly truncate to broadly cuneate

Aucuba chinensis f. angustifolia

ll, lw: blades narrower, sometimes as little 0.5-1.0 wide though up to 1.5 in. wide

Aucuba japonica 'Angelon' (12/4)

lc: very heavily spotted yellow in very large and fused zones of 4-8mm wide, covering 50-70% of surface
li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 47, with color photo.

Aucuba japonica 'Angustata' = 'Longifolia'

Aucuba japonica 'Angustifolia' = 'Longifolia'

Aucuba japonica 'Aureomaculata' = 'Picturata'

Aucuba japonica 'Bicolor'

lc: green with large central zone of golden yellow. Generally not spotted or speckled.
lm: larger teeth than many cultivars
id: similar to 'Picturata' and perhaps a phase or version of it. Based on the Yokoi and Hirose
id: image this differs much from 'Picturata' of the US trade, being green along the margins and
id: not highly mottled in that area as is 'Picturata'. 'Picturata' can be 60-80% of the surface
id: in yellow and we have not seen 'Bicolor' with that much color.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose, 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Aucuba japonica var. borealis

ha: compact
ll: smaller than variety typical, that is var. japonica
ls: more elongated, often obovate
lc: mostly light to medium olive green from a distance, rarely a dark blackish-green as
lc: some var. japonica examples in gardens, barely spotted if at all.
geo: Honshu, Japan near the snowfall line
ch: more cold hardy than var. japonica, proven to 4 deg. F. according to some reports
lsp: there is a very nice specimen in the Asian Valley at the USNA
eval: 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan' are selected, sexed clones of it (see below)
in: US National Arb. to collections

Aucuba japonica var. borealis [mottled clone]

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Aucuba japonica 'Cecil-Alice' (10/6)

lsp: a listed from the the JC Raulston Arboretum accessioned 2003, no description
lsp: in catalogs or the internet as of 10/2006.

Aucuba japonica 'Concolor' ('Viridis')

lc: green, not spotted or marked in yellow
sex: both male and female clones are known

Aucuba japonica 'Crassifolia'

lc: all green without spots in a very dark shade.
lt: thicker, more leathery blades than species typical
lm: dentate, mainly in the upper half of the blade.
sex: male according to Dirr
aw: RHS AGM 1969

Aucuba japonica 'Crotonifolia' ('Crotonoides')

ha: compact
lc: highly spotted yellow, reminding one of some croton, that is, Codiaeum cultivars which
lc: may be heavily marked yellow too. The markings are finer than 'Variegata' in our
lc: experience. The image in Yokoi and Hirose is easily 50% yellow over the surface. The
lc: JCRA plant above shows a diversity in spot sizes and includes not only spots but sectors or
lc: large zones of fused spots.
sex: female according to Krüssman. Dirr notes than some reports state it is male. Hillier
sex: says male. Houtman (Netherlands) reports it mostly female but occasionally male.
aw: RHS AGM 1969
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose, 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Aucuba japonica 'Crotonoides' = 'Crotonifolia'

Aucuba japonica 'Dentata' ('Serratifolia')

lc: green
ll: 4-8cm long, that is, shorter than species typical which easily reaches 12-20cm
lm: 1-2 teeth per side compared to many in species and most cultivars. Dirr's illustration
lm: of 'Serratifolia' (as likely synonym) shows 5 teeth per side but surely much fewer than
lm: the species.
ns: Krussman recognizes 'Dentata' as the valid name.

Aucuba japonica 'Elegans' = 'Picturata'?

Aucuba japonica 'Elegantissima' = 'Picturata'

Aucuba japonica 'Fructu Albo'

lc: white variegated
frc: pinkish-cream to near white
sex: female
ns: this sounds very much like 'Leucocarpa'.

Aucuba japonica 'Gold Dust'

lc: lightly spotted golden-yellow, not over 10-20% of the surface (vs. 30-50% in 'Variegata' clones)

sex: female (so is 'Variegata')

id, ns: this clone is widely considered a rename of 'Variegata' and surely that means the trade has lumped them. We miss to follow the recent

id, ns: work of Houtman and separate the two as defined above.

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs. Timber Press. p. 48-49.

Aucuba japonica 'Gold Spangles' ('Golde Spangles')

sex: female

lc: speckled yellow

ns, id: a listed name, possibly from Europe c. 2006. I have no evidence for which of the two name choices is correct.

Aucuba japonica 'Gold Spot'

lc: highly mottled yellow with good distribution over the blade

id: it is considered a selected clone of 'Variegata' with more uniform markings.

Aucuba japonica 'Golden King'

lc: highly gold mottled with many fused areas and sectored. It is easily 70-95% chimera unlike 'Maculata' (also male) or 'Variegata' (often female)

lw: wider blade

sex: male

Aucuba japonica 'Goldieana'

lc: dark green with a large central yellow zone but also having yellow spots throughout. Not all leaves have

lc: large gold centers but may have small sectoring or no central painting at all.

ns, id: as 'Picturata' occurs in both male and female clones we suspect some of

ns, id: them may belong here. Separately out these two deserves study. I believe that the true

ns, id: 'Picturata' has centers commonly at 70-85% of the surface where in 'Goldieana' one

ns, id: would be hard pressed too many centers over 50%.

Aucuba japonica 'Goldilocks'

lc: heavily sectored and spotted white, often 50-90% of surface, some leaves nearly all yellow.

Aucuba japonica 'Grandis'

lc: green, even glossier than the species

ll: larger than species typical

lw: wider than species typical

sex: female

Aucuba japonica 'Hillieri'

ha: vigorous

lc: dark glossy green, much showier than most green cultivars

ll: larger blades than species typical

fr: dark carmine

frs: said to be "pointed" by Hillier

sex: female
or: Hillier Nursery, England

Aucuba japonica var. himalaica (A. himalaica Hook.)

st, lv: new stems, shoots, and leaves more pubescent
ls: narrower, more lanceolate
lc: dark glossy green
ll: 5.0-8.0 in. wide x 1.0-1.5 in. wide
frt: petal apex sharper than var. japonica
frc: orange to scarlet
geo: Himalayan Mts. and Sikkim
id: Bean states the true variety (or species) may not be cultivated in England, the form
id: known being a narrow-leaved var. japonica. One should determine the identity of stock on
id: the basis of greater, youthful pubescent and sharper pointed petals. A knowledge of and
id: any access to 'Longifolia' would be useful too.

Aucuba japonica var. borealis 'Honshu' (10/6)

ha: 4 in. growth a year
ls: long, narrow compared to 'Sea of Japan'
sex: female
frq: red, showy
lc: dark green - darker than 'Sea of Japan'
so, in, or: www.camforest.com (Camellia Forest online catalog Fall 2006-7), their own introduction, collected from Honsau Island, Japan

Aucuba japonica 'Hoshidukiyo'

lc: mostly centered cream (somewhat spotted cream) to 45% of center or surface.

Aucuba japonica 'Hoshi-yadori'

lc: heavily mottled yellow, with unequally sized maculations. Based on the Yokoi and Hirose
lc: photo it would be more highly mottled than 'Variegata' as known in the US trade.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose, 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Aucuba japonica 'Hoshoba'

ls: much narrower, lanceolate
lc: mostly green

Aucuba japonica 'Kichirifu'

lc: new growth light creamy-yellow

Aucuba japonica 'Lance Leaf'

ls: narrow, lanceolate
lc: glossy green
sex: male
ns: Hillier Nur. uses this name. It is probably one of the 'Longifolia' type clones.

Aucuba japonica 'Latimaculata' = 'Picturata'

Aucuba japonica 'Lemon Flash' ('Lemon Delight') (5/6)

lc: centered yellow

in: Conard-Pyle expected worldwide 2009

Aucuba japonica 'Leucocarpa'

frc: yellowish-white

sex: female

or: Japan

Aucuba japonica 'Limbata' ('Sulphurea', 'Sulphur?', 'Sulphurea Marginata?')

st: often yellowish-green compared to green of species and most cultivars

lc: margined yellow, often broadly so. Margins can be greenish-yellow to even a pale cream at time. The surface is often

lc: rough and irregular, giving an interesting combination of reflections and shadows. The chimera is often largest near the apex.

ll: larger blades than species typical

lt: thicker than most cultivars, especially 'Variegata'

lm: teeth larger than many cultivars, very long dentate in the upper two-thirds

ns: Krussman considers 'Limbata' the correct name.

sex: female

id: The color of the margins varies widely with growing conditions and age of the plants. Shade may cause much of the variegation to

id: go away. Light also affects whether the margins are yellow, greenish, or cream.

or: known in gardens since 19th century. Records suggest the Japanese grew it as early as 1865.

Aucuba japonica 'Longifolia' ('Angustifolia', 'Salicifolia', f. longifolia)

lc: bright green

ls: oblong-lanceolate

ll: 8-15cm long

lw: very narrow, often less than 1cm wide in the extreme examples. The photo above was easily 3cm wide.

la: sharply acuminate

frc: often numerous, that is, very fruitful

sex: female according to Krüssman. Dirr notes that male clones are sold under this name and

sex: thus there is a mixture. The original clone is female. Dirr states that 'Angustifolia' is

sex: male in his experience. Dirr considers 'Salicifolia' a female, probably based on Hillier

sex: comments. The RHS consider f. longifolia a collective taxon with 'Salicifolia' to be a clone.

sex: As they are such useful, showy plants the various clones should be studied and defined as standards.

aw: RHS FCC 1864 (probably to the female clone)7

Aucuba japonica 'Luteocarpa'

lc: mottled yellow

ls: lc: broadly elliptic

lm: few dentate teeth compared to species

frc: yellow

sex: female

id: 'Leucocarpa' has much paler, whiter fruit.

Aucuba japonica 'Macrophylla'

lc: dark green

ll: larger than species typical

lt: thicker, more leathery than most cultivars

sex: female

id: similar to 'Crassifolia' but of the other gender. The male would have to be crass...

Aucuba japonica 'Maculata'

lc: heavily spotted yellow, 25-50% of surface much as 'Variegata' but far more heavily spotted than 'Gold Dust'

sex: male - many 'Variegata' and all 'Gold Dust' are females

Aucuba japonica 'Meigetsu' ('Sun Dance' in part, 'Narafu' in part, 'Nabuku' in part)
(12/4)

lc: boldly centered cream to light yellow in an irregularly feathered pattern, 40-60% of surface. Dark blade contrasts well.

lc: Very few or no spots on the margins. The center

lc: is never the glossy gold of 'Goldieana' and lacks the fully spotted margins.

lm: large, widely spaced teeth

lt: blades nicely twisted, giving even more interest, especially in younger plants.

in, or: Asahi Shokobutsu Nursery, Japan, introduced 1983. It was known in Japan much earlier.

ns: Yinger published 'Sun Dance' in *Arnoldia* in 1983 based on Japanese plants called 'Narafu'. That later name proved polyclonal and

ns: and variable. 'Nabuku' of Holland differs from the 'Sun Dance'/'Narafu' of the US and is probably a corruption of some Japanese

ns: stock names. 'Sun Dance' of Yinger was later found in older Japanese literature as 'Meigetsu' and it makes a better, accurate name.

ns: The other clones have yet to be sorted out and compared in taxonomic detail (12/2004).

eval: we are told this plant when well grown would replace 'Picturata' any place and every place. It exudes class and color at any age.

Aucuba japonica 'Mister Goldstrike' ('Mr. Goldstrike')

lc: heavily spotted and streaked gold, much more so than ordinary 'Variegata'

sex: male

Aucuba japonica 'Nana' ('Rotundifolia?')

ha: dwarf, very compact, about half species size if the same age. More erect per Dirr.

li: smaller than most cultivars

lc: mottled yellow

fr: often abundant, fruitful. Dirr notes fruit is borne above the foliage and thus more showy.

sex: female

ns: Krüssman listed 'Rotundifolia' as an unverified synonym. 'Nana Rotundifolia' of Dirr

ns: may be the same.

Aucuba japonica 'Nana Cuspidata'

ha: compact, globose.

lc: more highly mottled yellow than 'Nana'

li: Dirr, M. 1998. *Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub.* 115.

Aucuba japonica 'Nana Rotundifolia' ('Rotundifolia')

st: "sea green"

ha: very compact, globose with age

lc: barely mottled yellow, mostly green

ls: more rounded

lm: dentate in upper half of margin.

ns: this is probably the 'Rotundifolia' of Krussman.

frq: fruitful

sex: female

aw: RHS 1969

Aucuba japonica 'Natsu-No-Kumo' (2/4)

ht: 2m

lc: white new growth (RHS 155A) becoming cream then green (RHS 147A)

ll, lw: 18cm long x 6cm wide

or: Seiju Yamaguchi, Japan as seedling

pat: US PPAF 10/2/03

Aucuba japonica PEPPER POT™ 'Shilpot' ('Pepperpot' in error)

lc: light olive green to yellowish-green heavily and finely spotted yellow, contrast is far more subtle than most clones. The spots are quite

lc: small and are very seldom fused as in other cultivars.

ll: smaller than 'Variegata', a nice finer-textured look.

lm: very boldly dentate in the upper half of the blade. This is a nice feature.

eval: it is pretty in contrast to dark-leaved plants which should be used near it. That said, it can have a chlorotic look for some folks.

Aucuba japonica 'Picta' = 'Picturata'

Aucuba japonica 'Picturata' ('Latimaculata', 'Picta', 'Aureomaculata')

lc: large yellow central marking on each blade, very showy, often mottled on the green margin.

lc: can be unstable with reversions being common.

ls: oval-oblong

sex: male, but females are known. We suspect some of them may be 'Goldieana'

Aucuba japonica 'Punctata' = 'Variegata'

Aucuba japonica 'Rotundifolia' = 'Nana'?, 'Nana Rotundifolia'

Aucuba japonica 'Rozannie' ('Rosanne', 'Rozanne')

ht: 3-4.5 ft. tall and wide, older plants may become larger

ha: compact, spreading

lc: dark glossy green

ls: broadly elliptic

lm: coarsely dentate, mainly in the upper half of the blade.

fc: red

sex: female and male with perfect flowers, thus assuring good fruitset. Dirr suggests that

sex: cross-pollination with a male plant will give even more fruit.

Aucuba japonica 'Salicifolia' = 'Longifolia'

Aucuba japonica var. borealis 'Sea of Japan' (10/6)

ha: 3 in. growth a year - about an inch slower than 'Honshu'

ls, lw, ll: shorter, broader than 'Honshu'

sex: male

fc: dark maroon red

fq: very floriferous

lc: medium green - not so dark as 'Honshu'

so, in, or: www.camforest.com (Camellia Forest online catalog Fall 2006-7), their own introduction, collected from Honshu Island, Japan

Aucuba japonica 'Serratifolia' = 'Dentata'

Aucuba japonica 'Seven Hills' (3/7)

ch: more cold hardy
or: from northern Japan populations, sent by a customer to Arrowhead Alpines
so: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Aucuba japonica 'Shuugetsu'

lc: centered in white to 60% of surface. It has no marginal spots unlike most other
lc: medio-picta type clones.

Aucuba japonica 'Speckles'

ns: a listed name, presumably for a mottled clone, from Skipness Plants, UK c. 2003

Aucuba japonica 'Spiker' (11/6)

ht: 84 in. tall x 72 in. wide
lc: dark green
lm: dentate
sex: female
frc: red fruit, showy
ch: USDA 6, more cold hardy
so, in: www.carrollgardens.com (online catalog 2006)

Aucuba japonica 'Sulphur' = 'Sulphurea'? = 'Limbata'

Aucuba japonica 'Sulphurea' = 'Limbata'

Aucuba japonica 'Sulphurea Marginata' = 'Limbata'?

Aucuba japonica 'Suruga Benten' (6/6)

lc: flecked, mottled, and occasionally sectored yellow at 50-70% of surface
lm: coarsely dentate
ls: broadly oval outline
in, so, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](http://AsiaticaNursery.com) (online catalog 2006), with color photo

Aucuba japonica 'Variegata' ('Maculata' misapplied, 'Punctata', 'Gold Dust' misapplied)

lc: heavily mottled yellow. Spots are of unequal size and very irregularly dispersed as if
lc: there was a painting accident! Reversions are common and selections are numerous.
sex: both male and female clones are known. Dirr says that 'Maculata' is a male clone and we separate it here.
sex: most examples are said to be female.
ns: this is the typical representative of the species in most gardens.
in: John Graeffler from Japan to West c. 1783
aw: RHS FCC 1865
ns: the 'Variegata' of Yokoi and Hirose is clearly marginate and is, we believe, what the West
ns: calls 'Limbata'. Their heavily gold mottled clone is called 'Hoshi-yadori' but in a more
ns: highly spotted variant than what passes for 'Variegata' in the American trade. See 'Gold Dust' above.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose, 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Aucuba japonica 'Variegata Nana'

ha: very compact
ls: mottled yellow as 'Variegata'
sex: female
ns: Dirr suggests it might be the same as 'Nana'

Aucuba japonica 'Viridis' = 'Concolor'

Aucuba japonica [Windsor form]

ns: a listed name from the UK before 2003.

Aucuba japonica 'Wisley Dwarf' ('Wisley Nana' invalid) provisional name

ha: dwarf, compact
fr: self-fruitful
lc: all dark glossy green, nicely textured and with a sunken midrib
ns: Latin version is invalid. Dirr wonders if it might be 'Rozannie'. The RHS PLANT FINDER
ns: (from the folks who own and run Wisley Gardens) do not mention this name.
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub. 115.

AUSTROCEDRUS

The primary species *A. chilensis* is sometimes kept under *Libocedrus* but Florin and Boutelje's proposal for this genus from 1954 seems well accepted in the conifer-loving world, both taxonomic and commercial.

Austrocedrus chilensis 'Argentea'

lc: whitish
or: Seneclauze, France as seedling c. 1868

Austrocedrus chilensis 'Thornhayes Ghost' (3/7)

lc: more silvery
so: www.thornhayes-nursery.co.uk (online catalog 2007)

Austrocedrus chilensis 'Viridis'

lc: all green, lacking stomatal lines
ns, id: may prove to be a botanical taxon of some kind.
or: known to Carriere in France in 1867

Austrocedrus chilensis 'Viridis Compacta'

ha: compact, smaller
or: Seneclauze, France before 1868

AZARA

Azara integrifolia 'Uarie'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Azara integrifolia 'Variegata'

lc: margined creamy-white, tinged pink at first

la, ls: more obtuse than species typical

or: Kew Gardens 1870

Azara microphylla 'Gold Edge'

lc: margined yellow, not so pale as 'Variegata'

Azara microphylla 'Variegata' ('Belgroveana')

ht: 10-20 ft. tall - W.J. Bean records one example at 22 ft. at Rowallane

lc: margined cream, often thinly so

or: W.E. Gumbleton, Belgrove House, Cobh, Ireland c. 1908

ch: USDA 8 - tried and failed at Raleigh NC

ns: Houtman points out the 'Belgroveana' is probably the

ns: oldest, valid name.

Azara serrata 'Andes Gold'

ha: more compact

fq: numerous gold flowers

Azara serrata 'Maurice Mason' (*A. paraguayense*)

ha: more open and sparse than 'Andes Gold'

fq: numerous gold flowers

Azara serrata 'Patagonica'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2003, not reported

ns, id: since nor found by us on the internet in Feb. 2007. Latin form not allowable.

BACCHARIS

Baccharis 'Centennial' (*B. sacothroides* x *B. pilularis*)

fc: white, fluffy and clean when mature

sex: female

prop, eval: has been found to cross with native western species, producing

prop, eval: unwanted seedlings. The male THOMPSON clone is now preferred.

or: Dr. Tommy Thompson and Dr. Chi Won Lee, University of Arizona

so: www.smgrowers.com

Baccharis dioica 'Dauphin Island'

ht: 12'

frc: white seedheads are showy

frt: showy in October onward in South

ch: 8

so: www.woodlanders.net

Baccharis halimifolia 'Autumn Angel' (12/00)

ht: 6-8 ft. - slightly shorter than some species variants.

ha: dense, compact, inflorescences in neat conical and globose masses (see photo above)

fc: more intensely silvery white - the same population has slightly later variants too.

bt: mid-season

or: Laurence Hatch, Raleigh, NC USA 2000 from native NC populations.

in: never introduced due to lack of nursery interest.

Baccharis halimifolia 'Magical Mistery' (1/01)
or: Plant Breeders Rights, Gebr. Kolster BV, Netherlands 12/6/00

Baccharis halimifolia 'Magical Silver' (1/01)
or: Plant Breeders Rights, Gebr. Kolster BV, Netherlands 12/6/00

Baccharis halimifolia 'Magical Star' (1/01)
or: Plant Breeders Rights, Gebr. Kolster BV, Netherlands 12/6/00

Baccharis halimifolia 'White Caps'
ht: 12 ft.
fc: white
ch: 5
ns: available descriptions are indistinct from the species but
ns: wild populations offer much variation and an opportunity to select
ns: for various flowering traits.
or: Kurt Bluemel

Baccharis magellanica 'Baca'
li: Gartenpraxis 11: 24 (1996)

Baccharis magellanica [dwarf]
ht: 5 in. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: dwarf, mat-like
so, in: www.cistus.com (online catalog 2006)

Baccharis magellanica 'Inca Gem'
ha: dense and low spreading
sex: male
fc: creamy white but semi-showy
bt: short-lived
ht: 15cm in 8 years
wd: 1m in 8 years
ch: 6 or 7
or: Univ. of BC Bot. Garden in 1982 and selected by staff
rd: 19 March 1990 by Dr. Gerald Straley
in: commercial introduction planted in 1992
li: Huttleston, D.G. 1991. International registrations of cultivar names
li: for unassigned woody genera. HortScience 26(5): 475.

Baccharis pilularis 'Al's Blue'
ht: 3 ft. tallk
ha: dense, spreading
lc: blue green
or: Tilden Bot. Garden
li: HortScience 26(5): 475 (1995)

Baccharis pilularis 'Creeping Green' (11/6)
ht: 18 in. tall x 6 ft. wide
ha: spreading, very low
lc: dusty green tinged grey
fc: cream
ch: USDA 8
so, in: www.cistus.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection from central OR coast

Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'
ha: lower than species typical, denser as well.

fc: very bright green
wd: up to 9 ft. wide in 4 years (CA)
so: www.native.son

Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks'
so: www.smgroweers.com

Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks No. 2'
ha: mounded, denser
ht: 5 ft. tall
ll: smaller than species typical
lc: bright green new growth becomes dark greyish green
so: www.nativeson.com

Baccharis pilularis [Upright Form Female] provisional name
ht: 4-8 ft. tall
ha: more erect than species typical
sex: female
so, in: www.calfloranursery.com (online catalog 2006), a distinct selection

Baccharis 'Starn' = B. 'Thompson'

Baccharis THOMPSON™ 'Starn'
ht: 4 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide in 10 years
ha: a procumbent low mound when young, becoming dense, spreading mound.
ld: evergreen in Tucson, AZ
sex: staminate (male), thus producing no unwanted seedlings and messy fruit
lc: medium green (RHS 147C)
tm: cultivar name 'Thompson' is trademarked.
pat: US# 11240 on 2/22/00
or: selected from hybrid seedlings involving B. 'Centennial' x unknown in 1985-6 by Ronald Gass of
or: Glendale AZ USA.
lu: useful low ground cover, bank planting, or foundation plant. No messy seedlings or fruit like
lu: 'Centennial' and most other selections in the trade. It is notably heat and drought tolerant.

BAMBUSA

Bambusa chungii 'Barballata'
ht: 20 ft. - smaller, shorter than species typical

Bambusa disseminator 'Albonodia'
ht: 35 ft.
st: culms with a white ring above and below the nodes

Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Green Striped Stem'
ht: 35 ft.
st: culms light green becoming yellowish-green, striped darker green.

Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Silverstripe'
st: culms dark green, lower internodes striped white (silver)

Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Stripe'
ht: 65 ft. - larger than 'Green Striped Stem'
ha: erect, dense
st: culms yellowish-green becoming light yellow, striped darker green

Bambusa emeiensis 'Chrysotrichus'
st: young culms covered in rusty setae

Bambusa emeiensis 'Flavidorivens'
st: culms light yellow, striped dark green

Bambusa emeiensis 'Viridiflavus'
st: culms striped yellow

Bambusa eutuldoies 'Basistriata'
st: culms variegated or striped in some manner.

Bambusa glaucescens = B. multiplex

Bambusa multiplex 'Albo-striata'
st: culm green
lc: striped white?
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Albo-variegata'
st: culm striped yellow
lc: striped white?
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Alphonse Karr' (f. alphonso-karii, 'Alphonso-karii', 'Alphonse Kerr')
ht: 25-30 ft.
ha: dense, arching
lc: new growth often reddish
st: culms bright yellow striped green

Bambusa multiplex 'Alphonse Karr Midori' = 'Midori'

Bambusa multiplex 'Chinese Goddess' = 'Riuvierorum'

Bambusa multiplex 'Elegans'
ns: similar to 'Fernleaf' and sometimes (but not always) considered a synonym.

Bambusa multiplex 'Fernleaf' ('Wang Tsi', 'Wang Tsai', 'Elegans' at least in part, 'Floribunda')
ht: 20 ft.
lt: usually 10-20 "leaves" clustered closely together for fern-like effect
ll: smaller than species typical
lu: reverts to a larger-leaved form with some ease.
ns: the RHS consider 'Floribunda' as the best name. For now I defer to my bamboo experts
ns: who like this name.

Bambusa multiplex 'Ginmei'
ns: a listed name.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Golden Goddess'
ht: 12 ft.
ha: open, not dense as many other cultivars
st: culms yellow

Bambusa multiplex 'Goldstripe'
st: culms green striped with yellow fading to green.

Bambusa multiplex 'Green Alphonse' ('Midori Green Alphas')
st: culms light green or lime green, darker green stripes

ns: it is similar to 'Midori' and sometimes listed as a synonym.

Bambusa multiplex 'Kimmei-Suhou'

ns: a listed name.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Midori' ('Midori Beni', 'Alphonse Karr Midori')

st: culms green striped yellow

id: it sometimes listed as a synonym of 'Green Alphonse' though more experts consider them distinct.

id: those who do not obviously might intermix them.

ns: It is possible than 'Midori Beni' may be the older name in literature. This is not yet confirmed by us.

Bambusa multiplex 'One Stripe'

ht, ha: faster and taller than 'Alphonse Karr'

st: one yellow stripe down each culm

or, so: www.montereybaynsy.com (online catalog 2006), their own sport of 'Alphonse Karr'

Bambusa multiplex 'Riviereorum' ('Chinese Goddess')

ht: 6 ft. - dwarf but larger than 'Tiny Fern', smaller than 'Fernleaf'

ha: less erect, stiff than species typical

st: culms green, not striped

ll: "leaves" 4-7cm long - shorter than 3-15cm of species

lu: very suitable for smaller Asian gardens and larger containers. Popular as a low hedging bamboo.

Bambusa multiplex 'Shirosuji'

st: culm striped white.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe'

ht: 45 ft. - larger than all other cultivars in most gardens

st: culms striped white

lc: some leaves (not all) striped white

lu: this is a curious case of the variegated leaf form being larger than the green-leaved cultivars.

Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe Fernleaf'

ns: a listed name.

Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem'

st: culms sometimes banded in white

ns: it may be a synonym of the better known 'Stripestem Fernleaf'

Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem Fernleaf'

ha, lt, ll: as 'Fernleaf'

st: reddish to yellow, striped green, somewhat banded white

Bambusa multiplex 'Solida'

ns: a listed name, by one report a solid colored culm.

Bambusa multiplex 'Tiny Fern'

ht: 2 ft. - very dwarf

ll: "leaf" 1 in. long

lu: popular as bonsai project

or: sport of 'Rivieroerum'

Bambusa multiplex 'Tiny Fern Striped' ('Tiny Stripestem Fern?')

ht, ll: as 'Tiny Fern'

st: culm striped.

Bambusa multiplex 'Variegata'

lc: striped white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Viridi-striata'

st: culm green striped

lc: white striped

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Bambusa multiplex 'Wang Tsi', 'Wang Tsai' = 'Fernleaf'

Bambusa multiplex 'Willowy'

ha: drooping to arching

ls: narrower, smaller blade, somewhat willow-shaped

lu: the leaf shape and habit give it something of willow-tree appearance.

Bambusa pervariabilis 'Viridistriata'

ht: 45 ft.

st: young culms yellow, striped green, becoming yellowish-green with variable darker green stripes.

Bambusa textilis 'Maculata'

ht: 25 ft.

ha: dense, erect

st: sheaths striped purple, especially at the base

Bambusa textilis 'Vittata'

st: culms bright yellow, striped green

Bambusa tulda 'Striata'

st: culm striped

Bambusa tuldoidea 'Ventricosa' = *B. ventricosa*

Bambusa ventricosa 'Kimmei'

st: culms yellow striped with green

Bambusa vulgaris 'Aureo-variegata'

st: culms rich golden-yellow, striped in green, sometimes in very thin lines

Bambusa vulgaris 'Maculata'

st: culms green becoming green with black, sometimes mottled, later mostly black.

Bambusa vulgaris 'Tricolor' ('Striata?')

st: culms golden yellow with both dark and light green stripes, giving three colors.

Bambusa vulgaris 'Vittata'

ht: 12m

st: culms striped green in variable sizes, reminding some of living barcodes.

Bambusa vulgaris 'Wamin'

ht: 16 ft. - dwarf

st: lowermost internodes short & swollen

Bambusa vulgaris 'Wamin Striata'

ht: 16 ft. - dwarf

st: swollen lower internodes, green striped a darker shade of green

BERBERIS

This genus has once again been favored to include almost all of the popular Mahonia species, including what are being called *Berberis repens*, *B. bealei*, and *B. aquifolium*. This merger has recently been re-sanctioned by Dr. Whittemore of the USDA in his *Flora of North America* treatment (1997) now available online. Other floristic treatments follow or not. As ever, one can cite a handful of respected authors and editors on both sides of the argument. Simple leaves, numerous stem spines, and a less complex inflorescence separate classic *Berberis* from *Mahonia*; frankly that is not much to go on, particularly as the supposed genera have crossed in various combinations. Perhaps the intercrossability is a case for a single genus afterall.

General Works

li: Laar, H.J. van der. 1972. *Berberis*. *Dendroflora* 1972 9: 9-37.

Berberis aggregata 'Crimson Bead'

frc: dark carmine red

frd: 5mm

frs: oblong

infl: fruit in pendulous clusters

Berberis aggregata 'Ruby Watson'

frc: dark ruby red

Berberis aggregata 'Sibbertoft Coral'

frc: white tinged red and coral, sometimes tinged blue

Berberis aggregata 'Stonefield Dawn'

lc: yellow tinged

frs: globose

frc: dark carmine

Berberis amurensis 'Flamboyant'

lc: distinctly bluish below

ll: to 5cm long

frc: bright red

Berberis beaniana 'Stonefield Mauve'

frc: dark red tinged mauve or lilac with age

frd: to 8mm long

Berberis 'Blenheim' (*B. darwinii* x *B. hakeoides*)

ha: upright, shrubby, foliage often dense

lm: sharply serrate

lc: dark golden-yellow

or: Hillier & Sons, West Hill Nursery

Berberis buxifolia Lam. is put under *B. microphylla* G. Forst. by some general authors and experts.

Berberis buxifolia 'Aureomarginata'

lc: margined golden yellow

Berberis buxifolia 'Pygmaea' ('Nana')

ht: 30-50cm tall, reports vary widely

ha: dense, mounded, dwarf

tsp: nearly thornless, thus "correct" for modern friendly gardens

ls: suborbicular to broadly ovate, more ovate overall and wider

lm: marginal spinose teeth lacking
fq, frq: flowers and fruit are rare so there may be better choices.
in: garden since 1867

Berberis x carminea 'Aurora'
frc: vermillion
frs: globose to ovoid
lw: narrower blades than other hybrids

Berberis x carminea 'Autumn Cheer'
frc: bright scarlet red
lw: wider than 'Aurora'

Berberis x carminea 'Barbarossa'
ht: 1.5 - 2.0m
ha: vigorous, arching, branches often pendulous due to fruit load
st: reddish-brown
ls: entire
ld: more semi-evergreen
frc: scarlet red, very showy
frd: to 7mm
afc: often showy
ns: also sold under B. rubrostilla in the trade
so: Kromhout

Berberis x carminea 'Bountiful'
ht: 1m
ha: spreading, shrubby, arching
frc: crimson red
frq: very fruitful
frd: to 8.5mm

Berberis x carminea 'Buccaneer' (4/01)
ha: upright
ls: entire
frc: whitish-green tinged red or orange-red, becoming more dark red
frd: to 9mm - very large
frs: globose
ns: also sold under B. rubrostilla in the trade
so: Kromhout

Berberis x carminea 'Fireflame'
ha: vigorous yet compact
frc: orange-vermillion
ll: smaller blades for fine texture

Berberis x carminea 'Pirate King'
ha: vigorous, semi-weeping, a showy cascade of fruit, dense at times
frc: bright orange

Berberis x carminea 'Sparkler'
frc: orange
frs: conical

Berberis 'Concal' (B. concinna x B. calliantha)
ha: compact

Id: semi-evergreen
fc: deep yellow

Berberis 'Coral Gem' (B. concinna x B. calliantha)
ht: 1m
ha: compact
afc: red, showy

Berberis darwinii 'Flame'
ht: 1.5m
fc: bright dark orange

Berberis darwinii 'Gold'
ht: 1.5m
fq: more floriferous
fc: rich golden yellow

Berberis darwinii 'Nana' = B. x stenophylla 'Nana'

Berberis darwinii 'Pendula'
ha: weeping, arching
ll: 1.8cm
fc: gold and red
fd: 1cm

Berberis darwinii 'Prostrata' = B. x stenophylla 'Prostrata'

Berberis darwinii 'Rubens'
bud: red, showy
fc: bright yellow tinged red with age

Berberis darwinii 'Triumph'
ht: 1m
ha: compact, upright
ll: 3cm - larger than species typical
lc: glaucous blue below

Berberis Emerald Carousel™ ('Tara')
ha: compact oval to globose
ht: 4-5 ft.
lc: dark green
afc: reliably a showy reddish-purple
ch: USDA 4
ns: it is not a pure B. thunbergii and is believed to include B.
ns: koreana as the other parent.
lu: Dirr states it is more damaged by deer browsing than cultivars of B. thunbergii. Apparently the
lu: hybrid is more flavorful(?!)
or: Bailey Nur.
so: Spring Meadow Nursery (wholesale) 1-800-633-8859

Berberis x frikartii
hp: B. candidula x B. verruculosa

Berberis x frikartii 'Amstelveen'
ht: 1m
ha: compact, globose, branches arching, drooping branchlets, vigorous in production nurseries
lc: dark glossy green above and glaucous white below (similar to B. candidula)
or: Holland c. 1960

Berberis x frikartii 'Stafa' ('Staefa')

or: Switzerland 1928

ns: this is the first named (original) clone of this cross.

rai: Other cultivars have superior habit and have replaced it.

Berberis x frikartii 'Telstar'

ha: compact, globose, larger and wider than 'Amstelveen'

ht: 1.2m

lc: dark glossy green with glaucous surface below

fc: light yellow

fr: bluish-black

or: Holland c. 1960

so: www.esveld.nl

so: [source \(Gustafsons Plantskola\)](#)

Berberis gagnepainii var. lanceifolia 'Fernspray'

ha: compact

lc: light green

lw: narrower than species typical and like the variety, contributing to a frond-like effect

lm: undulate

in: Europe c. 1953

Berberis gagnepainii 'Green Mantle'

ha: arching to semi-pendulous

lc: grey green

lw: much narrower than species typical

Berberis gagnepainii 'Klugowski'

ht: 1m

ha: compact, slower growing

lw: narrower than typical

ll: to 5cm

lc: glaucous blue below

Berberis gagnepainii 'Robin Hood'

ht: 1m

ha: globose, lower than species

lc: green tinged dark red

Berberis gagnepainii 'Rusthof'

ht: 1m

ha: open

lc: glaucous blue below

Berberis giraldii 'Emperor'

tsp: yellow

lc: glaucous blue below, reddish becoming dark green

ls: ovate

lm: serrulate

fr: mauve tinged red

Berberis x gladwynensis 'William Penn' (B. verruculosa x B. gagnepainii)

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: mounded, usually dense at first

lc: glossy dark green, bronzing in cold weather, new growth rose-red and pretty

fc: yellow, often showy

ch: reports vary, probably 6 is safe.

or: Henry Foundation, Gladwyn PA USA

Berberis 'Georgei'

ha: arching

ls: elliptic-obovate
lm: sharply toothed
afc: bright red shades
fc: yellow
infl: pendulous
fr: crimson-red
frq: often very fruitful, showy
or: history and parentage are unknown.

Berberis GOLDEN CAROUSEL™ 'Baisel' (11/6)

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: upright
lc: yellow becoming green, red tinted at times
afc: orange to red shades
so, in: www.baileynurseries.com

Berberis 'Goldilocks' (B. darwinii x B. valdiviana)

ha: vigorous, erect, arching in time
lc: dark glossy green
lm: very spinose
fc: golden yellow
fq: very floriferous, fruitful
infl: pendulous clustered with red stalks
or: Peter Dummer of Hillier as hybrid 1978.

Berberis 'Haalboom'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland 2005. Description needed.

Berberis 'Hard's Flash'

ns, id: a listed name 2006.

Berberis x hybrido-gagnepainii 'Chenault'

ht: 2.5m
lc: glossy green above, pruinose-white below
fc: golden yellow, showy
ls: lanceolate
ll: to 3cm

Berberis x interposita 'Wallich's Purple' (B. hookeri x B. verruculosa)

ha: compact globose to mound with arching branchlets
ll: 1.5-2.0cm
lm: sharply spinose
lc: bronze-red when young becoming glossy dark green above - pruinose below

Berberis julianae 'Spring Glory'

so: [wholesale source \(Wight Nurseries\)](#)

Berberis linearifolia 'Jewel'

ha: erect globose to irregular
lc: dark glossy green
fc: scarlet red in bud opening bright orange
fd: larger than species typical
lu: valued mainly for its flowering show as the habit can be awkward.
or: c. 1937
aw: AM RHS 1978

Berberis linearifolia 'Orange King'

fc: orange
fd: larger flowers than species typical
aw: AGM RHS 1984

Berberis x lologensis 'Apricot Queen' (B. darwinii x B. linearifolia)

ha: broadly erect

fc: bright orange

fq: very abundant flowers compared to parents

Berberis x lologensis 'Boughton Red'

lc: dark purplish-red

frc: yellowish-orange

frq: very fruitful

Berberis x lologensis 'Mystery Fire'

ha: upright

fc: orangish-yellow

fq: very floriferous

prop: can replace 'Apricot Queen' as it roots more readily from cuttings.

li: Hillier, J. and A. Coombes. 2002. Hillier manual of trees and shrubs. David & Charles p. 34

Berberis x lologensis 'Stapehill'

fc: rich orange

fq: very abundant.

so: Burncoose Nursery (UK)

Berberis x media 'Parkjuweel' (B. chenaultii x B. thunbergii)

ha: densely globose, smaller shrub

tsp: very spinose, hostile plant even though the leaves are smooth

ls: obovate

lm: nearly without spinose teeth

afc: often reddish in fall or in some areas semi-evergreen

fq: very abundant and showy

or: Holland 1956

Berberis x media 'Red Jewel'

ha: compact globose shrub

lw: as 'Parkjuweel' but wider

lc: deep metallic purple in fall

or: sport of 'Parkjuweel'

ns: distinct from B. linearifolia 'Jewel'

Berberis x mentorensis 'Mentorensis'

ha: vigorous but dense

ld: deciduous gto semi-evergreen in warmer areas

ls: obovate

lm: entire to slightly toothed

fc: light yellow tinged red

frc: dark brownish-red, not very showy in most cases

or: Mentor, OH USA as hybrid of B. julianae x B. thunbergii

Berberis microphylla = B. buxifolia Lam.

Berberis 'Mission Canyon'

so, ns: a listed name with smgrovers.com, not described to date.

Berberis montana 'Thumbelina'

Berberis x ottawensis Purpurea Group (f. purpurea (Schneid.) Rehd., 'Purpurea')

lc: purplish to some degree, clones are named for better, specific looks

eval: 'Superba' is the most awarded of the dark purple variants and has been
eval: sold under this name. It is better than many variants and seedlings.

Berberis x ottawensis 'Silver Miles'
lc: reddish-purple with silvery-gray tints

Berberis x ottawensis Purpurea Group 'Superba' ('Purpurea' in part)
ha: dark purple
fc: yellow flowers contrast with foliage

Berberis 'Red Tears'
ha: vigorous, arching
lc: blue-green
fc: bright red fruit in long drooping clusters, resembling cascades of red tears
so: www.esveld.nl
so: [Kromhout](#)

Berberis rubrostilla = usually a clone of B. x carminea

Berberis sanguinea 'Panlanensis'
ns, id: the typical garden clones and good hedge.

Berberis x stenophylla 'Autumnalis'
ha: shrubby, elegant branching
bt: spring and sometimes again in fall

Berberis x stenophylla 'Claret Cascade'
ha: slower growing
lc: purple at first becoming purplish-green
fc: corolla orange with dark purple tints on reverse
or: said to be in Bloom's Nurseries 1984-5 wholesale catalog

Berberis x stenophylla 'Coccinea'
fc: red buds open orange
in: Europe c. 1920

Berberis x stenophylla 'Coccinea Compacta'
ht: 30cm
ha: dwarf, smaller than 'Coccinea'
fc: rose-red red becoming yellowish

Berberis x stenophylla 'Crawley Gem'
ha: dense mound with arching branclets
fc: red buds open orange
fq: very floriferous
or: c. 1930 - Crawley UK?

Berberis x stenophylla 'Etna'
ha: compact
lc: dark glossy green
fc: red buds open bright scarlet-orange, very showy
fq: profuse flowers may entirely hide the foliage
or: Hillier Nur. UK c. 1935

Berberis x stenophylla 'Gracilis'
ha: small shrub, loose form
fc: golden-yellow
lc: bright green
in: Europe c. 1907

Berberis x stenophylla 'Gracilis Nana'

ha: dwarf, dense

fc: golden-yellow

in: Europe c. 1909

Berberis x stenophylla 'Irwinii' (B. x irwinii in part, not named clones)

ha: compact

fc: dark yellow

or: Europe c. 1900

Berberis x stenophylla 'Lemon Queen' ('Cream Showers')

fc: creamy-white - unlike most clones

or: 'Pink Peark' sport

Berberis x stenophylla 'Nana' (B. darwinii 'Nana')

ha: compact

fc: bright yellow

Berberis x stenophylla 'Picturata'

fc: dark yellow

fq: very floriferous

Berberis x stenophylla 'Pink Pearl'

lc: dark green and often mottled or striped cream white to pink. It

lc: is highly prone to reversion and color is quite variable at best.

fc: pink to yellow to orange and sometimes bicolored. It may be so

fc: variable that it appears to have sported many times!

Berberis x stenophylla 'Prostrata'

ht: 0.5m

ha: dwarf, spreading

fc: orange buds open golden-yellow

lc: full matt green

Berberis x stenophylla 'Semperflorens'

fc: red buds open yellow

bt: longer bloom period

in: Europe c. 1930

BERBERIS THUNBERGII AND HYBRIDS

There is much work being done around the western world in developing improved cultivars, most of them dwarf and colorful; some are stiffly narrow and thornless. Seems like every big wholesale nursery wants their own red mound and gold mound, claiming their little gem is better than those coming before. Buyer beware. Some are small but not as well-colored as they might be. Others are nicely colored but remain a bit ragged and less than dwarf under some growing conditions.

Many landscape ordinances, public and residential, now prohibit the use of thorny plants for reasons of liability, child-friendliness, and compliance to disability laws. How many of us as youth were unceremoniously dumped into a "pricker bush" and scarred in both ego and flesh beyond our belief? For me, those horrors were mostly red barberries and to this day I avoid them.

The Landscape Plant Development Center in the US has since 2000 been hybridizing to improve the species along the lines of cold hardiness, thornlessness, and red foliage.

Berberis thunbergii 'Admiration' (4/6)

lc: red with wide gold marginal ring
in: summer 2005
web, in: Planthaven.com (online website 2006)

Berberis thunbergii ANGEL WINGS™

ht: 5-6 ft.
ha: vigorous
lc: reddish-purple with a gold margin, wider than 'Golden Ring' and more persistent until fall. New
lc: growth is often mottled pink, red, and green.
or: Bill Ford, Johnson Nursery, Ellijay GA USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Manual of woody landscape plants. Stipes. p. 123.

Berberis thunbergii 'Antares' (4/01)

ht: 5-6 ft. tall
lc: "unusual copper red"
so: www.wavecrestnursery.com

Berberis thunbergii 'Argenteo-marginata' = 'Silver Beauty'

Berberis thunbergii Atropurpurea Group ('Atropurpurea', var. atropurpurea, f. atropurpurea)

lc: some shade of red or purple
ns: this highly variable group of clones and seedlings is best treated as a cultivar group and not a
ns: botanical taxon. It first appeared in around 1913 in the Renault Nursery in Orleans, France. It
ns: therefore does not qualify for either varietal or forma status.

Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Nana' = 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Rosea' = 'Pink Queen'

Berberis thunbergii 'Aurea'

ha: slower than species but not dwarf nor compact
lc: bright yellow at first (in sun only), holding color well in many gardens but not all
frq: generally not very fruitful
lu: it is popular for interplanting with red and green cultivars for contrast - a stoplight effect! It is even
lu: been mass planted along highways for blasts of color amid green shrubs.

Berberis thunbergii 'Aurea Nana' = BONANZA GOLD™

ns: Dirr says this appears to be a rename to avoid paying royalties. That said, a number of highly
ns: ethical, reputable growers are using this name for a specific clone. Chemotaxonomy or DNA
ns: analysis might be welcome here.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Manual of woody landscape plants. Stipes. p. 124

Berberis thunbergii 'Aureo-marginata'

lc: mottled green, yellow, pink.
ns: this name is rather suggestive of 'Golden Ring' but any affinity is merely speculation.

Berberis thunbergii 'Bagatelle'

ht: 16 in. in 10 years, eventually to 30 in. or more
ha: compact, mounded, slower than 'Crimson Pygmy' but not a dwarf
lc: bright reddish-purple
ll: 1.0 in. long
or: Van Klavern, Boskoop c. 1971 possibly as 'Kobold' x 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Bailone' = 'Ruby Carousel'

Berberis thunbergii 'Bailtwo' = 'Burgundy Carousel'

Berberis thunbergii BONANZA GOLD™ 'Bogozam'

ha: low spreading mound as with 'Crimson Pygmy' - but in gold
ht: 18 in.
wd: 36 in.

lc: bright yellow as in 'Aurea' - said to be sunscorch resistant
fc: pink opening white
frc: bright red, often showy
pat: US #8215
or: seedling by Nicholas R. Moretti of Moretti Nur. Perry OH
in: Lake County Nur. c. 1993
pat: in process
tm: in process

Berberis thunbergii 'Boum'
ha: subglobose
lc: blend of white, pink, and red, apparently a chimeral stripe.

Berberis thunbergii Burgundy Carousel™ ('Bailtwo')
ha: spreading to globose - branchlets tend to droop over time
ht: 3 ft.
lc: burgundy red
afc: burgundy
or: Bailey Nurseries
so: Spring Meadow Nursery (wholesale) 1-800-633-8859

Berberis thunbergii 'Carpetbagger'
ht: 1-2 ft.
ha: broad-spreading, horizontal, resembling Cotoneaster horizontalis
lc: medium green
fc: yellow
afc: brownish
so: www.esveld.nl

Berberis thunbergii 'Cheal's Scarlet'
lc: scarlet-red

Berberis thunbergii CHERRY BOMB™ ('Monomb')
ht: 3-4 ft.
ha: globose to mound, intermediate in size between typical Atropurpurea Group and 'Crimson Pygmy'.
ha: it more open than the later and more dense than the former.
lc: bright red
in: Monrovia Nursery
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Manual of woody landscape plants. Stipes. p. 123.

Berberis thunbergii 'Clairon Rouge'
ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

Berberis thunbergii 'Compacta' = 'Globe'

Berberis thunbergii 'Concorde'
ha: dwarf upright globe, slower than most known cultivars
ht: 18 in.
lc: dark velvety purple, retaining good color even in hot, humid southern US states
or: Waverest Nursery MI USA

Berberis thunbergii 'Coronita'
ha: low-spreading
lc: purplish-red with greenish-yellow margin. The margin is gold by late summer.
ns: Europe c. 2003
so: www.esveld.nl

Berberis thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy' ('Atropurpurea Nana', 'Little Beauty', 'Little Favorite', 'Little Favourite', 'Little Gem')
ha: compact, mounded, dwarf when young but plants to nearly 3 ft. are known
lc: purplish-red
or: Van Eyck, Boskoop, The Netherlands c. 1942

Berberis thunbergii CRIMSON RUBY™ 'Cruzam' (2/03)

ht: 24 in. tall x 24 in. wide
ha: dwarf, globose to mounded, uniformly neat in nursery production,
ha: "matures quickly while maintaining compact form"
lc: dark crimson-red
ll: 0.5 in.
ch: 4
or: Jim Zampini hybrid from "natural field selections" before 2002
in: Lake County Nursery OH USA 2003

Berberis thunbergii 'Crimson Velvet'
ha: vigorous, species sized
lc: rich dark velvety red with bright pinkish new growth. Holds red color longer in hot states. Veins are sunken for rich texture.
afc: red, reliably so according to Dirr
ll: larger than typical *Atropurpurea* Group
lt: thicker than species typical
in: Lake County Nursery, Perry OH USA in 1990's
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Manual of woody landscape plants. Stipes. p. 123.

Berberis thunbergii 'Dart's Purple'
lc: rich purple
or: Darthuizer Nursery

Berberis thunbergii 'Dart's Red Lady'
ha: spreading
lc: dark blackish-red, one of the darker colors known
afc: rich red
or: Darthuizer Nursery

Berberis thunbergii 'Diabolic' NEW NAME ('Diabolicum' illegitimate) (2/7)
lc: golden-yellow margined in red

Berberis thunbergii 'Dwarf Green' = 'Kobold'?
ns: Dirr suggests this synonymy

Berberis thunbergii 'Erecta' (green-leaved only) ('Truehedge')
ht: 8-10 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide
ha: erect, very narrowly so when young, twice as tall as wide with age
lc: green
afc: red, orange, and yellow shades, often showy
ns: the red-leaved 'Erecta' is 'Marshall's Upright'
pat: Cole Nur. 1936
or: Horvath selected from 5 generations of seedling selections to improve habit

Berberis thunbergii 'Erecta' (red-leaved) = 'Marshall's Upright'

Berberis thunbergii 'Emerald Carousel' = Berberis 'E.C.'

Berberis thunbergii 'Emerald Pygmy'
ha: dwarf
lc: dark blue-green
afc: bright orange-red, showy
lu: hedging with nice fall color and a bit of the spine

Berberis thunbergii 'Faiseau D'ore'
ns, id: a listed name from the RHS Berberis Trials 2006

Berberis thunbergii 'Gentry' = 'Royal Burgundy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Globe' ('Nana', 'Compacta')
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
ha: globose when young, compact, often twice as wide as tall with some age

lc: darker green
afc: red

Berberis thunbergii GOLDEN CARPET®

ha: low, spreading
lc: golden-yellow

Berberis thunbergii 'Golden Devine' (3/4)

ht: 1 ft. tall 1.5 ft. wide
ha: mounded to subglobose, dwarf, very dense
lc: golden-yellow in summer
in: US trade c. 2001
lsp: Dawes Arboretum. Very appealing tiny gold tuft.

Berberis thunbergii Golden Nugget™ ('Monlers', 'Gold Nugget')

ha: slower and compact
ht: 12 in. tall when 18 in. wide - smaller than old 'Aurea'
lc: bright gold with orange tints to apices all summer . Notably sun tolerant in CA
ch: 4
tm: Golden Nugget is trademarked name
pat: patented
or: selected seedling of controlled cross by Henry Eilers of Litchfield
or: IL.
in: Monrovia Nur. c. 1996

Berberis thunbergii 'Golden Ring'

lc: thinny margined yellow to yellowish-green on a rich red base color. The color must be observed up
lc: close to even notice this.
eval: ANGEL WINGS™ has improved color and persistant of this trait.

Berberis thunbergii 'Golden Rim' = 'Golden Ring'?

Berberis thunbergii GOLDEN ROCKET®

ht: 90cm tall x 45cm wide
ha: erect
lc: bright golden-yellow

Berberis thunbergii GOLDEN RUBY™ 'Goruzam' (3/7)

ht: 24 in. tall
ha: compact yet vigorous in production, globose
lc: dark red with golden marginal ring
or: Jim Zampini

Berberis thunbergii 'Golden Torch'

lc: gold tinged red, an intermediate between the two color groups

Berberis thunbergii 'Green Carpet'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: spreading but not prostrate as the name implies - try living with a 3 foot tall carpet!
lc: light green
afc: yellow, orange, red shades
or: Holland in 1990's

Berberis thunbergii 'Green Mantle' = 'Kelleriis'

Berberis thunbergii 'Green Marble' = 'Kelleriis'

Berberis thunbergii 'Green Ornament'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: more upright than species typical, overall somewhat oval

lc: darker greena
afc: brown and yellow
frq: very fruitful, given added show
fc: glossy red

Berberis thunbergii 'Green Pygmy' (11/6)

ha: dense, mounded as 'Crimson' Pygmy' but slower yet

lc: green

or, in: www.summerhillnursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own sport of 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Harlequin'

ht: 4 ft. tall

ha: compact, dense

lc: mottled pink, cream, white, and purple in the new growth

or: Holland

Berberis thunbergii 'Helmond's Pillar'

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide

ha: upright columnar

lc: reddish purple in spring but often fading to reddish-green, especially in hot climates

afc: red

Berberis thunbergii 'Inermis' = 'Thornless'

Berberis thunbergii 'Intermedia'

ht: 3 ft.

ha: globose, compact, larger than 'Crimson Pygmy'

lc: reddish-purple

or: Zelenka Evergreen Nursery, Grand Haven MI USA as 'Crimson Pygmy' seedling

Berberis thunbergii 'Kelleriis' ('Green Marble', 'Green Mantle')

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide

ha: compact

lc: medium green mottled white most of the year

or: Holland

Berberis thunbergii 'Kobold'

lc: brighter green shade

ha: dense and mounded

ac: reliably red to orange unlike some green clones

ch: 4

rai: Buxus substitute in far north or to replace other green cvs

pat: US #3038

or: Van Klavern, Boskoop, The Netherlands c. 1960

so: Wayside Gardens 1-800-845-1124

so: [source](#) (Roslyn Nursery)

Berberis thunbergii 'Limeglow' ('Lime Glow')

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

lc: mottled green, red, and yellow, having a lime green look from a distance. Non-burning in sun.

dr: rust free and thus useful in regions where barberry might be prohibited.

ns: some growers spell it as two words

or: Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile AL USA

Berberis thunbergii 'Little Beauty' = 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Little Favorite', 'Little Favourite' = 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Little Gem' = 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii Lustre Green™ 'Anderson'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide
ha: globose, compact
lc: glossy green
afc: red, yellow, orange shades
frq: very fruitful, showy
or: Mike Anderson, propagation manager at Carlton Plants Dayton OR USA as seedling 1989

Berberis thunbergii 'Maria' (4/6)

ht: 1m tall
ha: compact, pyramidal, non-splitting or sprawling
lc: red new growth becomes golden-yellow, giving a bright bicolor look
or: Poland
in: 2006

Berberis thunbergii 'Marshall's Red' = 'Marshall's Upright'

Berberis thunbergii 'Marshall's Upright' ('Erecta' in part, 'Marshall's Red')

ha: erect
lc: dark red
frc: bright red
ns: 'Erecta' is correctly used for the original green-leaved selection
eval: 'Helmond's Pillar' is more narrower and preferred by some.
or: Marshall Nurseries, Arlington NE USA found in seedling bed

Berberis thunbergii 'Minor'

ht: 3.5-5.0 ft.
ha: compact, globose
lc: green
lw: smaller than species typical
fd: smaller than species typical
frd: smaller than species typical
or: Arnold Arboretum 1892 as seedling

Berberis thunbergii 'Monlers' = 'Golden Nugget'

Berberis thunbergii 'Monry' = 'Sunsation'

Berberis thunbergii 'Moretti' (3/7)

ns: said to be a selected clone of 'Crimson Pygmy' type. Offered on
ns: lists as *B.t. atropurpurea nana* Moretti Select.

Berberis thunbergii 'Nana' = 'Globe'

Berberis thunbergii ORANGE ROCKET[®]
in: Europe c. 2006
Berberis thunbergii 'Painter's Palette' (4/01)
ha: compact
lc: new growth mottled pink and white
so: Wave Crest Nursery

Berberis thunbergii 'Petarade' (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2006.

Berberis thunbergii 'Pink Queen'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
lc: red new growth becomes mottled pink, brown, red, grey, and white, often finely speckled.

Berberis thunbergii 'Pow-Wow'

ha: compact
lc: reddish-yellow becoming creamy yellow. Young plants seen at the Raulston Arboretum has some cream mottling.
so: Burncoose Nursery (UK)

Berberis thunbergii 'Red Bird'

ha: more compact than typical Atropurpurea Group
lc: richer red than typical Atropurpurea Group
ll: larger than typical Atropurpurea Group
or: Willis Nursery, Ottawa KS USA 1959

Berberis thunbergii 'Red Chief'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide
lc: bright reddish-purple becoming green and browner by summer
afc: orange to purplish, can be showy
ll: 1.5 in. long
lw: 0.5 in. wide

Berberis thunbergii 'Red King'

ns: a listed name from the UK c. 2003

Berberis thunbergii 'Red Pillar'

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 1.5-2.0 ft. wide
ha: densely upright
lc: reddish-purple to red
afc: orange-red, often showy according to Dirr

Berberis thunbergii 'Red Rocket'

ha: narrowly upright
lc: rich red all summer

Berberis thunbergii 'Rose Glow' ('Rosy Glow')

ht: 5-6 ft. - slighter smaller than species
lc: purple new growth becomes pink mottled darker pink and reddish-purple
or: Spaargen & Sons, The Netherlands c. 1957

Berberis thunbergii ROSY ROCKET[®] (11/6)

ha: upright, narrow
lc: red spotted white, a light red to rose color from a distance
fc: said to be white(!)
ll: smaller blades
frc: red
or: M. Adrusiv, Czech Republic c. 2003

Berberis thunbergii 'Royal Burgundy' ('Gentry', 'Royal Burgandy')

ha: low, spreading mound, slightly faster than 'Crimson Pygmy'
lc: dark burgundy red becoming blacker-red by late summer
pat: US #09461
or: Leo Gentry Nur. of Gresham OR c. 1989
eval: a very suitable replacement for 'Crimson Pygmy' due to better color and vigor

Berberis thunbergii 'Royal Cloak'

ht: 4 ft.
ha: compact, mounded
lc: dark reddish-purple
ll: larger than most Atropurpurea Group
dr: rust free and thus useful where other cultivars would violate the law.
ns: the name is used to suggest a purple smoke tree such as 'Velvet Cloak'
in: Heronswood Nursery WA USA

Berberis thunbergii 'Ruby Carnival'

ha: compact
ht: 3 ft.
lc: dark red
ns: probably the same as 'Ruby Carousel' as Bailey Nur. is cited as the originator of this.
so: source (Roslyn Nursery)

Berberis thunbergii Ruby Carousel™ ('Bailone')

ha: spreading mound to oval - uniform clone - distinctly lower than

ha: 'Burgundy Carousel'.

ht: 3.0-3.5 ft.

lc: red

afc: reddish purple

lu: good compromise between a dwarf and full-sized clone and suitable

lu: for hedging.

or: Bailey Nurseries

Berberis thunbergii RUBY JEWEL™ 'J.N. Redleaf' (3/7)

ha: dense

lc: red

ch: USDA 4

or: Jewell Nursery, Lake City, MN USA

so, in: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Berberis thunbergii 'Sheridan's Red'

lc: bright reddish-purple

ll: larger than Atropurpurea Group as typical

lt: thicker than Atropurpurea Group as typical

or: Sheridan Nursery, Canada

Berberis thunbergii 'Silver Beauty' ('Argenteo-marginata')

ha: often irregular, unkempt

lc: margined and mottled white but not uniformly

Berberis thunbergii 'Silver Mile'

lc: dark red mottled and suffused gray and off white

Berberis thunbergii 'Somerset'

ns: a listed name from the UK c. 2003.

Berberis thunbergii 'Sparkle'

ha: 3-4 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide

ha: dense, arching-horizontal when young

lc: glossy dark green

afc: bright reddish-orange, often very showy

lt: thicker than species typical

frq: fruitful

in: Synnesvedt Nursery IL USA

Berberis thunbergii 'Spotty Pillar' (2/7)

ha: erect as 'Helmond Pillar'

lc: yellow tinged and mottled green, pink, and red shades

so, in, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007), their own sport

Berberis thunbergii STARDUST™ 'J.N. Variegated' (3/7)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

lc: white mottling on green

or: Johnson Nursery as seedling 1981

so, or: www.johnsonnursery.com

Berberis thunbergii 'Starburst' (10/4)

ht: 1.2m tall x 1.2m wide

lc: variegated white and pink

fc, fq: yellow, showy in quantity

or: Steve Yandell, UK

in: Europe 2004.

Berberis thunbergii SUNSATIION™ 'Monry'

ha: compact vase-shaped

ht: 3-4 ft. tall when 3 ft. wide

lc: green tinged golden yellow becoming entirely bright gold

or: Henry Eiler of Eiler Nursery of Litchfield IL in the mid-1980's

in: Monrovia Nursery

pat: applied for

Berberis thunbergii 'Tara' = Berberis 'Emerald Carousel'

Berberis thunbergii 'Thornless' ('Inermis')

ht: 4 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: globose

tsp: thornless. This makes it more friendly but gives up some of the species' advantage for hedging!

eval: thornless cultivars are being bred (2002) and future introductions will no doubt appear

Berberis thunbergii 'Tiny Gold' (10/4)

ha: dwarf, low-spreading mound in time

lc: golden-yellow

ls: oval, smaller

in: Peter Leenders and Valkplant 2004

pat: US#17084 on 9/5/2006

or: Czech Republic as 'Aurea' x 'Crimson Pygmy'

Berberis thunbergii 'Tricolor'

lc: variegated in three colors

ns: Latinized name is doubtful at this name.

Berberis thunbergii 'Truehedge' = 'Erecta'

Berberis thunbergii 'Variegata'

lc: green mottled to various sizes with white, gray, and yellow.

or: Alex Toth Madison OH USA as seedling

Berberis trigona 'Jewel'

fc: red buds open orange

in: Europe c. 1937

ns: it is not 'Red Jewel' nor 'Parkjuwel'.

Berberis trigona 'Orange Jewel'

fc: orange

fd: larger than species typical

BERBERIS VULGARIS

Berberis vulgaris 'Alba'

frc: white

eval: not widely grown in the US but it's a nice, different

eval: plant suitable for larger, diverse collections

Berberis vulgaris 'Asperma' (B.v. enuclea Weston)

frt: berries lacking seeds, thus a suitable pomological

frt: crop for easy processing. Only established plants

frt: may be fully seedless, however.

frd: larger than species typical
frq: more abundant than species typical
aw: RHS 1937
or: Europe in the 17th century

Berberis vulgaris 'Atropurpurea'
lc: dark purple, later redder if climate is warm
fc: yellow
aw: RHS AM 1905

Berberis vulgaris aurea marginata = 'Variegata'?
lc: margined yellow
ns, id: known to Regal in 1869, it may be 'Variegata'

Berberis vulgaris 'Dulcis'
or, ns, id: an edble, sweet-fruited clone known to Loudon, frm Austria

Berberis vulgaris laxa
ns, id: a listed name in the US Navy Dept's 1884 report on
ns, id: the International Exhibition of 1876, listing all nursery
ns, id: stock on display and offer there.

Berberis vulgaris provincialis
ns, id: a listed name in the US Navy Dept's 1884 report on
ns, id: the International Exhibition of 1876, listing all nursery
ns, id: stock on display and offer there.

Berberis vulgaris spathulata
ns, id: a listed name in the US Navy Dept's 1884 report on
ns, id: the International Exhibition of 1876, listing all nursery
ns, id: stock on display and offer there.

Berberis vulgaris 'Royal Cloak'
so: [source \(Wind Rose Nursery\)](#)

Berberis vulgaris 'Variegata'
lc: margined yellow
ns, id: known to Nicholson in 1889

Berberis vulgaris violacea
ns, id: a listed name in the US Navy Dept's 1884 report on
ns, id: the International Exhibition of 1876, listing all nursery
ns, id: stock on display and offer there.

Berberis vulgaris 'Wiltshire Wonder'
ns, id: a variegated clone from the UK c. 2005.

Berberis x wilsonii 'Globosa'
ha: dwarf, dense, globose

BETULA

Ornamental development of the birches continues strong on many fronts. We have more bark color choices in those amazing Asian species. We also have complex hybrids with good resistances and hardiness. We have more of the heat and humidity tolerant things for warm climates, particular in *B. nigra*. Yet we still don't have an ironclad, erect, highly incised birch that handles most climates and with a long life of many decades. Our purple birches are nearly all not as good as purple foliage plants in other genera. We could also use more ornamental exploitation of the wonderful, cold hardy dwarf species which grow around the upper regions of our planet. An even more severe problem for future breeding is that many established collections are not solid for their species and clonal integrity, the species often being hybrids and the clones mixed up from years of nursery trade confusion.

General Works

li: Fontaine, F.J. 1970. Het geslacht *Betula*. Meded. Bot. Tuinen Belmonte

li: Arb. Wageningen 13: 99-180.

li: Grootendorst, H.J. 1973. *Betula*. Dendroflora 10: 15-25.

li: Ashburner, K. 1980. *Betula* - a survey. Plantsman 2: 31-53

li: Jong, P.C. de. 1986. *Betula*. Problems with regard to systematics

li: and nomenclature. Importance and cultural potential.

li: Dendroflora 1986 23: 3-28.

li: Santamour, F.S. and A.C. McArdle. 1989. Checklists of cultivars in

li: *Betula*. J. Arboriculture 15(7): 173

li: Schilling, T. 1989. The *Betula* collection at Wakehurst Place. Kew

li: Magazine 6(2): 65-73.

BETULA ALBOSINENSIS

Betula albosinensis 'Alberichs Gold' (5/6)

bk: coppery-gold, very showy

so, in: [Blue Bell Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)

Betula albosinensis 'Bowling Green' (9/99)

bk: rich honey-colored bark, exfoliating well

or: Werrington, England from a notable showy tree. It traces to Wilson 4106 from W. Sichuan 1910.

Betula albosinensis 'China Ruby' (9/99)

bk: creamy-white tinged grey and pink shades, later more bronze-red in parts

st: densely verruculose (warty) compared to some other clones

lc: matte bluish-green

ns, id: This clone was sold as the species for years by some parties including Hillier & Sons

Betula albosinensis 'Chinese Garden'

bk: rich pinkish bark, a darker shade than 'Bowling Green'

or: Werrington, England from the same Wilson 4106 seedlot as 'Bowling Green'.

in: England c. 1992, perhaps earlier

Betula albosinensis 'Conyngham' (5/01) = *B. 'Conyngham'*, a hybrid to *B. pendula*

Betula albosinensis 'Fascination'

bk: more showy

or: named by Esveld of Boskoop Holland from UK stock as *B. caerulea-grandis*

li: de Jong, P.C. 1986. *Betula*. Dendroflora 23: 328

Betula albosinensis 'Gansu' (11/6)

bk: bronzish-orange tints

so: www.mythicgarden.com (online catalog 2006)

Betula albosinensis 'Hergest'

ha: more vigorous, suitable for nursery production

bk: glossy brown with showy white lenticels, pale pink tints. Base of trees often very white.

st: verruculose (warty) and pubescent when young

lc: matte green

lm: more sharply serrate than some other clones

or: vigorous seedling at Hergest Croft Gardens in UK

li: de Jong, P.C. 1986. *Betula*. *Dendroflora* 23: 328

Betula albosinensis 'Kansu' (4/02)

ns: a "tentatively accepted name" from the [RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE](#) 2002

Betula albosinensis 'Kenneth Ashburner'

ns: a listed name from the [RHS PLANT FINDER](#) 2002. Mr. Ashburner has

ns: selected many birches including some in this species.

Betula albosinensis 'Ness F Type' (12/02)

ha: more vigorous than var. *septentrionalis*

or: Kenneth Ashburner

Betula albosinensis 'Pink Champagne' (11/6)

bk: showy pink tints

so: www.mythicgarden.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection

Betula albosinensis 'Rheingold' (5/6)

bk: bronze and greenish-black with distinct golden strips, very showy

so, in: [Blue Bell Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)

Betula alleghaniensis 'Goblin'

ns, id: a listed name from www.ppp-index.com, no online source found.

Betula AVALANCHE® 'Avalzam'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 30-40 ft. wide

ha: globose to broad oval

lc: dark green

lt: thick

bk: light tan with pink tints becoming white and exfoliating

or: imported from Japan by Storrison-Harrison Nursery in 1930's

in: Lake County Nursery to wholesale trade

ns: species identity not known - not clearly *B. platyphylla*

dr: proven borer resistant

prop: trade plants are seed raised to said to be uniform

rai: grown as alternative to *B. platyphylla* 'Whitespire'

tm: unregistered tm has been used

Betula 'Conyngham' (5/1) (*B. albosinensis* var. *septentrionalis* x *B. pendula*)

ha: vigorous, arching, branchlets slightly pendulous (from *B. pendula*)

bk: when exposed a nice cream, pink and silver, greyish-brown before that,

bk: very showy. May have darker, red tints in suitable light conditions

lc: yellow-green

ls, lm: closer to *B. albosinensis* in some cases, others as *B. pendula*

or: K. Ashburner as *B. albosinensis* seedlings

so: [Blue Bell Nursery](#)

Betula corylifolia

ht: 60-70 ft. in wild

bk: greyish-white when young

tw: young shoots glabrous to subglabrous (few hairs) and warted

ls: ovate-elliptic to obovate with 10-13 vein pairs
lb: truncate to broadly cuneate (wedge-shaped and tapering)
lm: large triangular serrations of one or two sizes
ll: 1.5-3.0 in.
lw: 1.0-2.0 in.
lv: glabrous above and glaucous-silky pubescent below
geo: Japan - mostly main island
so: Windrose 215-588-1037

Betula costata 'Fincham Cream' (11/6)
bk: creamy, exfoliating, showy
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Betula 'Crimson Frost' (*platyphylla* v. *szechuanica* x *pendula* 'Purpurea')
ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide (15 years)
ha: selected for 'vigor'
bk: exfoliating, tan and white
lc: bright red new growth becoming glossy dark red
afc: orange, red, and some yellow shades.
dr: reportedly 'insect resistant' (borer?)
or: Tom Pinney Jr. as cross stated above in 1978. Selected about 1985.
in: Evergreen Nur. of Sturgeon Bay WI (originator?)
ch: 4b-5
prop: readily by tissue culture
eval: Schmidt Nursery says it can be replaced by the superior ROYAL FROST
so: [photo, wholesale source \(Bailey Nursery\)](#)

Betula davurica
so: Forest Farm 503-846-6963

Betula davurica 'Maurice Foster' (9/99)
st: twigs reddish, showy

Betula davurica 'Stone Farm' (9/99)
bk; white, exfoliating, more showy

BETULA ERMANII

Betula ermanii 'Blush' = 'Grayswood Hill'

Betula ermanii 'Edenburg' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe, perhaps an error for Edinburgh.

Betula ermanii 'Fastigiata' illegitimate Latin name
lsp: a listed name from the Woody Plant Source List of 1987 for
lsp: an undescribed (likely columnar) plant from T.J. Cole, Plant
lsp: Research Centre, Canada, offered by Hortico of Ontario

Betula ermanii 'Grayswood Hill' ('Blush', 'Grayswood')
bk: blushed pink shades, very white overall
or: grown in Holland as *Betula costata* but recently named as a clone
li: de Jong, P.C. 1986. *Betula*. *Dendroflora* 23: 328
aw: RHS AGM 2002
ns: Santamour and McArdle proposed this name but the RHS and others
ns: gone another way. They also 'Grayswood' separately noting it's catkins
ns: are less stiff than 'Blush'. Did these get lumped incorrectly?

Betula ermanii 'Hakkoda Orange' (9/99)

bk: orange shades, exfoliating well

or: K. Ashburner from seed collected on Mt. Hakkoda, Japan coll. by Sekei Takahashi 1981.

Betula ermanii 'Holland'

ns: a name for an improved clone. 'Blush' is also from Holland but

ns: Esveld among others list them apart.

Betula ermanii 'Mount Apoi'

ha: slower, less tall

bk: creamy-white, very showy

or: from seed coll. on Mt. Apoi, Hokkaido, Japan

Betula ermanii 'Mount Zao'

bk: marbled purple and creamy, showy

or: Kenneth Ashburner as selection

so: www.thornhaynes-nursery.co.uk (online catalog 2007)

Betula ermanii 'Nana' illegimate Latin name

ns, id: T.J. Cole in his 1987 Woody Plant Source List for stock from

ns, id: Hortico of Ontario.

Betula ermanii 'Pendula'

ha: presumed to be weeping.

ns: a listed name from the [RHS PLANT FINDER 2002](#). Not in the literature and likely invalid.

Betula ermanii 'Polar Bear' (8/01)

ha: vigorous, strong-growing

bk: pure white branches and trunk

Betula 'Fetisowii'

ha: narrow, upright

bk: pure white, exfoliating highly, very showy

or: Asia as hybrid, parentage not certain

ns, id, prop: Hillier & Coombes (2002) state that "plants grown under this name are

ns, id, prop: probably seedlings of the original".

Betula 'Frosty Dwarf' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name with specific epithet from www.ppp-index.com

Betula 'Haywood'

ns: a listed name from the [RHS PLANT FINDER 2002](#).

Betula 'Hjelmqvistiana' (B. utilis x B. pubescens?)

ls: similar to B. pubescens 'Urticifolia' but more rhombic overall

or: from a plant in Lund Bot. Garden, Sweden

BETULA JACQUEMONTII

Refer to B. utilis below for other clones related to this species and sometimes placed under it.

Betula jacquemontii 'Doorenbos' ('Snow Queen')

ha: openly branched, showing the bark well.

bk: bright white, even on young plants, light orange tints when first exposed

ll: larger than species typical

or: Holand
ns: sold under the species name in some areas including Holland
lu: one of the first popular clones of the species in Europe

Betula jacquemontii 'Grayswood Ghost'
bk: intense white and colored bark, a ghost-like effect perhaps
lc: very glossy green
or: RHS Wisley Gardens from superior tree at Grayswood Hill, Surrey
li: Ashburner, K. and T. Schilling. 1985. *The Plantsman* 7(2): 116-125.

Betula jacquemontii 'Hillier'
lc, lw: duller and wider leaf than 'Grayswood Ghost'
or: Hillier Nurseries

Betula jacquemontii 'Inverleith'
bk: rich white bark, snow white to be precise
in: Royal Bot. Gard. Edinburgh
ns, id: it may have *B. papyrifera* and *B. pubescens* as a parent
li: Ashburner, K. and T. Schilling. 1985. *The Plantsman* 7(2): 116-125.

Betula jacquemontii 'Jermyns'
ht: 20m (old tree at Hillier Arboretum)
ha: more vigorous, taller, broadly conical with age
bk: bright white becoming exfoliating, orange to brown. Young branches are browner. It remains very white
bk: with age unlike some other birches.
or: Hillier Nurseries UK from plants imported from Belgium before 1982

Betula jacquemontii var. *occidentalis* 'Kashmir White'
bk: pure snow white bark, very stunning on young trees
lc: darker green than some selections
or: Roy Lancaster selected from seedlings. Seed was collected at 10000 ft. in Kashmir in 1978.

Betula jacquemontii var. *occidentalis* 'Kyelang' (12/02)
bk: bark very white, showy
bud: very resinous
or: Kenneth Ashburner selection from seed coll. by Indian Forestry Service in Kyelang, NW Himalaya c. 1975

Betula jacquemontii 'Longtrunk' ('Long Trunk') (9/02)
ht: 4-6m tall x 2-3m wide
ha: weeping
in: first seen listed on European lists 2002. Sometimes considered a *B. utilis*.

Betula jacquemontii var. *occidentalis* 'Moonbeam' (8/01)
bk: glowing white

Betula jacquemontii 'Silver Shadow'
ha: more open than some selections, can be a smaller tree than some other clones
bk: bright white bark with orange tones. Lots of complex shadows and colors
lc: darker green
ll: larger, slightly more drooping blades.
or: Hillier Nur. UK from a notable tree at the West Hill Nursery, Winchester, England
so: Junker (online catalog 2002)

Betula jacquemontii 'Snow Queen' = 'Doorenbos'

Betula 'Legacy' (10/99)
ns: a listed name 1999 with www.plantdevelopment.com

Betula lenta 'Laciniata'
ls, lm: more deeply incised
or: a plant found near New Boston, NH USA in 1902
li: Rehder, A. 1907. Rhodora 9: 109-117
so: apparently never sold

Betula medwedlewii 'Gold Bark'
ha: more tree-like
bk: more gold than dark as typical
or: Alph. van der Born Nurseries of the Netherlands around 1965
li: de Jong, P.C. 1986. Betula. Dendroflora 23: 328

Betula medwedlewii 'Winkworth' (12/02)
bk: cream-colored
frq: aments numerous, presumably showy

SUBSPECIES OF BETULA NANA, SOMETIMES FOUND AS VARIETIES IN THE TRADE		
CHARACTER TRAITS	Betula nana subsp. nana	Betula nana subsp. exilis
Vestiture of young twigs	pubescent, not resinous	glabrous to finely puberulent, thickly resinous
Geography	Arctic to Greenland, NE Canada	Alaska, N. Asia

Betula nana 'Glencarry'
or: Scotland

BETULA NIGRA

Betula nigra 'Bouleau Noir' = common name of species
ns, id: this name appears as a cultivar in www.ppp-index.com (online website 2007)

Betula nigra BUTTER BIRCH™ (5/5)
ht: 10m tall x 5m wide
ha: vigorous
afc: rich buttery yellow
or, so, in: [Uki Tree Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), Rosecliffe Research, selection (from seed?) 2003. Sold as if a
or, so, in: distinct clone along with TROPICAL BIRCH.

Betula nigra CHAMELON® (5/5)
ht: 4-5m tall x 2-3m wide - shorter
ha: compact, slower than species typical
bk: silvery-gray and golden, exfoliating, showy
lc: new growth white speckled with green, later a mix of lime, dark green, cream, and dark green.
pat: Australian PBR 3/10/2003
or, so, in: [Uki Tree Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), Rosecliffe Research, found as seedling 2002

Betula nigra CITY SLICKER® 'Whit XXV' (6/5)

bk: creamy-white, showy, even on young trees
lc: dark green
afc: golden-yellow
pat: US PPAF
or: Whitman c. 2004

Betula nigra DURA-HEAT™ 'BNMTF' ('Moonshine')

ha: compact, shorter internodes
bk: exfoliating on young plants, good white tints.
lc: glossy, dark green
ll: slightly smaller than species typical
ir: aphid resistant
dr: leaf spot resistant
or: Moon Nur. of Loganville GA
tm: Dura-Heat is a trademarked (tm) name
ch: similar to 'Heritage'
rai: an improvement of 'Heritage' in several aspects stated above
ns: the name meaning "durable in heat" is odd and seems more fitting for a line of roofing shingles.

Betula nigra FOX VALLEY™ 'Little King' ('Little Fox')

ht: 10 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide in 15-20 years
ha: dwarfer version - can be shrubby or single stem, oval to globose in time
in: Chicagoland Grows Inc. and their growing network
or: Jim King, Oswego IL USA late 1970's
so: Spring Meadow 815-648-4397
tm: 'Fox Valley' is trademarked but both names are used by
tm: the trade.

Betula nigra 'Graceful Arms'

ha: spreading, slightly weeping, graceful as the name says, not drooping as 'Summer Cascade'.
or: found in WI by Darrell Kromm and Tom Dilatush
in: Brotzman;s Nur. of Madison OH c. 1997
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 129.

Betula nigra [Head-Lee Selection]

lt: thicker blades
lc: darker green
or: Head-Lee Nursery SC USA
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 129.

Betula nigra HERITAGE® 'Cully' (widely as 'Heritage')

ha: more vigorous than species typical, sometimes 50% faster in nursery rows.
bk: exfoliating in larger sections, particularly more on young trees, giving landscape effects in less time.
bk: it gives interesting colors of brown, tan, pink, and white that darken with age.
lc: glossier, darker green than many seedlings
ir: leaf spot resistant
lu: this cultivar is the standard birch for the Southeastern US and is widely planted since the 1980's.
lu: it is very heat tolerant as is the species but perhaps the waxier leaf helps too.
pat: US#4409 to Earl Cully, Jacksonville IL USA
prop: while patented it is has been widely sold by less reputable nurseryman
ns, id: this is one perfect example of a plant long sold and marketed as a cultivar and only
ns, id: a decade or so later did it get a trademark designation. The cultivar was registered as such
ns, id: in the AABGA Bull. 14: 98 in 1980.
eval: The familiar southern classic Betula nigra HERITAGE® is known for almost excessively flaking, exfoliating, and peeling
eval: bark; even on young examples. This cultivar is obsessed with disrobing in public in shades ranging from white to tan, flesh to
eval: salmon, brown to black. The ragged look bothers some but fascinates others. Children in particular (or those of older and so moved)
eval: tend to want to peel it raw, down to the peachy-pink core. Don't plant one near a "watering hole" or the inebriated will quickly do
eval: the same surgery as children. More than one arborist has received a frantic call that some wealthy client's frontyard trees are
eval: "unwinding" or "falling apart". The best will explain it well. The unethnical rest recommend an expensive program of treatments
eval: and exfoliation fees that would make a dermatologist proud. Sometimes "birch borer", which sounds vaguely familiar to
eval: clients, will be summoned up as the false culprit. HERITAGE® is an industry by now. Unlike a Betula pendula and nearly
eval: any other of the Betula brethren this species handles searing sun for months, soggy roots, and humidity that would choke a
eval: swamp frog. Any plant which can show this much tender, pale bark on successive, brutal hundred degree days without a sign

eval: is worthy of our great admiration. If you're a Yankee (as I was and still am) you've never heard of this tree from Dixie and won't.
eval: Never mind. Go shovel the driveway.

Betula nigra 'Heritage Improved' ('Improved Heritage', 'Cully Improved') provisional illegitimate name
bk: creamy-white colors persisting longer than original HERITAGE, giving a paler bark look longer
ns: an improved clone of 'Heritage'. There is this better bark form (possibly a chimera) known from the
ns: Raulston Arboretum. We do not know if this is the clone that all nurseryman are growing or not.
ns: It may be a budsport. It deserves a real, valid name.

Betula nigra NORTHERN TRIBUTE™ 'Dickinson' (6/7)
bk: ivory becoming copper-bronze and tannish-brown as it exfoliates
ch: USDA 3
or: Dr. Dale Hermann, North Dakota State University, selected from a notable
or: tree, a seedling of a 40 year old example in Dickinson ND, in western ND, intro. 2006
lu: proven to handle compact, dry, and alkaline soils as well as USDA 3 winters. It is
lu: remarkable that this versatile species also handles the scorching 105 degree heat and
lu: humidity of USDA 7-8, albeit that locally adapted clones are always best.

Betula nigra 'Sugarland'
so: [source \(Louisiana Growers\)](#)

Betula nigra 'Summer Cascade' (11/02)
ht: 25 ft. (estimated). Young plants about 10 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
ha: weeping, vigorous, can be trained erect but by nature it seems to form a dominant head that overtops the lower limbs.
bk: highly exfoliating, nearly as good as HERITAGE but much harder to see when in leaf. It is very showy
bk: for bark in winter if at least one of the tree is trimmed to allow a better view into the canopy.
or: Shiloh Nursery found as seedling
in: Shiloh Nursery and Dr. Tom Ranney, NC State Univ. to US trade
photo, so: [Pendulousplants.com](#) (online catalog 2002)

Betula nigra 'Suwanee'
ll: 'larger' than typical
lc: glossier shade of green
bk: salmon-white and exfoliating well
rai: should be tested along with the more popular 'Heritage'
or: Robert Barnes of Trail Ridge Nur. c. 1985
li: Byrnes, R.L. 1985. Proc. Fla. St. Hort. Soc. 98: 308-309
li: Santamour, F.S. and A.C. McArdle. 1989. Checklists of cultivars in
li: Betula. J. Arboriculture 15(7): 173

Betula nigra TECUMSEH COMPACT™
ha: dense and globose with multiple trunks unless trained but they
ha: report it can be staked to make a small 'weeping tree'. The
ha: limbs are horizontal
gr: about half species or 12-18 in. per year as young plants
bk: as species
lu: recommended for 'residential screening and small-lot landscapes'
prop: softwood cuttings in July with 1000ppm IBA quick dip
or: 'seedling sport' c. 1985 in WI
in: Stuebaker Nur. Inc. c. 1992
li: Amer. Nur. 175(4): 61

Betula nigra TROPICAL BIRCH™ (5/5)
ht: 10m tall x 5m wide
ha: more vigorous, adaptable to warm (ie. tropical) gardens as well as cold settings
bk: creamy, showy
or, so, in: [Uki Tree Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), Rosecliffe Research, found as seedling 1994 from FL USA seed. Sold as if
or, so, in: a distinct clone from others such as BUTTER BIRCH.

Betula nigra 'Wakehurst' ['Wakehurst Form']
ht: 10m tall x 3-5m wide
bk: pink colors in part

in: seen in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002.
so: www.perryhillnurseries.co.uk (online catalog 2007)

Betula 'Navaho' (10/99)
ns: listed in 1999 with www.plantdevelopment.com, not described

BETULA PAPYRIFERA

Betula papyrifera 'Chickadee'
ha: denser pyramidal form, narrowly columnar when very young.
bk: very white
gr: slower than typical
hp: possibly a cross to Betula resinifera but this not verified to date
or: Univ. of Guelph Arbor. from 100 native seedlings
li: Santamour, F.S. and A.C. McArdle. 1989. Checklists of cultivars in
li: Betula. J. Arboriculture 15(7): 172

Betula papyrifera var. commutata 'Grandis' (macrophylla)
ha: larger tree
ll, lw: larger blades
lm: double serrate
or: Holland before 1973.

Betula papyrifera 'Nam Shaw'
dr: birch borer resistant
or: Siebenthaler Nursery, Dayton, OH USA c. 1981

Betula papyrifera PAPER DREAM™ 'Varen' (6/3)
ha: "oblong-elliptic", more rounded than many clones, more erect
bk: clear white, exfoliating
lu: proven more stress tolerant in trials
lc: dark green
afc: golden-yellow, showy
ir: birch borer resistant
lu: proven both showy and more stress tolerant in ND trials
pat: US #15768 on 5/17/2005
in: Dr. Dale Herman, University of North Dakota ND USA 1976 as seedling, intro. c. 2002
or: selected from Killdeer Mountains c. 1973

Betula papyrifera RENAISSANCE COMPACT™ 'Cenci' (1/00)
ht: 30-50 ft. tall x 15-25 ft. wide
ha: dense, ovoid, compact, slower than some others
bk: shaggy, white
ir: borer resistant
or: Evergreen Nursery Co.

Betula papyrifera RENAISSANCE OASIS™ 'Oenci' (1/00)
ha: broadly pyramidal
bk: mahogany red becoming white
lu: proven very drought tolerant
ir: borer resistant
pat, or: Evergreen Nursery Co.,, US#12766

Betula papyrifera RENAISSANCE REFLECTION™ 'Renci' (1/00)

ht: 60 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: upright-pyramidal, 3-5 ft. growth a year when young

bk: clear white, more showy than typical

lc: darker green leaf

ir: borer resistant

ch: USDA 3

or, pat: Evergreen Nursery Co., US#12768

Betula papyrifera RENAISSANCE UPRIGHT™ 'Uenci' (1/00)

ht: 60 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: narrow, open, vigorous, narrower than 'Renci'

lc: dark green

ir: borer resistant

or: Evergreen Nursery Co.

Betula papyrifera SNOWY™

ha: vigorous up to 3-6 ft. per year in production.

bk: very white

lc: dark green

ir: bronze birch borer resistant after 15 years of trials

or: Michigan State Univ, East Lansing MI USA

in: Better Trees, St. Johns, MI USA c. 1991

prop: multi-clonal seedling. Tissue cultured.

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 130.

Betula papyrifera 'Saint George' ('St. George')(12/02)

st: red

bk: white and light tan with reddish bands, branches dark brown and reddish-brown, contrasting well

or: Kevin Croucher from seed coll. by K. Ashburner in St. Johns, Newfoundland

Betula papyrifera 'Vancouver' (2/6)

ha: vigorous, strong

bk: blend of brown, white, and pink shades

afc: orange, showy, later in season than others

ll: larger

or: K. Ashburner as seedling from lot coll. in Abbotsford, Vancouver 1981

BETULA PENDULA

Betula pendula f. arbuscula

ll: smaller blades

Betula pendula 'Bangor' (4/02)

ns: a "tentatively accepted name" from the [RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE](#) 2002

Betula pendula 'Barossa Evergreen'

ha: pendulous

ld: evergreen in Australia, lacking winter dormancy perhaps

lv: glabrous

lm: serrate

frq: male catkins numerous in Australia winters, apparently a showy feature(?)

or: sport of tree in Tanunda, Australia 1978

li: Bartsch, E. et. al. 1990. Plant Varieties Journal 3(4): 19-20.

Betula pendula 'Biala Dama' (2/7)

lc: blade cream margined at 20-50% of surface, a very large chimera.

Betula pendula 'Birkalensis' ('Birkalensis')

ha: columnar

lm: incised to half depth, 3-4 lobes per side

or: Finland

Betula pendula 'Boeugh' ('Boeugh's Variety') (4/02)

ht: 9m

ha: pendulous

Betula pendula 'Burgundy Wine'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: semi-weeping

bk: very white, showy

lc: dark purple, superior to 'Purpurea'

or: Richard Bush, Canby OR USA

Betula pendula f. *crispa* (Reichb.) Holmberg ('Laciniata' in part)

lm: deeply cut but never so deeply as 'Dalecarlica'. Basal lobes do not arch back like 'Darecarlica'. Lobes

lm: are less lanceolate than 'Dalecarlica'.

geo: occurs in the wild in Scandinavia and is therefore not a cultivar.

ns: the varietal rank used by Dirr is not sensible since it is trait of just one character and not several

ns: as would be required for a botanical variety. Some experts consider 'Laciniata' to be worth noting as

ns: separate entity even if not a clone. There seems little horticultural or historical merit in any separation

ns: of them.

Betula pendula f. *crispa* 'Dalecarlica'

ha: pendulous, elegant so, often forming a lacy mound or mushroom of foliage.

lm: deeply cut, more than f. *crispa*, often to a few millimeters of midrib. Lobes often very narrow or

lm: lanceolate, the basal ones often pointing or arching backwards.

ll: to 3.0 in. long - imposters are only to 2.0 in. or less

ns: it is not always found true in the trade. The RHS Nomenclature Notes with the PLANT FINDER indicate

ns: it may in fact be unknown in their trade today! Imposters are referable to f. *crispa* as a group. Dirr

ns: says he believes that it is found true in the US trade based on leaf length and other measurements.

or: Dalarna (Dalecarlia), Sweden c. 1767. Some nurseries have described it as "new" when in fact it's

or: older than the United States!

aw: RHS AGM 1969

Betula pendula 'Cunningham' ('Cunningham's Variety')

ha: weeping much as 'Tristis'

or: Holland c. 1986

ns, id: There is also a "Cunningham birch" now referred to as *Betula*

ns, id: x *caerulea* var. *cunninghamii*. Any connection remains unclear.

Betula pendula 'Dark Prince'

ha: semi-weeping

bk: good white color

lc: darker purple than 'Purpurea'

Betula pendula 'Dentata Viscosa'

ha: dense, twiggy, a smaller tree, shorter internodes

st: stems, leaves very viscid

lm: coarsely double serrate or double dentate perhaps, vaguely lobed at times.

in: Chenault, Orleans, France c. 1912 as *B. denata viscosa pyramidalis*.

Betula pendula 'Elegans'

ha: erect trunk, limbs hanging down nearly perpendicular or extreme-weeping

or: Bonamy Nursery, Toulouse, France c. 1866

Betula pendula 'Fastigiata' ('Pyramidalis')

ht: 95 ft. tall

bk: said to darken more quickly than other cultivars

ha: columnar at first, confused by some as a Bolleana popular from some distance.

ld: foliage holds longer into fall than most cultivars

in: Simon-Louis Freres, France before 1870.

ir: possibly more borer resistant

eval: Dirr finds it ugly. Members report young trees are very showy if kept narrow. 'Obelisk' is said

eval: be superior.

aw: RHS AGM 1969

Betula pendula 'Filigree Lace'

ht: 6 ft. - larger than 'Trost Dwarf'

ha: more vigorous than 'Trost Dwarf'

lc: deeply incised, thread-like much like 'Trost Dwarf'

in: Terra Nova Nurseries 1999

so: [Forest Farm](#) (Spring 2002 Catalog: 60)

so: [wholesale source, photo](#) (Terra Nova Nurseries)

Betula pendula 'Golden Beauty'

lc: golden yellow

ns: a listed name from the UK trade. Almost certainly 'Golden Cloud' which is widely grown there.

Betula pendula 'Golden Cloud'

fc: bright yellow all summer

in: Greer Gardens to US trade

or: named by Bloom Nurseries of UK in 1989 or perhaps before

Betula pendula 'Gracilis'

ht: 15-20 ft. tall

ha: smaller tree, pendulous to semi-pendulous, twigs often clustered like a witches broom.

lm: nicely incised

or: unknown but grown in Europe for decades under this name. Some trace to Moscow but

or: we do know Spath of Germany grew it in 1930.

Betula pendula 'Gurney's Redleaf' = 'Purpurea'

Betula pendula f. irregularis

ls, lm: very irregularly lobed but deeply so

Betula pendula 'Jack Moss' (12/6)

ns, id: a listed name from New Zealand. Description needed.

Betula pendul aff. crispa 'Laciniata' [some= f. crispa in part or 'Dalecarlica']

ns, id: Santamour and McArdle retain this name and do not refer all of it

ns, id: to these other taxa. They consider it 1) less incised than 'Dalecarlica',

ns, id: 2) winter buds sharp and acuminate (blunt in 'Dalecarlica'), and 3)

ns, id: main trunk erect, only secondary limbs drooping. They consider it

ns, id: "probably the most widely grown cut-leaved, pendulous birch in

ns, id: the United States", linking our common entity to this name. I would

ns, id: consider it a consistently erect, sharp-budded clone of f. crispa and

ns, id: very likely cloned over and over in North America. DNA work would be

ns, id: valuable here.

Betula pendula f. lobulata

lm: lobes shorter, triangular

geo: Sweden in several locations

Betula pendula 'Obelisk'

ha: fastigiate, narrower, much stiffer than 'Fastigiata'

bk: whiter bark than 'Fastigiata'

or: found in France c. 1956

in: P.L.M. van der Born to nursery trade c. 1956

Betula pendula f. *palmeri*

ll: blades smaller

Betula pendula 'Princess Tsurdsa' (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Betula pendula 'Purple Glory' = 'Purpurea'? or 'Purple Splendor'?

Betula pendula PURPLE RAIN™ 'Monle'

lc: purple and glossy - better than other clones by some reports

tw: notably blackish purple

ha: semi-pendulous

tm: Monrovia and Weston catalogs use an unregistered tm

or: open-pollinated 'Purpurea' and propagated by tissue culture at Monrovia

li: Monrovia Nursery catalog 1987: 19

li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 112

li: Santamour, F.S. and A.C. McArdle. 1989. Checklists of cultivars in

li: *Betula*. J. Arboriculture 15(7): 173

Betula pendula 'Purple Splendor'

lc: darker purple than 'Purpurea'

pat: US#2107 to Darrold Belcher, Gresham, OR USA 1981 as seedling

Betula pendula 'Purpurea' ('Atropurpurea', 'Foliis Purpureis', 'Purple Glory'?)

lc: purple to various degrees, rich deep purple in spring in most cases. Usually the first leaves are

lc: more red than purple. In hot climates like the southern US it is barely a "purple-tipped" tree.

or: Transons Nursery, France found among seedlings, first sold 1873.

li: Andre in Ill. Hort. 19: 199 (1872)

aw: RHS FCC 1874

Betula pendula 'Real Purple' = 'Purpurea'?

Betula pendula 'Scarlet Glory'

ha: slower than species typical

lc: deeper reddish-purple than 'Purpurea'

in: Lakeland Nursery, Garden City, NY sent to Arnold Arb. in 1964

ns: Jacobson (1996) lumps it with 'Purpurea'

Betula pendula 'Schneverdinger Goldbirke' (7/99)

so: www.esveld.nl

Betula pendula f. *sellandii*

ha: broom-like branching, shorter, numerous shoots

ll: smaller blades

Betula pendula f. *serrata*

ls, lm: shallowly incised, consistently serrate

Betula pendula f. *serrato-lobulata*

ls, lm: short, triangular lobes as f. *lobulata* but margins regularly serrate

Betula pendula f. *subdalecarlica*

ls, lm: blades incised more than f. *serrata* but less than f. *crispa*

Betula pendula 'Summer Glory' = 'Purpurea' or 'Scarlet Glory' or both?

Betula pendula 'Tristis'

ha: narrowly erect, drooping side branches. It is more symmetrical than 'Youngii' for example.

or: Europe before 1867, probably Holland.
aw: RHS AGM 1969
id: W.J. Bean wonders if it is just another name for 'Elegans'

Betula pendula 'Trost Dwarf' ('Trost's Dwarf', *B. dissectum* 'Trost Dwarf', *B. alba* 'Trost's Dwarf')
ha: low, open globe and not unlike cutleaf *Acer palmatum* in time. Mounded with age.
ht: 1m tall x 0.75m wide
gr: 1cm or less per year with 2-5mm internodes
ls: very deeply lacinated into thread-like lobes
ll: 1.5-2.0cm
lw: 0.5-1.0cm
ch: 5
lc: often pale green or greyish green
dr: it gets rust on areas where that disease is a problem.
or: sport found in 1976 by Dieter Trost of Medford OR
syn: sometimes grown under the dubious species name *Betula alba*
rd: 1985 by Richard Bush of Canby OR
eval: 'Filigree Lace' can replace it in most cases.
in: Owen Farms, Ripley TN. Also sold by Forest Farm.
li: AABGA Bull. 19(3): 88

Betula pendula 'Viscosa' = 'Dentata Viscosa'?

Betula pendula 'Youngii'
ha: very pendulous, often without a central trunk, forming a rounded or mushroom-like head in time. It is
ha: best grafted on a standard to give it some height. It is one of the more elegant of all weeping trees.
ha: the most effective specimens are grafted high, trained carefully, and allowed to grow horizontal.
lu: a lovely birch for small gardens where disease and insects don't ravage the species.
or: UK c. 1873
aw: RHS AGM 1969

BETULA PLATYPHYLLA

Betula platyphylla DAKOTA PINNACLE™ 'Fargo' (12/99)
ht: 30 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide
ha: columnar
ir: borer resistant in trials to date (2002)
or: North Dakota State Univ. ND USA
so: www.meadow-lake.com

Betula platyphylla var. *szechuanica* 'Liuba White'
ha: more vigorous than many varietal seedlings
bk: white, very showy
or: Roy Lancaster collected in wild

Betula platyphylla PRAIRIE VISION™ 'Verdale' (6/3)
ht: 14.6m tall (29 years)
ha: oblong-ellipsoidal form, becoming broadly pyramidal, dense.
bk: white with showy black markings, very showy
ch: cold hardy in ND USA
lw: "wide"
lc: dark green
ll; larger blade than their 'Fargo' selection
afc: golden yellow
ir: bronze birch borer resistant
ch: to -35 or even -40 deg. F.
pat: US PPAF 8/4/2005 to originator

or, in: Dr. Dale Herman, University of North Dakota ND USA intro. c. 2002

Betula platyphylla var. *szechuanica* 'Purpurea'

lc: purple

in: Stuebaker Nurs. c. 1989

ns: almost certainly an invalid name. It may be another name for *B.* 'Crimson Frost'

ns: the RHS considers this to be a true species now. Other experts do not and we retain the varietal rank.

Betula platyphylla 'Whitespire' = *P. populifolia* 'Whitespire'

BETULA POPULIFOLIA

Betula populifolia f. *incisifolia* Fernald (var. *laciniata*)

ls, lm: more deeply incised

Betula populifolia 'Pendula'

ha: pendulous or slightly so

or, ns: mentioned by J. Loudon in 1838 but this tree was probably not propagated or distributed. Therefore

or, ns: Santamour considers the name invalid. It probably has no connection to the Detmer tree but can we

or, ns: really be sure? If found today, a new name is advisable to remove any confusion.

in: Detmer Nursery, Tarrytown, NY 1958

Betula populifolia 'Purpurea'

lc: purplish

or, ns: Holland c. 1887. Santamour (1989) wonders if this plant really existed. It surely might have been

or, ns: *B. pendula* 'Purpurea' or a hybrid of it more like *B. populifolia*. It remains a mystery name and

or, ns: as near as we know the plant is forever lost. I found no such birch at Ellwanger & Barry's nursery

or, ns: grounds in Rochester or the nearby arboreta. No doubt any birch from 1892 is long perished unless

or, ns: reproped several times.

in: Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, NY USA to US trade 1892

Betula populifolia 'Whitespire' ('Whitespire Senior')

ht: 33 ft. tall x 14 ft. wide (original)

ha: narrower, spire-like at first, later more narrowly pyramidal

bk: showy white, accented with nice bark marks and zones, not very much exfoliating.

lc: glossy dark green - surely better than species typical

ir: originally said to be borer resistant, not always so. After reading some papers, it remains unclear to

ir: to me if the seedlings only are borer prone or it was some evaluation of the true clone. Some leaf miner

ir: issues are known but that is common to so many birch clones. In all cases, the worse pest issues

ir: occur in hot, stressed environments where this selection was not selected for.

ch: hardier, to -30 deg. F.

or: Dr. Hasselkus, Univ. of Wisconsin, WI USA

ns: 'Whitespire Senior' was said to be a clone or so sold in the US in 1993-4 for an improved tree or "perhaps the original best tree".

ns: The 'Whitespire' originally was offered as a *B. platyphylla* var. *szechuanica* from seed traced to Dr. John Creech's 1951 introduction.

ns: The plant was subsequently shown not to be from that lot and in fact is a selection of *B. populifolia*. The name

ns: was further corrupted by a few nurseryman growing the basic Szechuan Birch as this clone. It also came to be grown from

ns: seed. The name 'Whitespire Senior' for the original clone is invalid and a very bad nomenclatural concept.

ns: That said, the senior clone is said to be vegetative and true to the original Wisconsin stock more often than not.

Betula populifolia 'Whitespire Improved' provisional illegitimate name

ns: this name has been for various selections and seedlings. This name is not valid and good clones

ns: of proven value should be given distinct, totally original names.

Betula populifolia 'Whitespire Junior' provisional name

ns, id: prop: a curious name for seedlings of the original 'Whitespire'.

SUBSPECIES OF BETULA PUBESCENS		
CHARACTER TRAITS	Betula pubescens subsp. pubescens	Betula pubescens subsp. tortuosa
Habit	small to large tree	shrubby
Leaf length	3-4 (6) cm long	1.2-2.5 (3.5) cm long - much smaller
Leaf glands	non resinous glands, eglandular	resinous glands very apparent
Fruit samara wing	equal or 1.5x length of fruit body	about equal length of fruit body

Betula pubescens 'Armenian Gold'
so: www.esveld.nl

Betula pubescens 'Arnold Brembo' (9/99)
buds, lt: buds and new growth curious scented
or: Kenneth Ashburner selection

Betula pubescens 'Aurea'
st: very downy at first
lc: yellow new growth.
in: Europe late 1800's.

Betula pubescens 'Crenata Nana'
ha: dwarf, globose, shrubby, growing just 2-3 in. a year
in: England before 1950

Betula pubescens f. incisa
lm, ls: blades more deeply cut

Betula pubescens 'Integrifolia'
lm: blades mostly unlobed
or: from a Swedish tree found in 1865, likely lost.

Betula pubescens 'Murigthii'
ha: more shrub, trunk "knotty"
bk: greyish
lm: coarsely, double serrate
or: Switzerland early 1800's
ns, id: it could be the shrubby subsp. tortuosa but this is unclear.

Betula pubescens 'Ponitica'
lv: mostly glabrous
tw: slightly warty at first
ns, id: has been linked to a subsp. carpatica, perhaps never a cultivar

Betula pubescens subsp. tortuosa
id: see chart above.

Betula pubescens 'Undulata'
lm: margins waxy
tw: slightly warted
in: known to Bean in 1950 but his 1970 work omits it.

Betula pubescens 'Urticifolia' (asplenioides?, lacinata, quercifolia)

ha: smaller tree

ls: longer apex, distinctly and sharply doubly serrate, nettle-leaved as the cultivar name implies.

lc: dull green

frd: catkins narrower than species typical

ns: it may be a hybrid to *B. pendula* from gardens. Santamour and McArdle placed it with

ns: their nothomorphs.

in: Loddiges Nur. c. 1836

Betula pubescens 'Variegata'

ha: dense crown

bk: whiter than typical

lc: striped white, later more green

or: Moscow Bot. Gard.

Betula pubescens 'Yellow Wings'

so: www.esveld.nl

Betula raddeana 'Hugh McAlister' (9/99)

ns: a listed name.

Betula ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPLENDOR™ 'Rockimon' (*B. pendula* x *B. occidentalis*)

ht: 45 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: oval to broadly pyramidal

bk: very white

lc: medium green

afc: yellow

ch: to -40 deg. F. - where most species fade!

in: J.F. Schmidt Nur. 1989

pat: US#6192

so: [wholesale source \(J.F. Schmidt\)](#)

so: www.shadetrees.com

Betula ROYAL FROST™ 'Penci-Z'

bK; white, showy

lc: red new growth

ir: not borer resistant so use only in areas not affected

or: Evergreen Nursery, Sturgeon Bay, WI USA

in: J.F. Schmidt Nursery (online catalog 2002)

eval: said to be superior to 'Crimson Frost' and may replace it.

Betula SENTINELLE D'ARGENT™ 'Minsent' (11/6)

ht: 4-6m tall x 1-2m wide

ha: fastigate to columnar

bk: silvery0white with orange tints

so, in: www.pepinieres-minier.fr (online catalog 2006)

Betula szechuanica = *B. platyphylla* var. *szechuanica*

ns: the RHS considers this to be a true species now. Other experts do not and we retain the varietal rank.

Betula x *utahensis* 'Cul de Sac Canyon' (7/99)

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

BETULA UTILIS

Betula utilis 'Doorenbos' = *B. jacquemontii* 'D.'

Betula utilis 'Edinburgh'

ha: strong, upright

or: Edinburgh Bot. Gard. from a noted tree, possibly a hybrid

or: involving *B. albosinensis*.

Betula utilis 'Fastigate' (4/02)

ha: fastigate or columnar

so: Junker (online catalog 2002)

Betula utilis 'Forrest's Blush'

ns: a listed name from the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002.

Betula utilis 'Gregory Birch'

ns: a listed name from the RHS PLANT FINDER 1997 and not since.

Betula utilis 'Himalyan Pink' (12/02)

bk: having showy pink shades

Betula utilis [HVJK 2250]

bk: copper-bronze and green bark, exfoliating, showy

in: Heronswood Nursery c. 2005

Betula utilis var. *jacquemontii* = *B. jacquemontii*

Betula utilis 'Longtrunk' = *B. jacquemontii* 'L.'

Betula utilis 'Macbeth' (4/02)

bk: bright white, showy

ll: larger than species typical

lv: leaves more deeply veined, giving texture

Betula utilis 'McBeath' (12/02)

ht: 10m

bk: rich brownish bark

ns: while similar in name to 'Macbeth' above the descriptions we received as not similar.

Betula utilis 'Marble Stem' (12/02)

bk: buff becoming white, giving a marble mix of colors

lc: glossy green

Betula utilis var. *occidentalis* = *B. jacquemontii* *occidentalis*

ns: the RHS considers this to be a varietal taxon.

Betula utilis 'Ramdang River' ('Ramdana')(5/01)

bk: very intensely white, even on young trees

lc: glossy green

or: K. Ashburner 1991 selected from Uttar Pradesh seed from India

id, ns: Hillier & Coombes (2002) report that "there may be more than one clone under this name."

so: Blue Bell Nursery

Betula utilis 'Sauwala White'

bk: quality white bark

or: from seedlings collected in Central Nepal and grown at Wisley Gardens UK

hp: possibly hybrid to *B. platyphylla* var. *szechuanica* but not verified

li: Ashburner, K. and T. Shilling. 1985. *Plantsman* 7(2): 116-125

li: de Jong, P.C. 1986. *Betula*. *Dendroflora* 23: 328

Betula utilis 'Schilling'

ns: a listed name from the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002. Named for Tony Schilling.

Betula utilis 'Thyangboche Monastery'

ns: a "tentatively accepted name" with the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE 2002.

Betula utilis 'Trinity College' (7/99)

bk: bright white, showy, even at any early age.

ha: smaller than some species clones

ll: smaller than species typical

so: Junker (online catalog 2002)

Betula utilis 'Wakehurst Place Chocolate' (4/02)

bk: rich chocolate brown shades, one of the darkest known clones. Best if interplanted with whiter birches.

so: Junker (online catalog 2002)

ns: a "tentatively accepted name" with the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE 2002.

Betula utilis 'Werrington'

so, ph: www.esveld.nl

Betula utilis 'Yunnan'

bk: rich glossy bark in mahogany shades with white, giving very nice contrasts.

in: offered to the US trade by the formerly impressive Heronswood Nursery. No longer so!

Betula WHITE SATIN™ 'Madison'

ht: 35 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide (original tree c. 20 years)

ha: uniformly pyramidal

bk; white, satiny, very showy

dr: borer resistant. It survived from 1970's to current time when other seedlings were killed.

or: Dr. Edward Hasselkus, Univ. of WI USA selected from tree at Longenecker Hort. Gard.

or: Hasselkus has been the leading US developer of superior ornamental birch so his opinion is to

or: be highly respected. The original seed was distributed by the USDA North Central Plant Intro.

or: Stat. at Ames IO USA.

in: Chicagoland Grows c. 2001

ns: the cultivar name 'Madison' derives from the location of the original tree in Madison WI USA

id: species affinity or hybrid parentage (if any) are unknown

BIGNONIA

Bignonia capreolata 'Atrosanguinea'

fc: dark orange-red to purplish-red, sometimes a dark muddy shade.

fs: corolla more narrowly tubular than species typical

lw: blades narrower than species typical

Bignonia capreolata 'Dragon Lady'

fc: red with bright orange throat

fd: corolla to 2 in. long

fq: very floriferous but less so than 'Tangerine Beauty'

ff: "pleasant coffee-like fragrance"

lc: dark green

so, in: [Carroll Gardens](#) (Catalog c. 1999: 90)

Bignonia capreolata 'Jekyll'

ld: Dirr reports it is more evergreen in some areas

fc: corolla rich orange outside, yellow inside

ff: unscented - unfortunate since the species is quite pleasant

fd: corolla narrowly, smaller than species typical

or: Dr. Michael Dirr 1993 found in wild near Jekyll Island

ch: more cold hardy in some GA USA trials

Bignonia capreolata 'Shalimar Red'

ha: more vigorous

fc: red

bt: often repeats which the species can do on occasion

Bignonia capreolata 'Tangerine Beauty'

fc: reddish-orange becoming medium orange, a very pleasant shade - intermediate between 'Atrosanguinea'

fc: and species color. One nursery describes it rather nicely as "coral orange"

fq: more floriferous than some species selection in gardens. Mature spreads at the Raulston Arboretum often

fq: show 70-85% of the vine's surface covered in flowers. Almost certainly the most floriferous clone (2002).

fd: corolla 2-3 in. long - larger than some but not all species variants

ff: mostly unscented - but we no people who swear it does something subtle for them.

or: found in San Antonio TX USA garden 1950

in: reintroduced by J.C. Raulston NC USA to US trade 1980's. He received stock from Scott Ogden.

eval: the best cultivar for general cultivation. It easily outperforms any [Campsis](#) where both are hardy.

Bignonia capreolata 'Wabash County' (5/6)

ch: more cold hardy to USDA 5, some top dieback on young plants but eventually "top hardy" as plants establish.

fq: because it blooms on new wood, any dieback in winter on younger plants does not harm the display

or: Wesley Whiteside coll. in Wabash County, IL USA near the northern limit of this species. Tested and distributed by Will Forster.

so: [Seneca Hill Perennials](#) (Spring 2006 Catalog (PDF): 24), not as cultivar.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Nomenclature: Many of the cultivars are referable to *B. x buttiana* (*B. glabra* x *B. peruviana*). Some are direct selections of *B. spectabilis*, *B. peruviana*, or *B. glabra* and these names are listed in parentheses after the cultivar when appropriate. In general, it is accepted to list most cultivars directly after the genus name.

It should be noted than some modern cultivars are not in fact cultivars at all but have trademark names. Indeed some do not seem to have any valid cultivar name at all but are only sold by the trademark.

Bract color groupings: These groupings into nine categories are only general but will assist in cultivar selection. Some cultivars are highly variable with the amount of sun and temperature. In general one gets more red pigments (when genetically possible) in strong light and they may intensify in cool weather as well. Many of the cultivars, particularly those which start orange fade to pink shades. There are likely to be more "sunset" or multicolored orange-yellow-red cultivars in the future and this may form a distinct color category here in the future.

For photographs and additional data we recommend consulting the following web resources:

- bougainvilleas.com
- bgi-usa.com
- Bougainvillea.freeyellow.com
- www.stokestropicals.com

The following chart contains some of the best new cultivars, popular ones in the trade today, and some classics of nomenclatural interest.

MAGENTA/CORAL/VIOLET-RED	WHITE/CREAM	PINK/RED & WHITE BICOLOR
'Alexandra' dark magenta, small refined flower	'Alba' (glabra) white	'Apple Blossom' white margined pink
'Barbara Karst' magenta red, vigorous, durable, the most popular cultivar. Clearer red in sun and gets more blue tints (magenta) in shade. Blooms even on young plants so is very saleable in nurseries.	'Bridal Bouquet' white but can be tinged pink	'Audrey Grey' white with some pink flushes
Don Mario® ('Monio') dark purplish-red, very large flowers, vigorous.	'Double White' double white. Can have pink marginal tints but not always.	'Begum Sikander' cerise and white
'Gem' carmine to rose-carmine	'Easter Parade' cream	'Chiang Mai Beauty' white tinged pink
'Happiness' carmine tinged light orange-red, very large bracts	'Golden Summer' white, leaves variegated yellow	'Cherry Blossom' white with pink tips, very pointed bract for nice look. Double for full effect.
'Helen Johnson' fuchsia purple	'Jamaica White' white finely veined green, vigorous, floriferous as young plants.	'Coconut Ice' white with pink margins, white margined leaf
'James Walker' coral becoming dark purplish-red, often giving a pink bicolor effect. Very large vigorous plants.	'Jennifer Fernie' greenish-white	'Enchantment' pink and white
'Juanita Hatten' magenta, leaves lightly variegated in paler green, spreading	'Mary Palmers Enchantment' pure white, large vigorous vine.	'Eva's Ice-cream' white and mauve, variegated leaf
'Krishna' (Bambino Series) - weeping habit as outdoor plant. Bracts yellowish-green becoming violet and red shades (RHS 87C) to 50mm wide. Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Mauna Kia' white, large bract, compact.	'Eva's Ice-cream Highlight' white and mauve, small cupped variegated leaf
'Mahatma Gandhi' bright magenta pink tinged light mauve, very large sprays	'Miss Alice' creamy white	'Eva's Heart' white tinged pink, variegated leaf
'Manila Red' double magenta-red, giving a larger flower effect than most.	'Miss Alice's Coat' white, yellow variegated leaf	'Flamingo Pink' = 'Sakura'
'Mrs. H.C. Buck' magenta, bronze new growth	'Misty' double white	'Ice-cream' = 'Makris'
	'Mrs. Eva Variegated White' white, white variegated leaf	'Imperial Delight' white tinged red, purple, and orange, semi-dwarf
	'Pearl' pearly white	'Ladybird' white with red dots, cupped leaf
	'Penelope' white. A bit of pink but only in cool weather.	'Ladybird Batik' white with red dots, white variegated leaf
	'Peggy Redman' white, cream variegated leaf	'Lavender Girl' clear lavender-pink and white,
	'Proton Saga White' white, yellow leaf mottled with green spots.	

'Ninja Turtle' magenta red, short internodes, compact	'Ralph Sander' white	gold variegated leaf
'Nonya' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish-purple tinged green becoming purplish-violet (RHS 82B) . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Ratana White' white, grey twisted leaf	'Magic Ice-cream' = 'Magic Makris'
Oo-La-La® ('Monka') magenta-red, dwarf, extremely long bloom period	'Seafoam' white, dense inflorescence, vigorous, sometimes blushes pink if cool weather.	'Magic Makris' pink and white, leaf gold mottled in center. May revert to all pink.
'Poulton's Special' silky dark pink, twisted bracts	'Singapore White' white, open flower, lax habit	'Mahara White' white double with pink margins, compact
'Raspberry Ice' magenta-red, cream ot yellow margined leaf, new growth often showy red. Some say the correct name is'Hawaii' but that name is long used for other clones and should not be used in our opinion.	'Summer Snow' pure white, large bracts	'Makris' pink and white
'Rosea' rose-red, vigorous vine.	'White Butterfly' = 'Ratana White'	'Majic' = 'Magic Makris' or 'Majik'?
'Texas Dawn' dark purplish-pink, vigorous, large flower heads.	'White Cascade' pure white, trailing	'Majik' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts yellowish-green becoming white with reddish-purple (RHS 73A,B) tints and marks . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.
Torch Glow™ reddish-rose, erect, multiple-stemmed to 6 ft. and not vining. Good for containers but flowers can be hidden in foliage.	'White Madonna' pure white.	'Mary Palmer' = 'Magic Makris'
'Vera' magenta, compact	'White Stripe' white, leaf margined white	'Mini White' white tinged pink, sparse flowering possible, variegated leaf
'Vera Blakeman' magenta, dwarf		'Pink Champagne' pink and white
'Zuki' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts reddish-purple (RHS 71B). Leaf margind cream . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.		Pink Pearl™ ('Abearl') white with tips to half length a magenta pink
		'Ratana Rainbow' white tipped pink
		'Sakura' pink and white, dark green leaf
		'Sakura Batik' pink and white, white variegated leaf
		'Surprise' bicolored bracts or solid pink or solid white.
		'Tosca' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts cream with pink blotches, later blotchy reddish-

purple. Leaf with lighter green center . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.

'Viki' ('Vicky') white and pink, irregular gold center to leaf. Slow.

LIGHT TO MEDIUM PINK	ORANGE/MAY FAD PINKER	YELLOW/GOLD
'B.P.J's Weeping Beauty' compact, spreading-drooping, lavender-pink, variegated cream, mostly thornless.	'African Sunset' bright orange	'Batik Yellow' yellow, variegated leaf
'Batik Pink' pink, variegated leaf	'Afterglow' golden orange, very floriferous, open habit is not so positive	'California Gold' true dark gold, blooming well as young plants.
'Brazilian Pink' pink	'Alabama Sunset' orange-gold fading to light pink	'Carson's Gold' double golden
'Camarillo Fedstival' hot pink with gold tints	'Batik Orange' orange, variegated leaf	'Delta Dawn' pink tints on gold, white margined leaf
'Coral' coral orange fading pink, vigorous	'Betty Lavers' light orange-pink, slow	'Golden Glow' golden yellow fading slightly orange, sometimes gaining carmine tints later as well.
'Danger Ivy' pink, vigorous, cream variegated leaf	'Bengal Orange' orange tinged pink, variegated leaf, compact, used for baskets.	'Hawaiian Gold' golden yellow fading pinker
'Dauphine Pink' pink, tricolored leaf	'Brilliant' orange fading pink	'Ican Bilis' twisted yellow bracts
'Donya' clear pink	'Chinese Lantern' = 'Mini Marble'	'Lady Mary Baring' golden yellow with greenish veins, bracts small but showy.
'Ecuadorian Pink' (peruviana) pink	'Daphne Mason' peach orange	'Mona Lisa Yellow' yellow, variegated leaf
'Gladys Hepburn' peach pink	'Double Orange' double orange	'Praetorja' yellow fading golden and orange, possible the same as 'Golden Glow'
'Hawaiian Torch' dark reddish-pink, small leaf	'Freckleface' coral-orange, leaves flecked yellow	'Puteri Emas' = 'Ican Bilis'
'Herman' clear pink, leaf with dark green center and lighter green edges.	'Glowing Flame' bright orange, cream variegated leaf	'Ray Fish' = 'Ican Bilis'
'Hujan Panas Pink' pink	'Golden Dubloon' double golden-orange	'Roseneka' orange-gold fading pink, dwarf

'Jane Snook' lavender-pink, weeping habit	'Golden McClean' golden-orange	'Roosevelt's Delight' double orange-yellow
'Kalyani' bright rose pink, heavily veined	'Gyneth Portland' copper orange	'Sunset' some='California Gold'
'Lady Hudson' (peruviana) pink	'Isabel Greensmith' rose-orange, loose form. May have yellow tints.	Superstition Gold™ dark orange-gold
'Lady Pink' pink, gold leaf mottled with green	'Jamaica Orange' orange, leaves sometimes blotched gold	'Tahitian Dawn' golden fading pink
'Lord Willingdon' pink, dwarf	'James Walker' pink become reddish-orange for tricolor look	'Yellow Wonder' yellow, new growth variegated becoming green
'Lori's Delight' dwarf, pink		
'Los Banos Beauty' double light pink	'Lareritia' brick red opens orange	
'Mahara Pink' double pink, compact	'Louis Walthen' orange	
'Manilla Magic Pink' double pink	'Mardi Gras' red, pink, and orange tricolor look. Very popular	
'Mahsuri Reflex' pink	'Mahara Orange' double orange fades pink	
'Marlu' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts white tinged light mauve (RHS 75A-C, 87B,C) and up to 40mm wide . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Mini Marble' orange lantern-like flowers	
	'Miss Manilla' orange fading pink	
'Miami Pink' hot pink, more vigorous than even 'Barbara Karst'	'Mrs. McClean' copper orange, star-like effect	
	'Orange Cotton' orange	
'Mischief' light salmon pink	'Orange Glow' orange tinged pink	
'Nina Mitton' rose-pink, compact	'Orange Kind' bronze-orange, open form.	
'Pink Clusters' salmon-pink		
'Pink Fantasy' = 'Hujan Panas Pink'	'Orange Ice' rose-orange, yellow margined leaf.	
'Pink Pixie' = 'Hawaiian Torch'	'Orange Puteri' orange, twisted variegated leaf	
'Pink Robe' clear but dark pink	'Poulton Orange Variegated' orange, variegated leaf	
'Pink Tiara' light pink, long bloom period.	'Queen Marble' orange,	

'Poultonii' rose pink	leaf striped yellow	
'Princess Margaret Rose' (peruviana) pink	'Rainbow Gold' light golden-orange, compact	
'Queen Margaret' pink flowers but often sparse, leaves splashed yellow	'Rosslyn' orange peach color	
'Salmon Clusters' salmon pink	'Royal Hawaiian' orange, variegated leaf	
'Savitee' hot pink, cream margined leaf	'Siggi' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish-orange (RHS 165B) becoming yellowish-orange (RHS 22A). Leaf has yellowish-green center . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	
'Singapore Pink' (glabra) lavender-rose	'Sundown Orange' orange fading pink	
'Silhouette' pink, large bracts, compact.	'Tahitian Gold' double golden-orange	
'Southern Rose' lavender-rose to pink	'Tang Long' = 'Mini Marble'	
'Tahitian Maid' double pink in light to medium shades.	'Tango' clear orange. Others report it has pink tints.	
'Torch Glow' = 'Hawaiian Torch'	'Tango Supreme' clear orange to pink	
	'Tropical Bouquet' orange fading pink	

LILAC/LAVENDER/PURPLISH	BRICK RED/ORANGE-RED	RED/SCARLET SHADES
'Amethyst' purple to red	'Blondie' brihgt carmine-orange fading carmine red	'Batik Red' red, white variegated leaf
'Angus Supreme' purple, gold margined leaf	'Brilliant Variegated' brick red, greyish leaves margined white. Spreading-mound and good in baskets.	'Betty Hendry' red sometimes tinged yellow and purple.
'Asia' cyclamen purple	'Cajun Red' scarlet-red, long bloom	'Blue Moon' dark red, variegated leaf
'Blueberry Ice' lavender-blue, leaf margined white		'China Beauty' rose becoming red, variegated leaf
'Brasilensis' = B. spectabilis: lavender-purple, compact		

'Captain Casey' purplish-lilac	'Camarillo Fiesta' copper-red	'Cinderella' double red, creamy-white leaf margins.
'Cypheri' lilac pink	'Chili Delight' twisted leaf and twisted orange-red bracts	'Crimson Jewel' crimson red, very floriferous, lower habit. Popular in CA for bank plantings or containers.
'Doctor David Barry' lavender, large bracts	'Chili Red Batik' bright red, variegated leaf	'Crimson Lake' bright red. Some plants of this if not all are 'Mrs. Butt'.
'Durban' dark lilac	'Gilian Greensmith' orange-red	'Dixie' dark red, subtly variegated leaf
'Eva's Wonder' purple, yellow variegated leaf	'Helen Johnson' brick red, compact, undulate leaf, good in baskets	'Gautana's Red' bright red, leaves splashed gold and cupped
'Elizabeth Angus' dark rose-purple, dark leaf, compact.	'Indian Flame' reddish-orange, pointed bracts	'Gloucester Royal' dark wine red
'Elsbeth' dark purple	'LaJolla' brick red, compact	'Gopal' dark red
'Flor de Verano' = 'Magnifica'	'Lateritia' light brick red fading orange	'Hawaii' red, multicolored variegated leaves in red, pink, green, and yellow.
'Floribunda' purple	'Little Caroline' orange-red, dwarf, pointed bracts	'Hensbergii' dark red
'Formosa' (glabra) light purple fading ugly brown. Old flowers need to be removed for this reason.	'Madame Clara Butt' bright red	'Hong Kong Beauty' red, gold leaf with green center, stems stripped yellow too
'Harrissii' purple, variegated rugose leaf, compact	'Mardi Gras' red, pink, and orange tricolor look. Very popular	'Hujan Panas' red, leaf spotted gold
'Hati Gadis' light purple, white variegated leaf	'Miski' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts orange-red (RHS 34B, 179B). Leaf with cream margin. Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Indian Beauty' red, variegated leaf
'Hati Gadis II' light purple, yellow variegated leaf	'Mrs. E.W. Bick' (spectabilis) brick red	'Indian Maid' = 'Betty Hendry'
'Jarum' rose-purple, twisted yellow splashed leaf	'Red Diamond' bright scarlet	'Jamaica Red' dark purplish-red, leaves often flecked gold, vigorous outdoors with thick stems
'Joan Waddington' light mauve	'Reggae Gold' brick red, gold speckled leaf	'Jamhuru' reddish-scarlet
'John Lattin' (glabra) lavender, repeats well	'Solar Flare' brick red becoming more purplish-red, dwarf shrub, a sport of 'Temple Fire'.	'Jazzi' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Red (RHS 46A, 53B, 61B) bracts to 45mm wide. Yellow-green leaf center . Origin:
'Lady Casimir' pinkish-lavender, creeping for use in hanging baskets.		
'Lady Mary Maxwell' light mauve		
'Lavender Queen' (spectabilis) lavender, more floriferous and larger bracted than species typical.		
'Magnificent Tralie' purple, open flowers		

'Magnifica' (glabra) purple	'Srinvasia' orange-scarlet becoming more carmine, large bracts	Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.
'Mahara' double purple		'Jellibene' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts light red to reddish-purple (RHS 43B, 67A) and to 25mm wide. Leaf margined creamy-white (RHS 158A) . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.
'Malaysia Indah' light purple, gold mottled leaf	'Temple Fire' orange-red, dwarf, bronze new leaves, easily grown as shrub outdoors.	
'Mariol Fitzpatrick' light mauve		'Kayata' red, dwarf
'Mauve Butterfly' = 'Ratana Mauve'	'Toffi' (Bambino Series) - dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish-orange to red. Leaf twisted nicely and with a paler green center . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Killis Campbell' bronze becoming red, trailing, repeats well, trailing. Also spelled 'Kila Campbell', 'Kille Campbell', 'Killie Campbell'. 'Killis Campbell' has been published in the literature and seems most often used by experts.
'Mrs. Eva' mauve, compact		
'Mrs. Eva Variegated' mauve, white variegated leaf		
'Mrs. Eva Variegated Purple' purple, white variegated leaf	'Tomas' (spectabilis) bright scarlet-red	
'New River' rose-purple	'Turley's Special' (spectabilis) bright scarlet	
'Pride of Zimbabwe' (spectabilis) light purple		
'Proton Saga' light lavender-pink, yellow leaf with green mottling	'Versicolour' bright orange-red	'Laidlaw' (spectabilis) orange-red
'Purple Butterfly' = 'Ratana Purple'		'Lemmers Special' burgundy, vigorous
'Purple Gem' (glabra) bright purple, variegated leaf		'Mahara' double red, sometimes giving the effect of a climbing rose
Purple Queen® ('Moneth') dark purple, dark green leaf		
'Purple Robe' purple		'Marietta' = 'Cinderella'
'Ratana Mauve' mauve, grey twisted leaf		'Mona Lisa' red, dwarf, crisped variegated leaf,
'Ratana Purple' purple, rugose rough leaf		'Miss India' = 'Indian Beauty'
'Royal Purple' purplish, large bracts		'Mrs. Butt' dark red, star-like limb
'Sanderiana' (glabra) purple, small dark green leaf		'Mrs. Butt Variegated' dark red, cream variegated leaf
'Senjakala' (glabra) purple, variegated leaf		'Poultonii Batik' red, yellow variegated leaf
'Silhouette' lavender, thornless.		'Queen Marble Red' red, leaf striped yellow
		'Ratana Red' red, butterfly like shape

'Sweet Dream' light lavender, thornless, leaf all gold

'Tom Thumb' lilac, dwarf

'Zina Barat' purple, lax habit

'Red Butterfly' = 'Ratana Red'

'Red Fantasy' = 'Hujan Panas'

'Red Glory' dark carmine red, bronze new leaves

'Red Lotus' red lantern-shaped flowers, greyish leaf

'Red Ribbons' narrow red bracts

'Red September' pink and red bicolor, leaf gold with green center.

'Rubra Plena' double red

'Rubyana' dark red, dark green leaf

'San Diego Red' orange-red to rose-red, long bloom period in CA, large dark green leaf, vigorous, rather cold hardy. Sometimes trained in tree form.

'Scarlet O'hara' purplish-red, large plant outdoors. Some plants if not all are 'San Diego Red'

'Scarlet Queen' crimson red, but lacking the star-like limb of 'Mrs. Butt'

'Strawberry' red, gold leaf edged in green

'Strawberry Delight' as 'Strawberry' but with contorted leaf

'Thimma' red, cream variegated leaf. Some plants under this name are 'Vicky' (bicolored white and pink)

'Tiger' red, leaf is gold mottled and striped green

'W.A.C. Campbell' double

		red
		'Watermelon' dark rose-scarlet, vigorous

BROUSSONETIA

This genus will not be the "next Morus" for it fruits without the flavor and the glossy charm of that genus. It is invasive enough in reputation (though perhaps not in fact) so it has been placed on banned species lists the world over. It may however because the next cool "pretty weed tree" that will take awful, dry soils without a complaint - and still give us cut leaves, gold blades, and variegated ones by the hundreds. Invasiveness is oft forgiven under the magical phase of "wasteland reclamation".

'Golden Shadow' has brought a new process of thought to the idea of tough-as-nails, never say die, golden trees for impossible landscapes and untended land. I have even seen a small college plant this resilient goldie like a "tropical annual" for quick color near their rarely watered gates. Weediness of female clones may be a concern for it does sow in the southern US but never to the extent that the Exotic Invasive Plant Mafia would have one believe. Three or four of anything in a woodland or alley here and there doesn't make an invasion.

Broussonetia kazinoki [cream splashed]

lc: mottled cream

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Broussonetia kazinoki 'Color Palette' (9/5)

lc: mottled cream, yellow, and green

ch: USDA 6

so: www.asiaticanursery.com (online catalog 2005)

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Billiardii'

ha: vigorous, always larger and more upright than 'Laciniata'

ls: blades highly incised, similar to 'Laciniata'

or: M. Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses before 1866

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Cucullata'

ls: margined curled up, boat-shaped, concave

sex: male - fruitless

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Golden Shadow' ('Aurea')(12/02)

lc: bright golden-yellow, showy in spring and early summer, older or shaded foliage more green, may

lc: bleach whitish in strong sun but this has not been a big issue to date.

or: Don Shadow, Shadow Nursery, TN USA before 1998

li: Dirr, M. 1998. *Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes*. p. 143 (invalid)

li: Latin name 'Aurea')

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Kuanyin' (6/7)

lc: mottled and striped creamy-yellow to white

or: Taipai Bot. Garden, Taiwan

li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 1999. *New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan*.

li: *Taiwan J. For. Sci.* 14(1): 101-104.

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Laciniata' ('Dissecta')
ha: semi-dwarf, smaller, never strong as 'Billiardii'
ls: blades highly incised, often to the veins, usually 3-lobed but
ls: appearing as if having 3 variably shaped leaflets.
in: Lyons, France c. 1830-1835

Broussonetia papyrifera [McCartney variegated] ('Variegata' misapplied)
c: mottled yellowish-green, not a stable chimera
or: Bob McCartney SC USA found in Gainesville GA
ns: the name 'Variegata' must be reserved for the older variegated
ns: clone and not this recent introduction of a different color
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 143

Broussonetia papyrifera 'Variegata'
lc: mottled white
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

BUDDLEIA (BUDDLEJA)

There is much breeding and evaluation work around the world. INRA in France has done very well with OPERETTE among others. Elizabeth Keep in the UK has done remarkable work and her products are becoming more and more popular around the temperate gardening world. The perpetually good taste of Dr. Mike Dirr and his students at UGA continue to give us promising and complete clones, most recently the Eye Series.

The genus' species can be weedy via seedlings in some areas so breeding for sterile triploids is going on at Cornell and NC State University using tetraploid x diploid crosses. In regions where the genus or just *B. davidii* is being declared an offensive, invasive weed, nurserymen may have little choice except to go with the triploids in years to come. What part of this demand is good stewardship of the land and what is pure political correctness remains to be sorted out. (After all, this is sometimes the same "junk science" crowd that bans dwarf, variegated *Hedera* with annual growth increments of just 3-4cm. Redwoods and trilliums are being shaded out by the microsecond! Go forth and dig all ivy invaders, burn them, burn something else herbaceous, and then self-righteously go blogging at Starbucks).

Some of the new US crosses are now under evaluation and have proven very floriferous, well-scented, colorful, and compact. Some will be sterile or proven as weak seed producers. The www.landscapecenter.org is a good place to keep up on the US programs. It is very clear that many of the new American interspecific cultivars will have INTENSELY silver leaves for off-peak interest. I don't mean the "silvery green" leaves of nursery catalogs which look amazingly ordinary green in real life. A few may prove a bit evergreen in the right warmer garden. The old "silvery" clones (really a pale, ugly greyish-green) will be stuff of the past. Combinations of pink, orange, and yellow flowers will get more "sunset" for certain, with or without darker eyezones. Inflorescences will be longer, fatter, and fuller; nicely branched to geometric perfection and often reblooming before fall. Some of the ignored species are getting added to the skillfully stirred and blended genetic soup. We have great Iron Chef quality, soup-masters in *Buddleia* beyond any doubt.

Bruce Dunn and Jon Lindstrom of the University of Arkansas are considering the introduction of orange floral pigments into other species, possibly with the help of induced tetraploids.

Having recently seen a flowering *B. cordata* at 12 feet tall with 4 inch wide leaves backed in purest white, I trust that less hardy plant will be included by some breeders from warmer climates. The new *B. davidii* 'Evil Ways' with a chartreuse to gold leaf and very dark flowers might direct the genus the way *Weigela* has gone. That is a whole side of the genus we have not seen so far in hybrids and frankly should. *Buddleia* like *Hydrangea* is just beginning to be exploited and perfected for good, giving us new perspectives on a genus we thought we knew well. The future of butterfly bushes is solar bright.

Nomenclature

ns: The genus has occasionally been spelled as *Buddleja* as appears in
ns: the New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary. That opinion is not
ns: shared by all or even many horticultural taxonomists. Pending such
ns: international acceptance the change will be declined here. Experts
ns: in the genus get wild one way or another and I'll let them settle

ns: it after upgrading their knowledge of real taxonomy.

Buddleia - General Papers

li: Cotton, A.D. 1947. The spring-flowering Buddleias. RHS Journal 72:
li: 427-37.

li: Grootendorst, H.J. 1972. Buddleia. Dendroflora 1972 9: 38-42.
li: Leeuwenberg, A.J. 1979. The Lonaniaceae of Africa XXVII. Buddleja L.
li: II. Revision of the African and Asiatic species. Meded. Land-
li: bouwhogeschool 79(6): 1-163.

li: Brander, P.E. 1983. Varietal and clonal trials with Buddleia.
li: Medd. Statens. Planteavlsforsog. 85: 1746.
li: Maunder, M. 1987. Notes on tender of species of Buddleja. Plantsman
li: 9: 65-80.

li: Dunnett, N. 1991. Buddleias. Amer. Nur., 173(6): 80-99
li: Norman, E.M. Buddlejaceae: butterfly bush family. J. Arizona Nev.
li: Acad. Sci. 26(1): 5-6.

Buddleia alternifolia 'Argentea'

lc: more silvery, having more numerous appressed hairs.

Buddleia asiatica 'Sweet Promise' (9/02)

ha: more branched than species typical
lc: dark green (RHS 147A) above, grey tomentose below
fc: white (as species)
fd: florets 7.25mm (vs. 4.25mm species), inflorescence 39cm long (vs. 24cm species)
ff: highly scented
bt: earlier than species typical, up to 2 weeks
frq: very little or no seed production
lw: 30mm - narrower than species mean of 39mm
or: R.J. and R.A. Cherry as open pollinated seedling 1991.
in: Australian nursery trade 1993
pat: Australian PBR 1993

Buddleia 'Attraction' (6/01)

ht: 6-8 ft.
fc: magenta red
lc: grey green, showy
or: One of 2000 seedlings grown by Dr. Michael Dirr in the 1990's. He made a final cut of 30 selections in 1998.
or: Later 6 clones were selected in 1999. seedling of B. x weyerana 'Sungold' and doubtless a cross to a red
or: B. davidii. The name was assigned by Ted Stephens of Nurseries Caroliniana who evaluated it.
photo, source, history:

Buddleia 'Bicolor' (invalid name?) (6/01)

ht: 6-8 ft (estimate)
fc: lavender with butterscotch gold centers.
ind: inflor. to 10 in. long
lc: grey green
or: One of 2000 seedlings grown by Dr. Michael Dirr in the 1990's. He made a final cut of 30 selections in 1998.
or: Later 6 clones were selected in 1999. Combines the gold of 'Honeycomb' (female parent) with the influence
or: a B. davidii cultivar.
ns: while the word bicolor is both Latin and English, it's origin is with the Latin and therefore this cultivar name
ns: is not likely to be accepted as valid.
photo, source, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia CAMBERWELL BEAUTY® 'Camkeep' (11/6)

ha: low, compact

fc: violet
infl: very thick, dense
or: Elizabeth Keep, UK

Buddleia caryopteridifolia 'Kewensis'

fc: richer red than most red selections- species is more pink to purple, sometimes red.
lw: narrower than species typical
ch: more cold hardy in the UK than some species variants
or: Temperate House, Kew Gardens, London from a notable plant seen for many years
ns: it has also been listed under the species name *B. covillei*.

Buddleia covillei [BSWJ 2121 clone] (3/7)

ch: more cold hardy
fc: rose-red
or: Bleddyn and Syue Wynn-Jones coll. 1994 from high altitude in Sikking
so: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII

Buddleia davidii ADONIS BLUE™ 'Adokeep' (11/4)

ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 3-5 ft. wide
ha: compact
fc: rich violet-blue
infl: dense, floriferous panicle
or: Elizabeth Keep, East Malling Res. Station, England before 2002.
so: Pottedliners.com (online catalog 11/2003)

Buddleia davidii 'African Queen'

fc: purple
bt: long duration of flowers
infl: 7.0-9.0 in. panicle
or: Schoemaker of Boskoop Holland c. 1959
so: Windrose 610-588-1037 (FAX 610-252-7064)

Buddleia davidii f. *alba* ('Alba', var. *alba* Rehd. & Wilson)

fc: white
lw: narrower than typical var. *davidii*
ns: this is probably the same as var. *nanhoensis* 'Alba'
rai: other white-flowered clones are superior
geo: Bean says it occurs in the wild and thus should be considered a
geo: a botanical forma.

Buddleia davidii 'America'

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Amplissima' (var. *amplissima*)

fc: deep mauve
it: much larger or taller inflorescence
in: a cultivated clone was introduced by Lemoine in France c. 1911

Buddleia davidii 'Autumn Beauty' (11/02)

ha: compact
fc: lilac (RHS 76A)
fq: floriferous
lw: "narrow"
ch: to 20 deg. F.
or: Christine Yeo, Pleasant View Nursery, Devon, England 1997 as chance seedling

in: originator to UK trade 2001

reg: ICRA 9/6/2000

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2001. Int. Reg. of cultivar names for unassigned woody gen. HortScience 35(4): 835.

Buddleia davidii 'Beijing' (11/03)

ht: 1.5m

fc: bluish-pink

bt: late season

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Black Knight'

fc: very dark purple - never black

ll: shorter than most other cultivars

aw: RHS AGM 1984

or: Ruys c. 1959

so: Busse Gardens 612-286-2654

so: Windrose 610-588-1037 (FAX 610-252-7064)

so: [source](#) (Roslyn Nursery)

Buddleia davidii 'Black Night' = 'Black Knight'

Buddleia davidii 'Blue Horizon' (11/03)

fc: lavender-blue from purple buds, orange eye

infl: long panicle, often branched in some inflor.

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Blue Wonder'

fc: medium blue

Buddleia davidii 'Bonnie'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

fc: light lavender, orange eye

ff: richly scented

infl: 8.0-12.0 in.

lc: dark gray-green, silver below

or: Dr. Michael Dirr, GA USA, named for his wife, a talented botanical illustrator.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

photo, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Border Beauty'

ha: more compact, 2/3 species' size

fc: deep reddish-purple

or: Schiphorst of Wageningen Holland c. 1962

Buddleia davidii 'Brown's Beauty' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Burgundy'

fc: dark burgundy red and not fading as some other dark reds. I have seen a violet-purple clone sold under the name.

lc: darker green - no doubt due to more anthocyanins all around

ns: Dirr reports that some plants under this name are in fact 'Royal Red'

Buddleia davidii 'Burgundy Medium' = 'Burgundy'

Buddleia davidii 'Butterfly Ball' (11/03)

ht: 1.2-1.5m tall

fc: "china blue"

lc: gray-green

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Calamadrina'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996. Not found online in 2/2007.

Buddleia davidii 'Cardinal'

ha: wider than tall

fc: purplish-red - not a cardinal red!

lc: lighter green

it: panicle to 20cm - shorter than 'Royal Red'

or: Ebben from colchicine inducement of 'Royal Red'

Buddleia davidii 'Carminea'

fc: lilac pink

or: Watsons of Killiney Ireland

Buddleia davidii 'Carroll Deep Lavender'

fc: dark lilac or lavender shade with orange eyezone

no: florets are ruffled

so: Carroll Gardens

ns: provisional name - listed as 'Deep Lavender' which is not valid

Buddleia davidii 'Carwash' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Vastle School' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Charming'

ha: vigorous and upright

fc: lavender pink to medium pink with orange in throat

lc: blue-green

infl: 6.0-8.0 in., rarely to 12.0 in.

rai: 'Fascinating' is superior according to Krussman

or: Paul A. Winzer of Emmaus PA

Buddleia davidii 'Concord'

fc: deep violet blue - as a 'Concord' grape

Buddleia davidii 'Cornwall Blue'

fc: lavender-blue, not a real blue of course

lc: gray-green

ns: Dirr says it is the same as 'Lochinch' in his trials.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'Darent Valley'

ns: listed at the RHS Wisley Gardens

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'Darkness'

ha: wide-spreading, arching

fc: dark purplish-blue

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'Dart's Ornamental White' = 'Ornamental White'

Buddleia davidii 'Dart's Papillion Blue'

ht: 1.5m tall x wide

ha: upright, moderate vigor to compact, can cascade with age

fc: blue (RHS 92B)

infl: 30-40cm long, very dense

bt: up to 6 weeks bloom

lc: dark green

ch: said to be less hardy than some blues but very showy

Buddleia davidii 'Dart's Purple Rain'

ht: 1.6m tall x wide

ha: smaller, moderate vigor, upright-horizontal
fc: light violet (RHS 85C)
infl: panicle very conical, 25-35cm long
bt: up to 7 weeks of flowers
or: Darthuizer Nurseries

Buddleia davidii 'Dartmoor'
ha: commonly very vigorous
ht: 6-10 ft.
it: panicles short and very wide - unique
fc: magenta or reddish-violet
or: Hayles near Yelverton on Dartmoor UK before 1973
aw: RHS AM 1973 & FCC 1990

Buddleia davidii 'Deep Lavender' (Carroll Gardens)= 'Carroll Deep Lavender'

Buddleia davidii 'Distinction'
ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Dubonnet'
ha: very vigorous and robust
fc: dark purple, light orange center. Dirr says many plants are medium purple.
lc: dark gray-green
infl: 6-10 in., sometimes to 14 in.
in: 1940
ns: polyclonal according to Dirr, some plants being indistinct from 'Princeton Purple' and 'Border Beauty'.

Buddleia davidii 'Dudley's Compact Lavender' (6/7)
ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'E.H. Wilson'
fc: lavender

Buddleia davidii 'Ecolonia' (6/7)
ht: 3-4 ft. tall
fc: mauve-blue
lc: silvery-green

Buddleia davidii 'Eleanor'
ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Ellen's Blue'
fc: rich light lilac-blue, orange eye, looks silvery-blue from a distance
ff: good scent
lc: gray-silver, showy,
or: Ellen Hornig as selection of 'Lochinch' seedlings.
in: Heronswood Nursery 1990's.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 146

Buddleia davidii 'Empire Blue'
fc: deep blue with sharply lighter orange eyezone
pat: US #557 in 1942
or: Karfle A. Lucal
in: Good & Reese Inc.
so: Andre Viette Farm and Nursery 540-943-2315

Buddleia davidii 'Evil Ways' (11/6)
ld: somewhat evergreen at Cistus Nursery
fc: blackish-purple, contrasting well with the leaves
lc: chartreuse-yellow
or, in: www.cistus.com (online catalog 2006), their own seedling

Buddleia davidii 'Fascinating' ('Fascination')

fc: lilac pink or orchid pink
it: inflor. wider than typical, fully branched in many cases
in: c. 1940

Buddleia davidii 'Fascination' = 'Fascinating'

Buddleia davidii 'Fireflame'
ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Flaming Violet'
pat: US #536 in 1942
or: Paul J. Schmidt
in: General Nur. Co.
ha: erect
fc: reddish violet
pat: US #536 in 1942
or: Paul J. Schmidt
in: General Nur. Co.

Buddleia davidii 'Floralert'
ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Floralort' = 'Floralert'

Buddleia davidii 'Fortune'
it: inflor. cylindrical in shape
fc: corolla light lilac with distinct eyespot
id: not always true to name according to Krussman
in: 1936

Buddleia davidii 'Fromnow's Purple'
id: inflor. taller
fc: corolla purple
in: 1949

Buddleia davidii 'Gail's Pink' (8/5)
fc: light pink with distinct golden-orange centers.
lc: silvery-green

Buddleia davidii 'Glasnevin Blue'
fc: lavender blue
ns: this may be 'Glasnevin' which is a clone of *B. fallowiana*

Buddleia davidii 'Gold Glow' = *B. x weyerana* 'Golden Glow'

Buddleia davidii 'Golden Sovereign'
fc: as 'Empire Blue'
lc: irregularly mottled golden yellow to entirely yellow blades.
or: Peter G. Addison 1991 as sport of 'Empire Blue'
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. *Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ.* p. 146

Buddleia davidii 'Gonglepod' (11/03)
fc: pinkish-lilac
so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Greenway's River Dart' (6/7)
ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Harlequin' ('Variegated Royal Red')
fc: reddish-purple
lc: edged creamy white, more stable and reliable chimera than older 'Variegata'. It also reverts.
gr: slower than 'Royal Red'
or: it is thought to be a sport of 'Royal Red' c. 1964 which has
or: similar corolla color

ns: 'Variegata' is not the same as occasionally suggested. It is unstale and a bit narrower in the edging.

Buddleia davidii 'Hartwegii'

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Hyacinth'

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Ile de France'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide.

fc: dark violet purple , yellowish-orange throat

infl: 4.0-8.0 in. - short by today's standards

lc: blue-green

in: 1930

Buddleia davidii 'Imperial Purple'

gr: vigorous

fc: purplish-violet

Buddleia davidii 'Ingeborg' = B. 'Ingeborg' (B. fallowiana x B. davidii)

Buddleia davidii 'Jane Taylor' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Kalypso'

ht: 2.0-2.5m tall x 2m wide

ha: large, strong plants, upright-spreading, open with age

fcL bluish-violet (RHS 88B)

infl: dense, 20-30cm long

bt: up to 6 weeks of flowers

lc: dark green

Buddleia davidii 'Lavender Beauty'

ht: 4-6 ft.

fc: lavender

it: very large panicle

so: Andre Viette Farm and Nursery 540-943-2315

Buddleia 'Lavender Eyes' (10/6)

ha: compact, subglobose, low

lc: "mild green", appearing a lightish mint green from photos, perhaps silvery in new growth

fc: corolla purple opening pale lavender with an orange eyezone

ff: "low fragrance"

ch: USDA 5

or: Center for Applied Nursery Research, UGA, GA USA as 'Violet Eyes' seedling, it being

or: B. davidii x B. weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x B. lindleyana.

li: www.uvpr.uga.edu/georgiagems/index.html (online website 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Lavender Ice Cream'

fc: light lavender with orange eye

id: racemes larhger than typical of lavender cultivars

ff: very well scented

bt: bloom on plants as young as 2 years

Buddleia davidii 'Les Kneale' (11/03)

fc: light lilac-white to blush, very pale but pretty shade

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Lochinch' = B. 'Lochinch' (B. fallowiana x B. davidii)

Buddleia davidii 'Lyme Bay' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Magnifica' = var. *magnifica*

Buddleia davidii var. *magnifica* Rehd. & Wils. ('Magnifica')

it: inflor. much larger and with more flowers - hence 'magnificent'

fc: bluish-purple

fs: corolla lobes distinctly reflexed

geo: W. China

in: Wilson to West c. 1900

id: similar to var. *veitchiana* but blooms later

ns: a good many cultivar belong here - as with 'Orchid Beauty'

Buddleia davidii 'Malvern Blue' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Mary's White'

ht: 7.5 ft. tall x 6.5 ft. (2 years)

fc: white

infl: 8.0-9.0 in.

lw: narrower than species typical

lc: blue green

or: Dr. Michael Dirr received as *B. yunnanensis* 'Alba'. Named for Mary Hayes, grandmother of

or: of Dr. Jeff Gillman, Univ. of Minnesota.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 147

photo, history: Nobleplants website, no longer online

Buddleia davidii MASQUERADE™ 'Notbud'

ht: stronger than 'Harlequin'

fc: magenta-red. Houtman says it is "more reddish" than 'Harlequin'

lc: broadly margined creamy-white

or: sport of 'Harlequin', improved over it

pat: Notcutts, UK

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 147

Buddleia davidii 'Mauve Queen'

fc: mauve blue

Buddleia davidii 'Mayford Purple'

fc: presumably some shade of purple!

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Miss Ellen'

ha: compact

fc: bright violet-purple, orange eye

ft: more distinctly cup corolla

infl: 6.0-8.0 in., occasionally larger

lc: blue-green, remaining attractive all summer into fall

in: Steve Thomas, Greene Hill Nursery, Waverly AL USSA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'Moonshadow'

ht: 3.5 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide - semi-dwarf

ha: open, spreading, rarely tall

fc: light lavender from lilac-purple buds, center is more whitish.

infl: 4.0-6.0 in.

lc: dark blue-green

or: seedling of 'Nanho Blue'

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 147

Buddleia davidii 'Nanhoensis' = var. *nanhoensis*

Buddleia davidii 'Nanhoensis Alba' = var. *nahoensis* 'Alba'

ns: the epithet *nahoensis* should be part of the botanical variety

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis (Chitt.) Rehd.

ha: narrower or slender, more refined, elegant branching

ht: generally shorter to only about 5 ft. vs. 10-12 of some other vars.

it: inflor. cylindrical to only 8cm long - a few authors say it is

it: longer but it is shorter in our measurements

fc: mauve as first imported, color variants of it are named below.

lw: narrower in appearance

ll: to 4.5 in. vs. 3.0-4.0 of typical vars.

in: from Kansu in wild by Farrer in 1914

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis 'Alba' ('Nanho Alba')

fc: white

lw: narrow as the var.

ns: the name 'Nanho Alba' combining vernacular with Latin is not allowed.

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis 'Lilac Princess'

ha: compact as var. nanhoensis

lc: grey green

fc: lilac blue

tm: unregistered tm has been used

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis 'Nanho Blue' ('Nanko Blue', 'Mongo')

fc: mauve blue, a fairly light shade

rai: essentially an improved clone of the variety

so: Roslyn Nursery 516-643-9347

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis 'Nanho Purple' ('Nanko Purple', 'Monum')

ht: 5 ft.

ha: dwarf, more spreading than some others of this var.

lc: silvery green

fc: violet-purple, orange eye

hp: var. nanhoensis x 'Royal Red' - combining habit with color

rai: better than 'Royal Red' in smaller gardens

ns: some plants under this name are 'Nanho Blue'

in: 1980

so: Roslyn Nursery 516-643-9347

Buddleia davidii 'Niche's Choice'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

fc: rich purple

ff: well scented

or: Niche Gardens, Chapel Hill, NC USA

Buddleia davidii 'Nike'

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Niobe'

ns: a listed name

Buddleia davidii 'Northlake' (11/03)

fc: "blackberry sherbet", orange eye

so, in: www.colvoscreek.com (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Opera'

ha: more wide spreading

it: inflor. very large

fc: violet lilac

pat: US #2987 in 1970

or: Maurice Croux

in: Gulf Stream Nur. to US

Buddleia davidii OPERETTE™ 'Courtabad'

ht: 5.5 ft.

ha: more compact than 'Opera', often one-third it's dimensions

fc: deep fuchsia purple much like 'Opera'

bt: earlier than 'Opera'
infl: conical, full. It is very impressive for the inflor. architecture.
lc: dark green
pat: PPAF
or, in: INRA, France as colchicine-induced tetraploid seedling of 'Opera'
eval: even the most jaded lover of the genus will be amazed at this sophisticated plant.

Buddleia davidii 'Orchid'
fc: orchid pink
in: Niche Gardens, NC USA to trade 1990's?

Buddleia davidii var. magnifica 'Orchid Beauty'
fc: orchid pink

Buddleia davidii 'Ornamental White' ('Dart's Ornamental White')
ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: upright, vigorous
fc: white
infl: 35-40cm long
ff: moderate fragrance
bt: up to 7 weeks of floral show
lc: dark green - rare in white clones
or: Darthuizer Nurseries
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 148

Buddleia davidii 'Peace'
ha: compact, arching
fc: white with orange eye
in: 1945
aw: RHS AM 1952
so: Windrose 610-588-1037 (FAX 610-252-7064)

Buddleia davidii PEACOCK™ 'Peakeep' (11/4)
ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 3-5 ft. wide
ha: compact
fc: lavender-pink
infl: dense, floriferous panicle
or: Elizabeth Keep, East Malling Res. Station, England before 2002.
so: Pottedliners.com (online catalog 11/2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Pendula'
ha: weeping
fc: lilac
lw: very narrow

Buddleia davidii PETITE INDIGO™
ht: compact to 5 ft.
lc: silvery green
fc: rich indigo
so: Andre Viette Farm and Nursery 540-943-2315

Buddleia davidii PETITE PLUM™
ht: 3 ft.
fc: reddish-purple with distinct orange eye
so: Andre Viette Farm and Nursery 540-943-2315

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Charmer' (NOT 'Pink Charming')
ha: upright oval
fc: rose-pink to lavender-pink
infl: 8.0-10.0 in., sometimes to 16.0 in.
ll: larger blades than most cultivars
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 148

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Charming' = 'Charming'

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Dawn'

fc: pink

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Delight' = B. 'Pink Delight'

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Pearl'

it: very dense inflor.

fc: lilac pink to pink with distinct yellow eye

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Spire' (6/7)

ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Pink Spread' (3/02)

ht: wider than tall

fc: clear pink

fd: large panicle

lc: grey-green

or: Holland

in, wholesale source: [Spring Meadow Nursery](#) (online catalog 2002)

Buddleia davidii 'Pixie Blue' (11/03)

ht: 1.5m tall x 2m wide

ha: dwarf, compact

fc: light blue

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Pixie Red' (11/03)

ht: 1.5m tall x 2m wide

ha: dwarf, compact

fc: purplish-red

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Pixie White' (11/03)

ht: 1.5m tall x 2m wide

ha: dwarf, compact

fc: white

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Potter's Purple'

ht: 84 in.

gr: vigorous

fc: clear violet color - distinct among purple shades

or: Charles Cresson

so: Plant Delights 919-772-4794

Buddleia davidii 'Princeton Purple'

ht: 6-8 ft.

fc: medium bluish-purple

infl: densely conical

ns: Dirr says it is the same as 'Dubonet' or just confused with it in the trade.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'Princeton White'

fc: white

Buddleia davidii PURPLE EMPEROR™ 'Pyrkeep' (11/4)

ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 3-5 ft. wide

ha: compact

fc: mauve-purple

infl: dense, floriferous panicle

or: Elizabeth Keep, East Malling Res. Station, England before 2002.
so: Pottedliners.com (online catalog 11/2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Purple Glory'
fc: purple

Buddleia davidii 'Purple Prince'
fc: purple to magenta-red
lc: blue-green
infl: 6.0-14.0 in.
so: Plant Delights 919-772-4794

Buddleia davidii 'Queen's Robe' (4/6)
fc: bright magenta-violet
bt: longer than typical
so: [Bluestone Perennials](#) (online catalog 2006)

Buddleia 'Raspberry Eyes' (10/6)
ha: compact, subglobose, low
lc: glossy dark green. Photo on uga.edu site does not appear this shade
fc: corolla purple in bud, becoming raspberry-purple with orange eyezone. Photo on uga.edu site appears medium-light lavender
ff: "medium fragrance"
ch: USDA 5
or: Center for Applied Nursery Research, UGA, GA USA as 'Violet Eyes' seedling, it being B. davidii x B. weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x B. lindleyana.
li: www.uvpr.uga.edu/georgiagems/index.html (online website 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Raspberry Wine'
ht: 6-8 ft.
fc: dark mauve with yellow center
ft: florets are distinctly ruffled
it: tall long inflor.
in: Carroll Gardens 1994
so: Carroll Gardens 800-638-6334

Buddleia davidii 'Red Glory'
fc: dark red

Buddleia davidii 'Red Plume'
ht: 8-10 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide
fc: velvety reddish-violet, not a true red
id: similar to 'Royal Red' overall
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149

Buddleia davidii REVE DE PAPILLION™ 'Minpap' (11/6)
ht: 1.5-2.5m tall x 1-2m wide
fc: dark purplish-lavender
infl: dense, full
so, in: www.pepinieres-minier.fr (online catalog 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Rick Creek'
fc: lavender
ch: cold hardy in MN USA
in: Betty Ann Addison and Harvy Buchite
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149

Buddleia davidii 'Royal Purple'
fc: deep purple
fc: some plants under 'Royal Red' are this clone

Buddleia davidii 'Royal Red'
it: larger inflor.
fc: purplish-red

pat: US #556 in 1942
or: Karle A. Lucal
in: Good & Reese Inc.
aw: RHS AM 1950 & AGM 1984
ns: some plants under this name are actually 'Royal Purple'

Buddleia davidii 'Royal Red Superior'
fc: more purple than 'Royal Red' - might be 'Royal Purple' which
fc: has erroneously been sold under the 'Royal Red' name??

Buddleia davidii var. nanhoensis 'Royal Plum'
ha: compact like var. nanhoensis
fc: reddish purple with orange eyezone
rai: similar to 'Petite Indigo' and should be evaluated alongside it
tm: unregistered tm has been used

Buddleia davidii 'Salicifolia'
it: inflor. narrower
lw: narrower, linear, willow-like
ns: may be derived from the narrowleaf var. nanhoensis

Buddleia davidii SANTANA™ 'Thia' ('Sultana'?)
ht: 3m
fc: as 'Royal Red'
lc: margined golden yellow, more chimera surface than 'Harlequin'
lc: (40-55% is common), also speckled yellow in the center
fc: of the blade, thus not as sharply marginated. It tends to have the widest
fc: margins in the lower half of the blade.
or: Rod Dranesfield, Yorkshire, England as sport of 'Royal Red' found in
or: Knaresborough, England c. 1994
li: The Garden 122(11): 769 (1997)

Buddleia davidii 'Serotina'
bt: blooms later

Buddleia davidii 'Shapcott Blue' (6/7)
ns: a listed name with Anita Allen, Devon. UK, not described

Buddleia davidii 'Snow Bank'
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'Snow White'
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'Southcombe Splendor' (11/03)
fc: mauve-purple
so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii STRAWBERRY LEMONADE™ 'Monrell'
ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
fc: rich pink
infl: panicles to 10 in. long
lc: margined creamy-yellow, adding to interest when not in flower
pat: US PPAF
introduction, wholesale source, photo: [Monrovia Nursery](http://MonroviaNursery.com) (online catalog 2002)

Buddleia davidii 'Sultana' (5/02)
lc: broadly margined golden yellow
ns: sounds very similar to 'Santana' (see above) and may be an error for it.

Buddleia davidii 'Summer Beauty'
ht: 5-6 ft.
ha: compact but still a large plant

fc: very dark rose-pink
lc: silvery green
so: Carroll Gardens 800-638-6334

Buddleia davidii 'Summer Rose'

fc: bright mauve-pink
infl: 8.0-12.0 in., sometimes reaching 18.0 in.
lc: dark blue-green
id: similar to 'Raspberry Wine'
eval: Dirr puts in among his Top 5 cultivars
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149
photo, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Superba' = var. *superba*

Buddleia davidii var. *superba* (Decorte) Rehd. & Wils.

it: inflor. larger
bt: later than typical
fc: purple to violet
fs: corolla lobes not reflexed
id: distinct from the large-panicled var. *magnifica* in corolla
id: lobes lacking a reflexed form. It is perhaps not a very major
id: distinction and might be considered a botanical form as both
id: varieties come from Western China.
geo: W. China

Buddleia davidii 'Variegata'

lc: edged marked creamy white, less stable than 'Harlequin', often a narrower and more variably wide edge.
ns: 'Harlequin' is distinct, a stronger plant. SANTANA is perhaps the best of them all.

Buddleia davidii 'Variegated Royal Red' = 'Harlequin'

Buddleia davidii 'Veitchiana' = var. *veitchiana*

Buddleia davidii var. *veichiana* (Veitch) Rehd.

it: inflor. larger and denser
bt: earlier than other large-flowered vars.
fc: lavender with distinct orange eyespot
geo: Central China
in: 1893

Buddleia 'Violet Eyes' (10/6)

ht: 10 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
ha: vigorous, not suckering as parent *B. lindleyana*
lt, lc: glossy dark green, evergreen in Athens GA to 5-10 deg. F., similar to parent *B. lindleyana* but lacking it's aroma
fc: corolla dusty lavender outside, violet-purple inside
ir: mite resistant
or: Center for Applied Nursery Research, UGA, GA USA as *B. davidii* x *B. weyeriana* 'Honeycomb' x *B. lindleyana* hybrid c. 2000
li: www.uvpr.uga.edu/georgiagems/indix.html (online website 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'Violet Message'

ht: 8 ft.
fc: medium violet, light yellow eyezone
in: Dan Hinckley, Heronswood from Holland to US
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 145

Buddleia davidii 'West Hill' = *B. 'West Hill'* (*B. fallowiana* x *davidii*)

Buddleia davidii 'White Ball'

ha: compact
ht: 5 ft. tall when 6 ft. wide
fc: white
lc: greyish-green to whitish-silver

it: dense narrowly pyramidal spikes
rai: more compact and neat in smaller species than most other white cvs.
so: Wayside Gardens
or: Holland before 1993

Buddleia davidii 'White Beauty'
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'White Bouquet'
it: larger inflor.
fc: white with distinct yellow eyespot
pat: US #536 in 1942
or: Sigmund Tarnok
in: Jackson & Perkins Co.

Buddleia davidii 'White Cloud'
it: inflor. rather small by modern standards
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'White Delight'
fc: white
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149

Buddleia 'White Eyes' (10/6)
ha: compact, subglobose, low
lc: "light to mild green"
fc: corolla white in bud, opening white with yellow throat, creamy-yellow tube.
ff: "low fragrance"
ch: USDA 5
or: Center for Applied Nursery Research, UGA, GA USA as 'Violet Eyes' seedling, it being
or: B. davidii x B. weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x B. lindleyana.
li: www.uvpr.uga.edu/georgiagems/index.html (online website 2006)

Buddleia davidii 'White Harlequin'
ht: smaller than 'Harlequin' of the same age
lm: creamy-white margined as with 'Harlequin'
fc: creamy white - original 'Harlequin' is red-purple in bloom
so: source (Roslyn Nursery)

Buddleia davidii 'White Profusion'
fc: white with yellow eye
frc: seedhead is said to be distinct in russet coloration
in: 1945
aw: RHS AGM 2002

Buddleia davidii 'White Queen'
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'White Spear'
fc: white

Buddleia davidii 'White Spread' (3/02)
ht: wider than tall
fc: white
fd: large panicle
lc: grey-green
or: Holland
in, wholesale source: Spring Meadow Nursery (online catalog 2002)

Buddleia davidii 'White Wings' (11/03)
fc: creamy-white
so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Wilsonii' = var. wilsonii

Buddleia davidii var. wilsonii (Wilson) Rehd. & Wils.

lw: narrower

ll: longer than typical

it: more drooping or lax than typical and up to 2 ft. long

fd: smaller individual flowers

fs: corolla lobes not reflexed as var. magnifica and these margins

fs: are often crinkled

fc: lilac pink

Buddleia davidii 'Wind Tor' (11/03)

fc: light lilac-blue

so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia davidii 'Windy Hill'

ht: 5-8 ft.

fc: purple

lw: narrower blades

lc: blue-green

ch: more cold hardy, proven to -25 deg. F. or greater in MA USA. Perhaps the most cold hardy clone.

or: Dennis Mareb, Windy Hill Nursery, Great Barrington MA USA as seedling

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149

Buddleia davidii 'Wine'

fc: burgundy or wine red

in: Flowerwood Nursery 1997

id: Dirr thinks it could be 'Royal Red'. Such a simple epithet is clearly invalid.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 149

Buddleia fallowiana var. alba Sabourin ('Alba')

ht: shorter than species typical

fc: white

or: known in England since the 1920's where it came from seed sent by Forrest.

Buddleia fallowiana 'Sabourin' = 'Alba'

ns: a silly error repeated by Dirr among others. Sabourin is the author of the epithet var. alba.

Buddleia globosa 'Lemon Ball'

fc: lemon yellow

bt: later than species typical

Buddleia 'Guinevere' (6/01)

ht: 10 ft.

fc: blackish purple - superior color to 'Black Knight'

lc: dark blue-green leaf

lt: thick blades

or: One of 2000 seedlings grown by Dr. Michael Dirr in the 1990's. He made

or: a final cut of 30 selections in 1998. Later 6 clones were selected in 1999. Found

or: as a stray seedling by student Cindy Burkes.

photo, source, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia 'Hotblackiana' (B. davidii var. veitchiana x B. forrestii)

fc: dark lilac with yellowish-brown eye

bt: very early in summer

or: Hotblack of Sussex UK c. 1952

Buddleia x hybrida 'Eva Dudley' (B. asiatica x B. davidii)
fc: light lilac pink with orange throat
lc: densely silver pubescent

Buddleia x intermedia 'Insignis' (B. japonica x B. lindleyana)
ha: more compact than B. japonica
fc: brighter lilac than parent B. japonica
li: Carriere, E. 1878. Rev. Hort. p. 330.

Buddleia japonica 'Lemon Spires' (11/03)
ht: 3m
fc: light yellow
so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia x lewisiana 'Margaret Pike' (B. x pikei 'Margaret Pike')
ha: vigorous, robust
st: whitish, pubescent
fc: light yellow to cream
infl: wand-like panicle
aw: RHS AM 1953
or: unlike true B. x pikei, this is a produce of B. asiatica x B. madagascariensis
li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the Brit. Isles. I: 446.

Buddleia lindleyana 'Gloster'
fc: purplish-violet (as species)
infl: larger, to 20 in. or more

Buddleia lindleyana 'Mayflower'
fc: purplish-violet

Buddleia lindleyana 'Miss Vicie'
ht: 4-5 ft. - dwarf
infl: smaller than species typical but in scale

Buddleia 'Lochinch' (B. fallowiana x B. davidii)
ht: 6 ft. - shorter than 'West Hill' of the same parentage
st: greyish pubescent at first
fc: bright lavender to light violet-blue, nice orange eye- 'West Hill' is paler
ff: nicely scented
it: dense conical inflorescence.
lv: young stems and leaves distinctly silvery pubescent
lc: well known for its silvery grey color, more green later above but very grey below all year
aw: RHS AGM 1984
ch: 7 - not as hardy as B. davidii
or: Earl of Stair of Lochinch Scotland c. 1940
so: Plant Delights 919-772-4794

Buddleia MARBLED WHITE® 'Markeep' (10/6)
ha: compact
fc: white
or: Elizabeth Keep

Buddleia marrubiifolia 'Presidio' (3/7)
fc: orange
so: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Buddleia 'Morning Mist' (B. crispa x B. loricata) (1/7)
ht: 1.5-2.0m tall
ha: compact
ld: evergreen

lc: very silvery pubescent
ls: lanceolate
fc: corolla white
infl: 50-60 flowers/head
pat, or: Peter Moore, England as hybrid 1994, US#17332 on 1/2/2007

Buddleia x pikei same as in 'Margaret Pike' = B. x lewisiana

Buddleia x pikei 'Hever' ('Heaver', 'Hever Castle')

ht: 5 ft.
ha: open, shorter than B. davidii
fc: mauve-pink, orange throat
ff: fragrant
infl: 10.0-12.0 in.
lc: gray-green
or: Mr. Pike, Head Gardener, Hever Castle, Kent, England in 1950 as
or: B. alternifolia x B. caryopteridifolius
ns: it is listed at least 3 ways. We are following the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE as of 2003.

Buddleia 'Pink Delight'

ha: compact
ht: 50 in.
lc: nice silvery tints
fc: clean true pink
hp: davidii 'Fascinating' x davidii var. nahoensis 'Alba' x 'West Hill'
aw: RHS AM 1988
so: Plant Delights 919-772-4794
so: Andre Viette Farm and Nursery 540-943-2315
so: source (Roslyn Nursery)

Buddleia saligna 'Salmon Spheres' (11/03)

ht: 2.5m
fc: pinkish-yellow, overall a salmon shade
infl: subglobose
so, in: www.longstock.co.uk (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia 'Silver Anniversary' (B. crispa x B. loricata) (12/5)

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: more vigorous than either parent
fc: white
ff: fragrant
bt: very long bloo period
lc: rich silver, brighter than either parent
prop: pollen sterile
or: Peter Moore, England
in: Planthaven.com (online website Fall 2005), introduced 2006 season

Buddleia 'Silver Frost' (6/01)

ht: 3-6 ft.
ha: more upright than B. davidii 'White Profusion' or 'White Bouquet'
fc: white
lc: very intense silver
or: One of 2000 seedlings grown by Dr. Michael Dirr in the 1990's. He made a
or: final cut of 30 selections in 1998. Later 6 clones were selected in 1999.
photo, source, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia 'Vashon Skies' (B. davidii x B. fallowiana) (11/03)

ht: 8 ft.
fc: bluish-purple
lc: gray
so, in: Colvos Creek Gardens (online catalog 2003)

Buddleia 'Wattlebird' (B. madagascariensis x B. asiatica)
lc: medium green (RHS 137A) above, gray tomentose below
fc: creamy-white (RHS 4C) becoming orangish-yellow (RHS 17A)
ff: very fragrant
fd: inflor. averages 3.9cm
or: R.J. Cherry 1993 as hybrid

Buddleia 'West Hill' (B. fallowiana x B. davidii)(B. fallowiana hort. in part)
ht: to 10 ft. - showing height of parent B. fallowiana which reaches 15 ft.
ha: very vigorous, spreading with age, arching stems
st, lv: stems and leaves with loose tomentum of greyish hairs, later more glabrous
st, lv: but remaining white pubescent on leaves below.
it: panicle narrow, curving and arching from 20-30cm long
fc: light lilac to light pink with orange-yellow center
ff: well scented
bt: generally after the B. davidii clones of similar color
in: Sunningdale of UK c. 1959
ns: it was sold in the UK as B. fallowiana for some time.
or: Earl of Stair of Lochinch Scotland c. 1940

Buddleia x weyeriana (Buddleia x weyerana)(B. davidii x B. globosa)

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Elstead' ('Elstead Hybrid')
fc: light orange with brownish throat

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Flight's Fancy' (11/03)
ns: a listed name from Webbs of Wychbold UK in 2003.

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Golden Glow' ('Golden Globe')
gr: more vigorous in general than other clones
fc: pale yellow tinged lilac becoming orangish-golden yellow
in, aw: before 1923 when given RHS AM

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Honeycomb'
fc: yellow, dark orange eye
lc: medium green
eval: superior to 'Sngold' in larger flowers, better scent, superior form.
or: Dr. Michael Dirr found among 'E.H. Wilson' obtained from Carathes Castle Garden, Scotland
photo, history: nobleplants.com (offline since 2006)

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Moonlight'
fc: light creamy yellow tinged pale lilac to pink with orange throat
aw: RHS AM 1923

Buddleia x weyeriana 'Sungold'
fc: rich golden orange, positively rich orange and dark when planted alongside the clones listed above.
id: inflor. heads have pointed projections unlike 'Golden Glow'
in: 1966

BUXUS

Lynn Batorf has produced a monumental work in his latest encyclopedia on boxwoods, covering hundreds named variants. I highly recommend it. Boxwoods are very hard to describe in differentiating, useful ways; and not always meaningfully distinguished in photographs. I encourage all of you to study at your national reference collections and good nurseries careful about maintaining clonal integrity with sound propagation practices.

In the US these are the fine collections at the US National Arboretum and a hour or so drive's west at the State of Virginia Arboretum in Boyce. Esveld and Hillier have fine ones in Europe. Taken together, these two gardens will give you a very solid appreciation of the best of the old, new, and rare cultivars and the wonderful diversity than many of us never see. I still study my 300+ digital photos from my first two trips to document those collections. Buxus can be hard to photograph as they are shiny and also very dark creatures. Contrasts that make them lovely make them tricky to capture. I've found myself returning to these collections more than once to get the light and filters and lens just right. Don't be surprised if a good photo of any given taxon requires a UV filter of some strength and still needs a cloudy day. Getting good boxwood images is a matter of trying over and over again, always improving the process.

Presented here is a good summary of the more available cultivars, especially those popular and newish in the US.

General Literature

li: Batorf, L. R. 1987. International registration list of cultivated Buxus
li: L. Boxwood Bull. 26: 76-81.

li: Batorf, L. R. 1988. Checklist of Buxus L. Boxwood Bull. 28: 43-49.

li: Dudley, T.R. and G.K. Eisenbeiss. 1971. Registration and documentation
li: of cultivar names. Boxwood Bull. 11: 12-14.

li: Wagenknecht, B.L. 1965. Registration list of cultivar names in
li: in Buxus. Amer. Boxwood Soc.

Buxus 'Arctic Emerald' (11/6)

ha: upright, vigorous
lc: chartreuse new growth, later rich green
ch: very cold hardy
or: Novalis

Buxus 'Big Leaf' (11/6)

ha, ch, lc, ls: as 'Green Velvet' much blade larger, rounder
or: Novalis as sport of 'Green Velvet'
ns: a name of very doubtful validity. Sure to be challenged.

Buxus bodinieri 'David's Gold' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus CHICAGOLAND GREEN™ 'Glencoe'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 5 ft. (15 years)
ha: compact spreading-globose to mounded, other literature says oval.
gr: reportedly faster finishing to gallon than 'Green Velvet'
ht: 2-3 ft.
ch: to -32 deg. F. with no dieback
or: Chicago Bot. Garden, Glencoe IL USA 1994
tm: registered tm name with royalties applying
wholesale source: Spring Meadow Nursery

Buxus 'Clembrook'

reg: Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF)

Buxus 'Coolie Gardens'

lc: non-burning foliage in Lansing MI
or: Dan Crow of Coolie Gardens

Buxus 'Cranberry Creek' (11/6)

ht: 2 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide
ha: dense, upright
so, in, or: www.willowaynurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection

Buxus 'Glencoe' = B. 'Chicagoland Green'

Buxus 'Green Gem' (Buxus sempervirens x Buxus microphylla var. koreana)
ha: slow and dense globose form
pat: US #3736
reg: Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF)

Buxus GREEN ICE 'Krazgreen'
ht: 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: globose, compact
lc: blue-green new growth becomes a good glossy dark green, non-bronzing
lc: in winter for a truly evergreen look.
ch: 5
pat: US#10773
reg: Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF)
so: www.carrollgardens.com

Buxus 'Green Mound' (Buxus sempervirens x Buxus microphylla var. koreana)
ha: vigorous but dense mound

Buxus 'Green Mountain' (Buxus sempervirens x Buxus microphylla var. koreana)
ha: densely pyramidal to globose
ht: 3-4 ft. and generally taller than wide
lc: dark glossy green. Rather blue-green in spring colors.
ch: 4
or: Sheridan Nurseries of Canada
so: Spring Meadow Nur. 1-800-633-8859 (wholesale only)

Buxus 'Green Velvet' (Buxus sempervirens x Buxus microphylla var. koreana)
ha: vigorous and densely globose
ht: 2-3 ft. and often slightly wider than tall
lc: dark glossy green
or: Sheridan Nurseries (Canada) as B. microphylla var. koreana x B. sempervirens
reg: Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF)
ch: 4
so: source (Wayside Gardens)
so: Spring Meadow Nur. 1-800-633-8859 (wholesale only)

Buxus harlandii 'Richard'
la: distinctly and deeply emarginate
rai: can replace species as leaves are more interesting overall

BUXUS MICROPHYLLA

NOTE: Some cultivars formerly listed under this species in var. koreana are now correctly placed under Buxus sinica var insularis. This includes the popular 'Winter Gem'. There is also a Buxus sempervirens 'Microphylla' that has nothing to do with this Asian species.

Buxus microphylla 'Asiastic Winter Gem' = B. sinica var. insularis 'Winter Gem'

Buxus microphylla 'Belvedere' - 7/99 ADDITION
so: www.esveld.nl

Buxus microphylla 'Compacta' ('Kingsville Dwarf', NOT 'Kingsville')
ht: 1 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide in 47 years
ha: dense, compact, true dwarf
ll: 0.5-.075 in. - much smaller
ns: the name 'Kingsville Dwarf' traces to its promotion by Henry Hohman's Kingsville Nursery.

lu: true dwarf for the landscape. Also popular as a bonsai.

Buxus microphylla 'Creepy' (12/4)

ha: low mound to spreading. We presume it was named due to a creeping habit. It is the lowest microphylla we have seen to date (2004)

in: Oliver Nurseries, Fairfield CT 1986

Buxus microphylla 'Curly Locks'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: dense, mound, wider than tall

lc: yellow-green, a very bright shade compared to many of the other cultivars in this species - thus nice contrast.

ls: branchlets and some leaves nicely twisted

or: thought to be a sport of 'Compacta'

Buxus microphylla 'Faulkner'

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: dense, globose

ch: 6

ns: 'Golden Triumph' is a gold-margined sport of it.

wholesale source: [Spring Meadow Nursery](#)

Buxus microphylla 'Fiorii'

in: Fiore Enterprises, Prairie View IL USA

Buxus microphylla GOLDEN DREAM 'Peergold'

ht: 24 in. tall x wide

ha: compact

lc: margined gold to greenish-yellow, quite stable although

lc: the depth varies.

or: Peerenboom Bumkwekeriji as sport

pat: US#16052

ns: the plant is widely listed and sold as 'Golden Dream'

Buxus microphylla 'Golden Triumph' (12/4)

ht: 1m tall x 1.2m wide

ha: broadly erect to subglobose, compact

ls: ovate

lc: margined creamy-yellow to greenish-yellow on dark green, appears pale yellow from a distance. The sectors and stripes

lc: into the blade give it less contrast

in, or: H. Kolster, Boskoop, Netherlands as sport of 'Faulkner', introduced 1994

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 56

Buxus microphylla 'Grace Henricks Phillips' (5/01)

ht: 1.0-1.5 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide in 20 years

ha: true dwarf, forming an irregular mound much wider than tall

lc: dark green

or: sport of the old 'Compacta'

lu: bonsai or dwarf specimen - probably too slow for edging

so: [Rare Find Nursery](#)

Buxus microphylla var. japonica 'Green Beauty'

ha: compact, mounded at first, older ones seem ovoid and tufty

lc: darker glossy green

afc: non-bronzing in winter

ch: more cold hardy to -10 deg. F.

eval: Dirr says 'Winter Gem' is more hardy yet.

Buxus microphylla 'Green Jade' - 7/99 ADDITION

so: www.esveld.nl

Buxus microphylla 'Green Pillow'

ht: 1 ft. tall x 1.5 ft. wide
ha: dwarf, flat mound (pillow-shaped), one of the best neat little clones

Buxus microphylla 'Green Sofa'
li: Baldwin, J. 1976. Boxwood Bull. 15(3): 42

Buxus microphylla 'Hanlim'
afc: green all winter
ch: more cold hardy
in: c. 1990

Buxus microphylla 'Helen Whiting'
ha: dense mound
ll: small, fine-textured. It reminds one of an Ilex crenata for texture and color.
li: Baldwin, J. 1976. Boxwood Bull. 15(3): 41-42

Buxus microphylla 'Henry Hohman'
or: College of William & Mary, Williamsburg VA USA

Buxus microphylla 'Hohman's Dwarf'

Buxus microphylla 'Jim's Spreader'
ha: open and mounded
gr: internodes 0.6-0.75 in.
lc: medium green and glossy
ls: obovate
lb: cuneate
la: obtuse and slightly retuse
ll: 0.75-1.20 in.
lw: 0.3-0.6 in.
in: Garrison's Nursery, Seabreeze NJ USA?
id: this may be the same as 'Jim's Tru Spreader' which appears now to be a B. sempervirens
or: release by Saunder's Orchard & Nursery of Piney River VA
li: Larson, P.D. 1989. Eleven new boxwoods at the ABS Memorial Garden.
li: Boxwood Bull. Oct. 1989: 26-29.
in: Garrison's Nursery, Seabreeze NJ USA?

Buxus microphylla 'John Baldwin' (5/01)
ht: 4 ft. tall in 20 years, older ones about 6 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: upright, twiggy, somewhat open with age but in a pleasant, almost
ha: artistic way
lc: medium green with blue tinge
ls: obovate
ll 0.5 in. long - smaller for fine textured effect
or: open pollinated seedling from Colonial Williamsburg VA USA
li: Larson, P. 1988. Boxwood Bull. 28(2): 27

Buxus microphylla 'Kingsville' (NOT 'Kingsville Dwarf')
ht: 1m tall x 1.5m wide
ha: subglobose, somewhat irregular with age. Not to the standards of the good, new stuff.
ns, id: this is not 'Kingsville Dwarf' = 'Compacta', a plant which barely reaches 1 foot in 50 years. This vigorous
ns, id: clone seen at Boyce VA is something very different, perhaps even a reversion(?).

Buxus microphylla 'Kingsville Dwarf' = 'Compacta'

Buxus microphylla 'Kinsha' ('Hachijo Delight') (7/99)
ht: 60cm tall x wider
ha: flattened mound to spreading
ls: broadly ovate
la: obtuse
lc: heavily mottled and margined yellow, sometimes to 95% or more, usually with bits of

lc: green in the center and throughout the chimera. Burns in sun.
or, in, so: [photo, www.esveld.nl](http://photo.esveld.nl). Cor van Gelderen of Esveld obtains from
or, in, so: Japan as *B. microphylla* var. *japonica* f. major 'Variegata' in 1989. That name has no merit after 1959.
or, in, so: M. Yokoi named it 'Hachijo Delight', reportedly after the van Gelder name choice. Introduced by Esveld in 1992.
li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 56-57.

Buxus microphylla var. *koreana* = *B. sinica* var. *insularis*

Buxus microphylla 'Liberty'

ha: dense, neat, broadly columnar. At Boyce it was oddly rhomboid, a tall green diamond.

lc: medium green

gr: internodes 0.5-0.75 in.

ls: rotund to obovate

la: obtuse and slightly retuse

lb: cuneate

ll: 0.75-1.2 in.

lw: 0.4-0.6 in.

or: Saunder's Orchard & Nursery of Piney River VA

li: Larson, P.D. 1989. Eleven new boxwoods at the ABS Memorial Garden.

li: Boxwood Bull. Oct. 1989: 26-29.

Buxus microphylla 'Locket'

li: Baldwin, J. 1976. Boxwood Bull. 15(3): 41

Buxus microphylla 'Mimer' (5/01)

ns: listed in Europe for future production.

Buxus microphylla 'Miss Jones'

in: R. Jones, Eatonton GA USA cx. 1967

Buxus microphylla 'Morris Fastigiata'

ha: columnar

Buxus microphylla var. *japonica* 'Morris Midget' ('Morris Dwarf')

ht: 24 in. tall x 36 in. wide in many yards

a: slow, mounded, dwarf

lc: yellowish-green, not dark at all

Buxus microphylla 'National'

ht: 15 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide - it is one of the biggest and more strong clones reported.

ha: upright, vigorous

lc: glossier green

ls: oval

ll: 1.0 in. long - larger than some

afc: bronzes in winter

Buxus microphylla 'Quietend' (12/4)

ha: spreading to mounded, irregular

Buxus microphylla var. *riparia* = *B. riparia*

Buxus microphylla 'Rococo' - 7/99 ADDITION

so: [photo, www.esveld.nl](http://photo.esveld.nl)

Buxus microphylla 'Sif' (5/01)

ns: listed in Europe for future production.

Buxus microphylla 'Sunlight'

li: Gamble, M. 1988. Boxwood Bull. 28(2): 26

Buxus microphylla var. japonica 'Sunnyside' ('Sunnyside Largeleaf')
ha: vigorous, broadly globose, usually requiring good pruning to develop a specific form.
lc: dark green all year by some reports, others say it bronzes but only slightly.
ll: larger than var. japonica as typical
ch: very cold hardy
or: Sunnyside Nurseries, Troy IL USA

Buxus microphylla 'True Spreader' (5/01)
ht: 2 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: cushion shaped becoming a neat dome or mound with age. The branches
ha: are thick and strong, bearing under snow loads unlike some older clones.
lc: green all year long, non-bronzing
ch: 5
id, ns: this is probably 'Tru Spreader' or 'Jim's Tru Spreader', belonging to B. sempervirens
so: Carroll Gardens

Buxus microphylla var. japonica 'Winter Gem' = B. sinica var. insularis 'Winter Gem'
ht: 2 ft.
lc: dark green
ch: cold hardy

Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen'
ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 3-5 ft. wide
ha: dense, compact, not dwarf
lc: dark green, even in winter, not bronzing
ch: very cold hardy in Midwest USA
id: Dirr reports it is polyclonal and one may get something different each time.
or: Scarff Nuesery, New Carlisle OH USSA
lu: a good, proven hedge for colder states
so: Forest Farm

Buxus 'Nomar'
reg: Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF)

Buxus NORTH STAR™ 'Katerburg' (11/3)
ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: globose, dense
lc: dark glossy green all year, never bronzing
ch: very cold hardy
or: Gary Katerburg, Evergreen Nursery
so, in: Pottedliners.com (online catalog Fall 2003)

Buxus NORTHERN CHARM™ 'Wilson'
ha: compact, ovoid to globose, "delicate" foliage
lc: semi-glossy green, tinged blue
afc: slight bronze tints
ch: cold hardy in Midwest US
in: Chicagoland Grows 2001
or: Wilson Nurseries, Hampshire IL USA

Buxus 'Saunder's Dwarf' (2/7)
ht: 3 ft. tall and wide
ha: dwarf, slow, subglobose, barely needs any trimming
lc: dark green
ns, id: species affinity or hybridity not yet reported.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS

Buxus sempervirens 'Abilene'

ha: 7-8 ft. in 25 years

wd: 8-8.5 ft. in 25 years

ha: ovate to pyramidal and 'billowy'

gr: vigorous up to 3-4 in. per year

lc: medium green

ls: lanceolate to elliptic

lm: slightly revolute

lb: cuneate

ll: 0.9-1.2 in.

lw: 0.25-0.5 in.

lv: glabrous

ch: 5

or: from PA nursery to Abilene KS around 1891 by Mrs. Emma Wolf

rd: 1960 by Beal-Garfield Bot. Gard. of E. Lansing MI

li: Boxwood Bull. 11(3): 38-40 (January 1972)

li: Larson, P.D. 1989. Eleven new boxwoods at the ABS Memorial Garden.

li: Boxwood Bull. Oct. 1989: 26-29.

Buxus sempervirens 'Agram'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide in 20 years

ha: pyramidal, somewhat open with age. At Boyce it's a dense, narrow ovoid.

lc: dark green

or: Dr. Edgar Anderso, USDA 1934 from seed collected in Vardar Valley, Macedonia

Buxus sempervirens 'Angustifolia'

lw: narrower than species typical

Buxus sempervirens 'Arabesque' - 7/99 ADDITION

so: www.esveld.nl

Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 15 ft wide

ha: large, tree-like

Buxus sempervirens 'Argentea' ('Argenteo-variegata')

ha: dense

lc: irregularly margined white

eval: 'Elegantissima' is usually a better show. Only a complete

eval: diverse boxwood garden needs this one.

Buxus sempervirens 'Aristocrat'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: erect, narrowly pyramidal, it does have an aristocratic bearing

Buxus sempervirens 'Aurea Pendula'

ha: secondaries weeping to semi-pendent, not highly pendulous at all.

lc: irregularly mottled yellow, sometimes all yellow

or: Europe c. 1896

Buxus sempervirens 'Aureovariegata'

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide, not a small plant

lc: irregularly mottled yellow, some leaves all yellow and others more yellow on one side than the other.

ns, id: I have seen 'Elegantissima' (cream-margined) under this name

Buxus sempervirens 'Bass'

ha: dense, compact
lc: dark green all year
ll: larger than 'Inglis'

Buxus sempervirens 'Belleville'

ha: dense, very neat, a short cylinder of foliage, easily made pyramidal or globose

Buxus sempervirens 'Bentley Blue' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the [RHS](#)

Buxus sempervirens 'Blauer Heinz'

ha: densely globose

lc: bluish when young

Buxus sempervirens 'Blue Cone' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the [RHS](#)

Buxus sempervirens 'Bluestone'

so: www.westonnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Buxus sempervirens 'Bowles Blue' (5/01)

in: RHS Wisley Garden

Buxus sempervirens 'Butterwort'

ls, lc, lw: narrower, glossy leaf

Buxus sempervirens 'Coolie Garden' (3/7)

ha: narrowly pyramidal, maintaining habit over time in difficult
ha: conditions.

so: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Buxus sempervirens 'Decussata'

Buxus sempervirens 'Dee Runk' (5/01)

ha: columnar, dense

lc: dark glossy green

so: Colesvillennursery.com

Buxus sempervirens 'Denmark'

ht: 9-10 ft. in 25 years

wd: 8-9 ft. in 25 years

ha: stiffly upright and pyramidal but often open

gr: fast from 4.5-5 in. per year

lc: medium yellow green with winter bronzing possible

ls: rotund

lm: slightly revolute

la: obtuse and retuse

lb: cuneate

ll: 1.2-1.2 in.

lw: 0.6-0.8 in.

fq: sparse

ch: 5 with protection

lu: hedge or specimen

or: Mr. Bagby a propagator at Gray Summit MS from cuttings from Neils

or: Paludan of Hellerup Denmark in 1953. Original plant not found.

rd: Oct. 1988 by M.A. Gamble and P.D. Larson

"li: Boxwood Bull. 28(2): 28 (Oct. 1988)."

"li: Larson, P.D. 1989. Eleven new boxwoods at the ABS Memorial Garden."

"li: Boxwood Bull. Oct. 1989: 26-29."

Buxus sempervirens 'Edgar Anderson'

ht: 6 ft. tall x wide

ha: vigorous, irregularly and pleasant subglobose

Buxus sempervirens 'Elegantissima'

ht: 7 ft. tall x 7 ft. wide

ha: denser, slower due to variegation. Young plants maybe mounded to low-pyramidal.

lc: broadly margined cream, 25-35% of surface. Grey sectors appear as do reversions.

ll: smaller than species typical

or: Europe before 1860

ch: USDA 6 - less hardy

eval: probably the best variegated boxwood for general use.

Buxus sempervirens 'Emir' - 7/99 ADDITION

so: www.esveld.nl

Buxus sempervirens 'Fastigiata'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide (20 years), older plants to 20 ft. are known

ha: narrowly pyramidal, never fastigate as 'Graham Blandy'

or: Hertfordshire, UK 1959

Buxus sempervirens 'Flora Place'

ha: narrowly ovoid to subcolumnar, dense

Buxus sempervirens 'Fortunei Rotundifolia'

lw, ls: a much, wider, rounder leaf, just a curiosity for contrast with

lw, ls: narrow-leaved stuff.

Buxus sempervirens 'Gold Tip'

lc: new growth yellow, that is only the tips.

Buxus sempervirens 'Golden China' (3/7)

lc: all yellow new growth

ls: wide blade as parent 'Rotundifolius'

or: Hoogenraad Nursery, Netherlands as sport of 'Rotundifolius' 2003.

Buxus sempervirens 'Golden Frimley' (5/01)

ns: listed by Hopleys Plants, Herts. UK

Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy'

ht: 9 ft. tall x 12-18 in. wide (20 years). Older plants of 15-18 ft. are known

ha: narrowly columnar to true fastigate

or: Blandy Exper. Station, VA USA 1930's from plants that may have come from the UK.

eval: a stunning narrow cultivar but subject to be split by snow, ice, and rain. It does not

eval: normally make a good hedge as sometimes reported.

Buxus sempervirens 'Grand Rapids' - 7/99 ADDITION

so: www.esveld.nl

Buxus sempervirens 'Greenpeace' (5/01) = 'Graham Blandy'

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Green Balloon' (11/6)

ht: 3.5 ft. tall x wide

ha: globose, dense, growth as 5-8cm a year

so: www.buxus.biz (online catalog 2006)

Buxus sempervirens 'Green Beauty'

ha: compact and semi-dwarf with upright form

lc: dark green all year

"so: Arrowhead Alpines, PO Box 857, Fowlerville, MI 48836. (cat. \$2.00)",

Buxus sempervirens 'Handworthiensis'

ht: 15 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: compact but vigorous, usually multi-trunked, candelabra-like branching at times, slightly upright.

st: twigs orangish

or: Handsworth Nursery c. 1872

Buxus sempervirens 'Henrich Bruns'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: semi-dense, pyramidal

lc: dark dark, blackish-green

Buxus sempervirens 'Henry Shaw' ('Field Row')

ha: upright pyramidal and dense to the base, broadly pyramidal and full with age

ht: 5 ft x 5 ft.

ls: elliptic

la: acute

Buxus sempervirens 'Hermann von Schrenk'

ht: 8 ft.

lc: medium green with glaucous sheen

ch: cold hardy

Buxus sempervirens 'Herrenhausen'

ha: dwarf and spreading with pendulous tips

ls: oblanceolate

lc: bright green becoming bronzed in winter

lu: recommended as a low hedge

Buxus sempervirens 'Holland'

ha: broadly pyramidal to erect-globose (ovoid), good density

Buxus sempervirens 'Hord'

ha: erect to globose with vertical branching effect

ht: 1m in 35 years

ls: lanceolate

la: acute

Buxus sempervirens 'Ickworth Giant' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Inglis'

ht: 7 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide (20 years)

ha: broadly pyramidal

ch: 5 - more cold hardy

or: Michigan USA since 1933. Registered 1957

Buxus sempervirens 'Ipek'

ha: columnar to narrowly ovoid, very dense

Buxus sempervirens 'Jensen' (5/01)

ht: 18 in. tall x 15 in. wide in 20 years, young plants often 4-5 ft. tall

ha: compact, dwarf, upright-mounded

lc: new growth blue-green becoming very dark green

or: Moreau Nursery, Colts Neck, NJ USA

so: Rare Find Nursery

Buxus sempervirens 'Joy'

ha: medium-sized, ovoid to narrowly pyramidal

ch: cold hardy in Midwest US

lu: said to be more drought tolerant

Buxus sempervirens 'Lace' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Langley Beauty' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Latifolia Bullata' ('Bullata')

ht: 8 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide (Kew)

ha: vigorous, spreading

ls: ovate to orbicular, bullate

ll: larger than species typical, mostly wider

lc: dark green

Buxus sempervirens 'Latifolia Macrophylla'

ha: spreading

ls: ovate to orbicular, slightly convex

ll: to 1.0 in.

Buxus sempervirens 'Latifolia Marginata'

lc: margins white on a dark bluish-blackish-green, not so pale nor olive a center as 'Elegantissima'

ls: shape very variable, sometimes narrow, other times very wide, many blades rugose and asymmetrical

Buxus sempervirens 'Liberty'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 3.5 ft. wide

ha: broadly pyramidal to rhombic, dense

Buxus sempervirens 'Longifolia' ('Angustifolia' in part)

ht: 10 ft. in about 20 years

ha: dense, erect

ll: 1.5 in.

lw: 0.5 in. - narrower

lc: dark green

Buxus sempervirens 'Mary Gamble'

ha: upright ovoid and dense

ls: narrowly elliptic

la: acute

Buxus sempervirens 'Memorial'

ht: 3.5 ft. tall x 3.5 ft. wide (25 years)

ha: dense, dwarf, globose to ovoid much like 'Suffruticosa' but a bit smaller, slightly more upright

afc: less bronzing than 'Suffruticosa'

ll: slightly larger than 'Suffruticosa'

or: cemetery in Williamsburg VA USA

Buxus sempervirens 'Meyer Columnar'

ha: erect, dense, eventually more ovoid than columnar

Buxus sempervirens 'Microphylla'

Buxus sempervirens 'Mont-Bruno' (4/3)

ha: compact, dense

lc: glossy, light green new growth becomes darker

ll: smaller blade than 'Suffruticosa'

ch: USDA 4 - more cold hardy than 'Suffruticosa'

or: Andre Poliquin selected from 'Suffruticosa'

li: COPF. 2003. New Plants. COPF Newsletter 15(1): 5

Buxus sempervirens 'Myosotifolia'

ha: dwarf, very slow, dense

ll: 0.5 in. - very small

lw: 0.2 in.

Buxus sempervirens 'Myrtifolia'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 7-8 ft. wide. A old plant at Kew is 15 ft. in very many years.

ha: mounded, slightly wider than tall, slower than species typical

ls: narrow, myrtle-like according to the name. It has a pleasant and artistic taper.

ll: 0.3-0.75 in.

lw: 0.3 in.

or: Europe c. 1782

Buxus sempervirens 'Natchez'

ha: dense mound

ls: elliptic-obovate

lm: obtuse to mucronate

Buxus sempervirens 'Navicaburis' (5/01)

lc: gold variegated

or: received by Wave Crest Nur. from a friend in Jackson ME before 2001

so: Wave Crest Nursery

Buxus sempervirens 'Newport Blue'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: wider than tall

lc: blue-green, useful for contrast with dark green shrubs

or: Boulevard Nursery, Newport RI USA c. 1941

ch: 6

Buxus sempervirens 'Northern Beauty'

ch: very cold hardy

Buxus sempervirens 'Northern Find'

lc: dark green

ls: narrower blade

ch: very cold hardy

Buxus sempervirens 'Northern New York'

lsp: seen at the Boyce VA collection of the American Boxwood Society. Too young to evaluate.

Buxus sempervirens 'Northland'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: broadly pyramidal to squarish, dense at times, other places less so

lc: very dark green blade

lw, ls: blade is narrower than typical

lc: dark green all year

ch, or: found in central NY USA and thus very cold hardy

Buxus sempervirens 'Paramus'

ha: dense mound with tips slightly drooping. According to Roslyn Gardens

ha: the trunk thickens quickly making it a useful bonsai subject.

ht: 2 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide after many years

lc: bright green

rai: low hedge or bonsai

li: Roslyn Gardens 1998 Catalog: 18

Buxus sempervirens 'Parasol' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Pendula'

ht: 5.5 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide (30 years), eventually tree-like in 50 years or so.

ha: weeping, open, often a collection of mounds and spires, compact and never very large. It is

ha: known to layer itself where branchlets touch and thus nurserymen find it easy to multiply. One

ha: cannot generally call it an elegant nor attractive plant, more of a loose and rumped curiosity.

or: Europe c. 1869

Buxus sempervirens 'Pier Cove' (5/01)

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 3 ft wide

ha: narrow upright to columnar at first, ovoid and dense with time

lc: dark green

or: Wave Crest Nur. before 2001

so: Wave Crest Nursery

Buxus sempervirens 'Ponteyi'

Buxus sempervirens 'Prizren'

ha: length usually equal to width

ht: 20 ft.

gr: vigorous in most trials

smp: drought tolerant

Buxus sempervirens 'Prostrata'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide. Hiller's West Hill Nursery has a plant 6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide.

ha: spreading, a possible ground cover, horizontal, quite irregular. It is good plant

ha: for every boxwood as it gives a diverse contrast to the tight and upright sorts.

eval: from observations at the US National Arboretum reference collection, i'd take

eval: this over 'Pendula' if I had room for just one.

or: Europe c. 1914

Buxus sempervirens 'Pullman'

ht: 4-6 ft.

ha: vigorous, globose, dense by reports. At Boyce it was narrowly ovoid

ch: to -20 def. F.

or: W.A.P. Pullman, Chicago IL USA

Buxus sempervirens 'Pyramidalis'

ht: 14 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide (40 years). Older plants to 30 ft. are known.

ha: upright, multi-trunked, conical to pyramidal, open with age and slightly informal. Can very narrow

ha: and dense when seen as sheared nursery stock.

ch: 5

or: Europe c. 1869

lsp: a nice loose line of them (not quite a hedge) at the USNA will be enough to get anyone to

lsp: want a similar row of them.

Buxus sempervirens 'Rochester'

ha: ovoid, somewhat dense

Buxus sempervirens 'Rosmarinifolia'

ha: dwarf

ls: 0.15-0.25 in. - very narrow

Buxus sempervirens 'Rotundifolia'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 9 ft. wide (20 years)

ha: globose to pyramidal, neat, vigorous, stiffer than 'Latifolia Macrophylla' but similar to it.

ls: orbicular to suborbicular (rounded), slight convex

ll: 1.0 in.

lc: darker green

afc: less bronzing in winter in zone 6

Buxus sempervirens 'Saint Genevieve'

ha: dense, tufted, subglobose, perhaps a bit taller than wide but not by much

Buxus sempervirens 'Salicifolia'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: strong, tree-like in time

ls: narrower, lanceolate, willow-like as the name infers

ll: 0.75-1.25 in.

lw: 0.25 in.

or: Europe c. 1872

Buxus sempervirens 'Salicifolia Elata'

ht: 25 ft. in many years (Kew)

ll: 1.25 in.

lw: 0.25-0.3 in.

ls: very narrow, willow-like

lc: new growth a nice bluish shade

Buxus sempervirens 'Shandy Hall'

ht: 4 ft. tall

lc: bluish-green

Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'

ht: 6 ft. tall x wide, not a true dwarf

ha: dense, semi-dwarf

Buxus sempervirens 'Tropical Garden' (5/01)

ns: listed name with the RHS

Buxus sempervirens 'Unraveled' (10/02)

ht: 4 ft. tall x 7 ft.

ha: vigorous, arching, loose, and can weep with some training. Has an unraveled look compared to

ha: more familiar, restrained clones. A very distinct plant, sure to be good over walls and rock gardens.

so, in: www.yuccado.com (online catalog 2002)

Buxus sempervirens 'Vardar Valley'

ht: 3 ft. tall - another clone of it reaches 7 ft.

ha: dwarf, spreading

lc: darker green, new growth more blue-green

id: at least clones under this name, the smaller, dwarf one is best

ch: 4 - up to 2 zones more cold hardy

or: Dr. Edgar Anderson, USDA collected in Vardar Valley, Macedonia c. 1934

Buxus sempervirens 'Varifolia'

ls, lw, lt: blades very variable, short, thick, sometimes subcordate and with

ls, lw, lt: a short petiole to being subsessile.

Buxus sempervirens 'Wanford Page' (12/99)

ha: dwarf mound

lc: new growth yellow, other leaves mottled golden yellow

or: North Pacific Nur. c. 1999

in: Aesthetic Gardens 1999

so: [Aesthetic Gardens](#)

Buxus sempervirens 'Waterfall'

ha: loose (hence the name) but becoming upright over time

ht: 4 ft.

lc: dark green

in: Heronwoods Nursery USA

Buxus sempervirens 'Welleri'

ha: dense

ht: 3 ft. tall when 5 ft. wide

lc: dark green all year. Has one of the best lusters of any clone.

Buxus sempervirens 'West Ridgeway'

ha: densely globose

ch: relatively hardier in Western NY

Buxus sempervirens 'Woodland'

ha: upright-globose, very dense, rounded apex

lc: a darker, glossier green than many

Buxus sempervirens 'Yorktown'

Buxus sempervirens 'Zehring'

ha: vigorous, columnar

lc: dark green

BUXUS SINICA

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Arnold Promise'

in: Miami Nursery, Tipp City, OH USA

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Cushion' = 'Pincushion'

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Dansville'

in: Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison WI USA c. 1986

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Filigree'

in: Langley Boxwood Nur., Hampshire, England 1991

Buxus sinica 'Franklin's Gem' (11/6)

ht: 15 in. tall x 24-36 in. wide

ha: mounded, wider than tall, compact

ch: USDA 6

so, in: www.conard-pyle.com (online catalog 2006)

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Herbs Dark Green' (3/7)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

lc: glossy dark green

or: Herb Trautman, Trautman Nurseries c. 1993, named for him

or, so, in: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Justin Brouwers'

ha: dense, compact, very clearly globose at times, older plants tufted-globose, very neat.

ht: 3-4 ft. after several years

lc: glossy dark green

ch: 6

li: Larson, J. 1989. Boxwood Bull. 29(1): 3

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Freja' (5/01)

ns: listed in Europe for future production.

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Tjalfe' (5/01)

ns: listed in Europe for future production.

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Pincushion' ('Cushion')

ht: 24 in. tall x 36 in. wide

ha: dwarf, low mound, new growth sticking out like pins on a cushion (not always seen)

ll: 0.40 in. long - very small

afc: bronzes in winter

ch: 4 - much more cold hardy

or: Sheridan Nur., Ontario, Canada c. 1966

li: Batorf, L. 1993. Boxwood Bull. 33(1): 11

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Sunnyside' = B. microphylla 'Sunnyside'

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Staygreen'

li: John Vermeulen & Sons, 1961 Catalog

Buxus sinica var. insularis SWEET 'N LOW™ 'Bob' (3/7)

ht: 2 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: much like a compact, smaller 'Wintergreen'

or: Michael Yanny obtained from Trautman Nursery stock in 1970's

so, in: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Tall Boy'

ha: upright to globose, sometimes loose and open

lc: medium green

afc: bronzes in winter

li: Wagenknecht, B. 1967. Boxwood Bull. 7(1): 1

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Tide Hill'

ht: 15 in. tall x 3-5 ft. wide

ha: low, spreading, flat-topped at first, older examples a dense mound.

afc: non-bronzing in winter

ls: lanceolate, narrower

lc: light green

ch: 4 - much more cold hardy

or: Western NY USA c. 1932

li: Wyman, D. 1957. Arnoldia 17(1): 64

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Wee Willie' (11/6)

ha: semi-dwarf, dense, 4 inches growth a year max, decussate shoots

ll, lw: 1.5-2.0 in. long x 0.7-1.0 in. wide

lt: similar to Hebe buxifolia

ch: USDA 4 - hardier, proven to about -20 deg. F.

pat, or: US PPAF 11/24/2005 to William Schubert, Austinberg, OH USA as sport

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Winter Beauty'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: compact, mounded to globose

lc: dark green all year - non-bronzing

or: Sheridan Nursery, Ontario, Canada c. 1966

ch: 4

li: Wagenknecht, B 1967. Boxwood Bull. 7(1): 1

Buxus sinica var. insularis 'Wintergreen' = B. microphylla 'Wintergreen'

Buxus 'Verdant Hills'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

gr: slow

lc: remains green in winter

or: Univ. of Vermont from B. sinica var. insularis x B. sempervirens

or: 'Suffruticosa'

so: [wholesale source \(Western Maine Nurseries\)](#)

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa acuminata 'Woodlanders'

frc: raspberry red

so: www.nurcar.com

Callicarpa americana 'Berries and Cream'

lc: blades mottled and striped white to cream to various degrees, not too bold, some

lc: blades marginate, other suffused, and other oddly striped and mottled.

lsp: Raulston Arb. accession 2004

Callicarpa americana 'Bok Tower' (10/00)

frc: white fruit

bt: later flowering than species typical - also later fruiting as a result

or: Jonathan Shaw of Bok Tower Gardens selected from Poly Co. FL USA

in: Woodlanders Nur. Aiken SC USA 2000

so: www.woodlanders.net

Callicarpa americana 'Lactea'

frc: white

eval: this is one of the most impressive white-fruited shrubs in any

eval: genus. Plant a dull half dozen or full dozen of them on a bank or

eval: in a garden of white flowers. It will not disappoint. 'Duet' will

eval: give it a run for it's multi-season chimeral foliage.

Callicarpa americana 'Russell Montgomery'

frc: white

eval: said be a better clone of 'Lactea' type

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 160

Callicarpa americana 'Tammany Trace'

ht: 4-10 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide (larger?)

fq, frq: flowering, fruiting well from new wood

Callicarpa bodinieri var. *giraldii* (Rehd.) Rehd. (*C. giraldiana* Schneid.)

lv: glabrous above, glandular and somewhat downy below - var. *bodinieri* is

lv: pubescent on both surfaces.

infl: less pubescent than var. *bodinieri*.

id: W.J. Bean says plants in Britain under *C. giraldiana* are often

id: closer to var. *bodinieri* in their vestiture.

aw: RHS FCC 1924

Callicarpa bodinieri 'Profusion'

lc: bronze to purple tinged new growth, semi-showy at best.

afc: purplish, sometimes a bit showy.

fc: light pink - these are so numerous they are somewhat showy - but it is no Spiraea to be sure!

frc: violet

frq: 30-40 fruit per infructescence (cluster) - more than typical. Heavy fruit set occurs on younger plants too.

or: Holland

eval: this is the most widely cultivated clone of the species and perhaps the mostly widely sold cultivar of all.

prop: said to come mostly true from seed - this is of course not recommended.

Callicarpa dichotoma f. *albifructa* T. Yamazaki ('Albescens', 'Albofructus', var. *albifructus*)

frc: white, unfortunately browning with maturity

ns: this is the correct name for the white-fruited form since it

ns: is a single trait and found in the wild. Botanical variety status

ns: is not recommended for a single trait variations.

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Dark Star' (10/4)

ht: 4 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide, young plants 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ha: spreading-arching, compact

fc: pink

frc: dark reddish-purple, very bold and showy

frt: fruit persists through winter

in: Hines Nurseries 2004

Callicarpa dichotoma f. *albifructa* 'Duet' (2/7)

ht: 1m tall x wide

ha: informally globose to subglobose, neat but not usually dense.

frc: white as the forma.

lc: broadly margined creamy-yellow, becoming whiter, chimera

lc: 15-25% of blade, a very bold and sharp look up close. Little or no reversions.

or: Dr. Gary Bachman and Mr. Edgar Davis, Tennessee Tech Univ.,

or: Cookeville, TN USA found as sport 2000. Evaluated by Dr. Sandra

or: Reed of the USDA for introduction.

in: US National Arboretum, November 2006. US trade sales expected by 2008.

in: see www.usna.usda.gov for the cultivar release notice.

eval: this is the first highly stable variegate in the genus.

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Early Amethyst'

ha: arching, graceful

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

frc: glossy violet-purple

frq: more fruitful than species typical

or: Arnold Arboretum

so: www.westernmainenurseries.com

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Issai'

ht: 3-4 ft. - shorter than some

ha: more compact, not dwarf as sometimes claimed

frq: fruitful and showy, even on young plants, a superior clone overall.

or: Japan

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Splashy' (11/6)

ha: lower than species typical
lc: irregularly mottled white, as if splashed in white paint
or: Ted Stephens, Nurseries Caroliniana obtained from Japan
so: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006)

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Spring Gold' (5/02)
lc: bright golden yellow, later more green
or: Japan
in, wholesale source: Nurseries Caroliniana (online catalog 2002)

Callicarpa mollis [variegated clone]
lc: mottled white, stable
so: www.nurcar.com (online catalog 2006)

Callicarpa japonica var. angustata Rehd.
ht: taller than var. japonica
lw: 2/5 - 1 1/5 in. wide - narrower blades than var. japonica
geo: China - typical var. japonica is mostly found in Japan.

Callicarpa japonica 'Heavy Berry'
frq: more fruitful than typical
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 159

Callicarpa japonica 'Koshima-No-Homate'
lc: variegated pink to cream
or: Japan

Callicarpa japonica 'Leucocarpa'
ht: smaller than species typical but not always a sharp difference.
fc: light pink
frc: white fruits - best effect when interplanted closely with darker-fruited variants.
lc: lighter green than purple-fruited variants

Callicarpa japonica var. luxurians
frd: infructescences (fruit clusters) larger than var. japonica
ch: less cold hardy than var. japonica.

Callicarpa japonica var. luxurians 'Lollypop'
in: Camellia Forest Nursery, NC c. 2004, no longer listed.

Callicarpa japonica var. taquetii
lw: narrower than species typical
frd: infructescences (fruit clusters) smaller than var. luxurians and var. japonica

Callicarpa japonica 'Virginia'
ns: a listed name with www.plantdevelopment.com c. 2004, not reported now.

CALOCEDRUS

Calocedrus decurrens 'Aureovariegata' ('Variegata')

lc: mottled golden yellow, quite irregularly, some shoots being 80% chimera

lc: and others much less so. Contrast between the yellow and dark green is

lc: one of the best, starkest contrasts in the conifer world.

li: Beissner, L. 1904. Mitt. D.D.G. 13: 257

Calocedrus decurrens 'Berrima Gold'

ha: broadly columnar

gr: 6-10 in. per year

lc: whitish gold to yellowish-green in spring and summer. I have

lc: never seen it a rich, deep gold like a good Thuja clone.

afc: often a nice golden-orange in fall and winter.

lu: requires partial shade to prevent sunscorch.

or: Claude Crowe, Berrima Ridge Nursery, NSW before 1986

in: Hillier & Sons, England 1987 to world trade

so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Calocedrus decurrens 'Burning Gold' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from www.ppp-index.com (online website 2007).

Calocedrus decurrens 'Burwanda Gold'

in: Holland c. 1991

Calocedrus decurrens Columnaris Group (inclusive of original 'Columnaris'; 'Fastigiata')

NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME

ha: more narrowly columnar, short and crowded branchlets

id, ns: very narrowly columnar and fastigiate variants are common in gardens among seedlings.

id, ns: They tend to be the most appealing and therefore more widely used seedlings, making

id, ns: them the only face or representative of the species in many gardens and regions. Yet

id, ns: they are hardly typical. For purposes of practical garden taxonomy, I will define this

id, ns: group as any narrow, otherwise unnamed seedling from the height:width ratio of 1:6 to 1:30,

is, ns: those at 1:5 to 1:1, being typical pyramidal species' examples.

li: Beissner, L. 1884. Die Zierg. p. 472

Calocedrus decurrens 'Compacta'

ht: 6 ft.

ha: compact, dense, often globose, growing 2-4 in. a year, very Thuja-like

ns, id: 'Compacta' of H.J. Welch is now referred to 'Depressa'

li: Beissner, L. 1891. Hand. der Nadel. p. 30

Calocedrus decurrens 'Depressa' ('Compacta' Welch NOT Beiss.)

ht: 3 ft. tall and wide (10 years)
ha: dwarf, dense, globose
or: Scotts Nursery, Merriott, England before 1858
ns: based on *Libocedrus decurrens depressa* J. Scott ex Gordon, Pinetum.
id, so: it is thought to be lost under this name.

Calocedrus decurrens 'Glauca'
lc: more glaucous blue
li: Beissner, L. 1884. Die Zierg. p. 472

Calocedrus decurrens 'Greenspire'
ns, id: Welch and Haddow refer this to Hort. Amer. 1986. We have never
ns, id: anything offered under this name or in collections. It might be
ns, id: any error for the x *Cupressocyparis* cultivar.

Calocedrus decurrens 'Horizontalis'
ha: branching somewhat horizontal
in, or: Spaeth (Catalog 1891)
so: probably lost.

Calocedrus decurrens 'Intricata'
ht: 60cm tall x 35-45cm wide (12 years)
ha: dwarf, compact, upright
lc: tips of sprays sometimes brownish
ns: named for the intricate pattern of dense branch formation
or: James Noble, San Francisco, CA USA as seedling
li: Hillier, H.G. 1964. Dwarf conifers. p. 42.

Calocedrus decurrens 'Maupin Glow'
ht: 15 ft.
ha: columnar
gr: 6-12 in. per year
lc: bright yellow, not burning in sun
or: Greg Rigby of Horseshoe Nur. found in Deschutes Co. near Maupin OR
ns: this plant is known affectionately in the conifer community as "mop n' glow", a
ns: popular American floor cleaner.
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Calocedrus decurrens 'Nana'
ha: dwarf, compact
li: Dallimore, W. and A.B. Jackson. 1923. A Hand. of Conif. p.304

Calocedrus decurrens Columnaris Group 'Pillar' ('Pilaris')
ha: fastigiate, pillar-shaped
in: L. Konijn Nursery, Holland 1970

Calocedrus decurrens 'Pioneer Sentry' (8/01)
ht 40 ft. tall when 3 ft. wide
ha: more narrowly columnar to fastigiate

lc: bright green
or: found at Portland Cemetary, Portland OR
in: www.stanleyandsons.com c. 2001 (online catalog 2001)
so: www.stanleyandsons.com

Calocedrus decurrens 'Pygmaea' illegimate name
ns. id: Welch and Haddow reoprt this as 'Hort. Holland 1968", perhaps
ns, id: the same or similar to 'Riet'

Calocedrus decurrens 'Riet'
ht: 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: compact, globose, from witches broom
or: J.R.P. van Hoey-Smith, Holland as broom before 1971

CALLUNA

It would futile for me to compete with the superb, dedicated work of the following two websites and I shall not.

- www.heathersociety.org.uk
- www.heathsandheathers.com

Here is a small, short chart of proven cultivars grouped by foliage and flower colors. There is space to add your favorites as needed.

FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green	dark green	grayish, silvery tinged or tipped	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips

**white
flowers**

f. alba ('Alba', 'Lucky') - the basic wild variant, variable in the trade. Named clones will give better results.

'Alba Jae' - denser, bright mid green leaf, only about 8 inches tall. Flowers are densely packed.

'Alba Minor' - dwarf 20cm plant over bright green leaf.

'Alba Plena' - double flowers, very floriferous

'Alba Rigida' - dwarf 15cm plants carry bright green leaves and compact spikes.

'Anthony Davis' - white flower and green leaf.

'Caerketton White' - 25cm plants in bright foliage, tends to be early.

'August Beauty' - compact, spreading. 12 inches tall. Darker leaf than f. alba when mature. Spikes sometimes twist nicely.

'Beoley Elegance' - 30cm plant over dark leaved, big open spike suitable for cutting.

f. alba
'Carlton' - dark green on loose, spreading plants to 35cm.

'Cunneryensis' - 35cm plant over dark leaves and large, late spikes.

'Hammondii' - classic tall 40cm beauty with dark but rich green foliage, long and strong spikes.

'Melanie' - 14 in. upright plant, white blooms over

'Velvet Fascination' - 18 in. with white spikes over silvery-gray leaves. Different and lovely.

'Alba Aurea' - dark green but with tips of gold in spring. Very small 10cm plants. Blooms rather early.

'Beoley Gold' - bright gold leaf and pale white flowers in short spikes.

'Carole Chapman' - greenish-yellow leaf with single, sparse white blooms. Just 15cm tall and tufted.

'Gold Haze' - rich yellow-gold leaf with large sprays of white flowers. Very long gold effect on 6-8 in. plants.

'Hammondii Aurea' - big 40cm plant with golden new growth that late becomes a

'Calf of Man' ('White Carpet') - prostrate 10cm plants with long sprays. Guess which name is more popular in the trade?

'Crispa' - 30cm plant with crisped pale yellowish-green foliage.

'Drum-Ra' - huge 40cm plant with stiff, strong spikes.

'Dumosa' - an old dwarf that actually may get to 25cm tall.

'Elkstone' - dwarf 15cm plant with bright foliage, early display of short spikes. Very long bloom period.

'Mair's Variety' - Long spikes in clean white on large 30 in. plants. Upright, Mid green leaf.

'Martha Hermann' - dense mat, horizontal

dark leaf. Very good cut flower.

'October White' - 16 in. tall late white, upright spikes make nice cut flower.

dark green. Shortish bloom period has been reported.

'Ruth Sparkes' - bright gold dwarf plant with double white flowers in long sprays. It can revert to a green-leaved form much like 'Alba Plena'

'Serlei Aurea' - light yellow leaf, darker gold in winter, single white flowers but sadly not as abundant as the parent clone 'Serlei'; Very tall at 45cm

branching,
white flowers
over bright
green leaves.

'Kinlochruel' -
bright green
foliage gets
bronze in cold
weather. Pure
white, double-
flowered sport
of 'County
Wicklow' now
with the RHS
AGM.

'Loch Turrett'
30cm, white
flowers over
emerald green
foliage.

'Searlei' - one
of the best
whites in large
size (24-34
in.). Long
feather spikes.

**light to
medium
pink
flowers**

'Annette' - 18
in. plants,
clear pink
flower over
bright leaf. US
PPAF.

'County
Wicklow' - light
green leaf on
20cm plants.
Light pink
flowers in
short spikes,
flowers

'County
Wicklow' -
clean pink,
double
flowers, good
spike to 6
inches long,
nice
spreading to
prostrate form
of just 8-10 in.
tall

'Camla' -
much as

'E.H. Beale'
- greyish-
green leaf
but not
dense.
Light silvery-
pink flowers
that darker
in the
season.
Large to
35cm or
more. One
of the
classic light
pinks

'Fred J.
Chapple' -
dark leaf
with gold
tips, pink to
red tints in
winter,
shoots also
tipped
cream and
pink. Lilac-
mauve to
coral pink
flower on
sizeable
30cm

densely held.
It's been a classic because it can bloom for 2-3 months.

'Hookstone' - 24 in. tall beauty.

'Hyemalis' - very late flowers on 9 inch plants, sometimes continuing as late as December and January.

'Joan Sparkes' - bright leaf on 20cm plant, light lilac-pink, double flowers.

'Nana Compacta' - very tiny 2-3 inch plants in rich pink

'County Wicklow' with longer spikes and larger flowers.

'J.H. Hamilton' - 9 inch compact, spreading, plants in double, very clear pink over a dark leaf. Flowers cut well for such a tiny plant

worldwide.

'Sister Anne' - miniature 3 inch curled plant in odd tufts of silvery-grey, very horizontal in orientation, nice reddish winter colors.

'Spring Torch' - while yellow and orange in new growth, leaf is greyish much of the year.

plants.

'Robert Chapman' - light yellow having orange and red tints in winter. Bright mauve-pink flowers. Nice compact form.

'Spring Torch' - yellow tinged orange, mainly the tips on 25cm plants. Older foliage is greyish. Loosey mounded form. Light lilac-pink flower.

'Summer Orange' - light yellow, turning orange quickly but best in winter, light lilac-pink flowers. Upright to 30cm.

'Tom Thumb' - 6 inch plants

in yellowish-green.

'Winter Chocolate' - light yellow leaf becoming tips orange with dark brown sections and red tips in very cold months. Sparse flowers of lilac-pink. Compact to 25cm.

mauve to light purple flowers

'Blazeaway' - light green leaf on 30cm plants, winter color is dark orange to very bright red. light mauve flower.

'Cuprea' - sparse purple flowers on 6 inch tiny plants, coppery in winter

'Elegantissima' 24 inches tall with light lilac flowers in large spikes. Very late to flower and not as hardy as

'Barnett Anley' - mauve-purple, 12 inch plants of compact form

'Foxii Nana' - 4-6 in. dwarf cushions, very few light purple flowers but dense foliage in dark green.

'Minima' - true miniature at 2 inches tall, sparse purplish flowers.

'Pygmaea' - 3 inch miniature

'Argentea' - light whitish-green to silvery, 12 inches tall, very few purplish flowers

'Mrs. Pat' - 6 inch neat plants carry mauve-pink to light purple flowers. While functionally a light green leaf it is actually pink to white, or flecked white on

'Andrew Proudley' - yellow foliage turned bronze to orange in winter, small 15cm plant, purplish-pink flowers.

'Aurea' - gold leaf, greener by summer, turns purplish and finally rusty-red in winter, light mauve flower. 8

most. The name also applies to a white-flowered clone.

'Flamingo' - 12 in. plant with purplish flowers, bright rose-red tips over dark green foliage.

'Hammondii Rubrifolia' - 18 inches with purplish flowers and red spring growth

'Hibernica' - dwarf 6 inch plant with light lilac that fades to near white, later in season bloom as the name implies.

'Underwoodii' - foot tall, lavender-mauve opening medium purple. Buds a nice silvery color.

with sparse purplish flowers.

close inspection.

'Silver Cloud' - low, dense 15cm plant over silvery foliage. Abundant light purple flowers.

'Silver Queen' - silvery-green leaf at a foot tall below lavender flowers that are somewhat sparsely borne. Valued for foliage contrast more than the flowering.

inch plant.

'Bonfire Brilliance' - 30cm plants in soft lilac flowers. Bright yellow leaf becomes orange to scarlet shades in cold weather.

'Golden Carpet' - 10cm trailing mat, rich golden foliage has orange colors in winter. Purplish flower.

'Golden Rivulet' - light yellow becoming orange shades in winter. Lavender flowers in arching spikes, 20 cm tall.

'Multicolor' ('Prairie Fire') - 15cm compact plants in light orangish-yellow becoming

dark red to orange shades, even purplish in some regions. Mauve flowers.

'Orange Queen' - light yellow becoming orange shades in winter. Good upright form to 25cm

'Prostrate Orange' - 9 inch low mound to carpet. golde flowers becomes reddish-orange in winter. Mauve flower.

'Rosalind' - upright 10 inch plants with yellowish leaf and light purple flowers.

'Sally-Anne Proudley' - mid-sized 25cm compact plant,

notable for light yellow foliage tipped in red, later dark green with cream markings and tips, eventually a very dark green leaf. Light lavender flower quite late in the year.

'Wickwar Flame' - 15 in. dense mound. Orangish-yellow foliage is partly lime green, turning bright red in winter. Lavender-pink flowers.

<p>dark pink flowers</p>	<p>'Elsie Purnell' - rich "amaranth rose" double, compact yet large to 20 in. tall</p> <p>'Mullion' - 5-9 inch in rich, dark pink to orchid-purple.</p> <p>'Roma' - rich dark pink on 8 inch plant.</p>		<p>'Peter Sparkes' - dark greyish leaf on tall 38cm plants. Very rich and dark pink flower that is often a full double.</p>	
<p>red to purplish-red flowers</p>	<p>'Allegra' - tall plants with dark red to burgundy flowers.</p> <p>'Alportii' - bright crimson flowers on 24 inch plants</p> <p>'C.W. Nix' - dark red, tallish 24 inch plants. Has an elegant, plumose look.</p> <p>'Corbett's Red' - 12 in. low mound, red flowers. US origin,.</p> <p>'David Eason' - red tinged purple on one foot plants. Rather later than most red.</p> <p>'Firefly' - 45cm. Rose-</p>	<p>'Amethyst' - 12 in. upright plants, purplish-red flowers over dark leaf. Notable for very long bloom periods from August until January.</p> <p>'Aphrodite' - 12 in. tall, dark red over dark leaf. US PPAF.</p> <p>'Dark Star' - 8 inch dwarf, semi-double flowers of crimson over a dark leaf.</p> <p>'Tib' - 12 inch plants in double red to "cycamen purple" above rich, darkish leaves. Very early display</p>	<p>'Coccinea' - dark red flower with a gray leaf, 9 inches tall. It is not always true.</p> <p>'Smith's Variety' - a rich dark red</p>	<p>'Sir John Charrington' - light yellow foliage on 25cm plants, turning orange and finally red in winter. Flowers dark reddish-purple in long spikes.</p>

red flowers
with foliage
that's glowing
orange-red in
winter.

'Goldsworth
Crimson' - 2
foot plants
with rich and
late crimson
flowers on
sage green
leaves.
Unfortunately
it flowers very
sparsely.

'E. Hoarse' -
purplish-red in
18 inch plants.

'Mrs. Ronald
Gray' -
extreme 1-2
inch tall dwarf,
reddish
flowers.

make it
popular.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus 'Alease' (11/6)

ls, lw: larger, wider blade, almost cordate

or, ns: Dean Jully found in Colleton Co., SC cemetery, named for his granddaughter

so, in: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006)

Calycanthus floridus 'Athens' ('Katherine')

fc: yellow unlike typical reddish brown. In practice it look more yellowish-green than a clear yellow. Contrast with the species or a red cultivar is best.

fc: darker and brighter than 'Margarita' which is also a yellow sport

fc: lacks red to brown sepal colors of 'Margarita'

lc: darker green than some species forms

or: found in 1960's by Mary Brumby of Athens GA

in: first sold in 1985 by Mary Brumby

rd: 1985 by Jane Campbell Symmes of Madison GA

ns: 'Katherine' was used by Mike Dirr but not approved by the

ns: originator nor registered and thus is an invalid name

ch: 5

li: AABGA Bull. 19(3): 88-89

Calycanthus floridus 'Edith Wilder'

ht: 10 ft. - taller than some selections

ff: very well scented

lc: dark, glossy green

afc: yellow

or: Dirr reports it at the Wister Garden in Swarthmore PA but suspects it

or: it is the same as a fragrant selection found in 1919 by Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Scott and

or: also known from the Wister Garden.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 162.

Calycanthus floridus 'Ferox' = *C. fertilis* var. *ferox*?

Calycanthus floridus 'Luslawice'

fc: lighter, rose-red

li: Roczczik Dendrologiczny 42: 107-108 (1994)

Calycanthus floridus 'Margarita'

fc: yellow

ff: well scented

or: named for Margarita Cline of Canton GA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub. Champaign, IL. p. 167.

Calycanthus floridus 'Michael Lindsey'

ha: dense, compact, globose

ht: 6-10 ft.

fc: reddish-brown

ff: fruit-scented

ls: elliptic-ovate

lc: dark glossy green

lv: surface bullate or rugose with texture

afc: yellow

rai: Dirr considered it the top red-flowered clone to date (1998).

or: Allen Bush of Fletcher NC and named for an employee's son at Holbrook Farm.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub. Champaign, IL. p. 167.

Calycanthus floridus 'Mrs. Henry'

fc: yellow

in: Tingle Nur. of Pittsfield MD c. 1950
or: Mrs. J. Norman Henry collected from AL
li: McDaniel, J.C. 1974. American Nurseryman 140(10): 48-52.

Calycanthus floridus 'Purpureus'
lc: purple when young becoming purplish green

Calycanthus floridus 'Skyview' (5/01)
fc: redder than species typical
fd: larger than species typical
lc: glossy (typical?)
ff: unusual scent described variously as apple, lemon, and even pineapple
or: Coastal Gardens Nur. before 2001
so: www.coastalgardensnursery.com (online catalog 2001)

Calycanthus floridus 'Towe'
ht: 8-10 ft.
gr: more vigorous than many selections
ff: not well scented
ll: larger than species typical
lc: dark, glossy green
afc: reliably yellow
or: Clarence Towe of Walhalla SC
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub. Champaign, IL. p. 167.

Calycanthus floridus 'Urbana'
fc: typical
ff: very well scented
or: named by Dr. J.C. McDaniel of the Univ. of IL a seedling of 'Edith Wilder'

Calycanthus x raulstonii 'Hartlage Wine' (*Calycanthus chinensis* x *C. floridus*)(x *Sinocalycanthus raulstonii* 'Hartlage Wine')
ht: 1.7m tall x 1.3m wide by first reports, early 2.5m at the Raulston
ht: Arboretum in a bit of shade
ls: broadly elliptic, usually asymmetrical
ld: deciduous (Raleigh NC USA)
la: acuminate
lm: irregularly serrate
lc: green above, glaucescent below
ll: 6.0-12.5cm long
lw: 3.0-7.4cm wide
fc: maroon (RHS 59A, 59B, 60A) fading to wine red (RHS 70A, 71A), having a carved,
fc: almost waxy aspect in some light
fd: 4.5-7.0cm wide, tepals 18-25mm long and 6-11mm wide, much wider than
fd: *Calycanthus floridus*. I have seen a few individual flowers to 9cm wide, a bit over
fd: the original description.
ff: unscented to weakly fragrant
or: Richard Hartlage, North Carolina State University as hybrid in 1991 in the breeding program of Dr.
or: J.C. Raulston of the university's arboretum (now the JC Raulston Arboretum). Plants
or: bloomed about 1996. This is the original clone selected from the cross.
ns, id: it now appears that both parents are being considered to be part of this

ns: one genus, bigeneric status now removed. that does not diminish the remarkable beauty
ns: of this plant, it's quality, nor it's notable hybrid vigor in leaf and flower.
ns: named for Hartlage the hybridizer and J.C. Raulston whose program it was developed under.
li: Lasseigne, F.T. et al. 2001. x *Sinocalycanthus raulstonii*: a new intergeneric
li: hybrid. *HortScience* 36(4): 765-767.

Calycanthus 'Venus'

ht: 1.5-2.0m tall x wide (estimate)

ha: moderate vigor, 25-75cm growth per year

bk: greyed-green to greyed-orange when older

st: often bright green to yellowish-green, matching the leaf color

lc: bright green, sometimes yellowish-green (RHS 144A,B, 143A,B)

ll, lw: 7-20cm long x 5-10cm wide, quite variable with plant vigor

fc: creamy-white, distinct red and yellow tints in center

ff: rich scent combining aromas of melon, spice, and strawberries. It is truly a lovely scent.

ft: 7.0-10.0cm wide, 20-30 tepals - larger than 'Hartlage Wine', somewhat resembling

ft: a *Magnolia kobus* var. *stellata* with tepals not closed but nicely divergent.

bt: May in western NC, earlier in eastern NC, about 4 weeks of steady bloom, sporadic rebloom into summer.

in: North Carolina State University 2003.

pat, or: US#15925 on 8.23.2005 Dr. Tom Ranney, N. Carolina State University as hybrid involving *Calycanthus*

or: *chinensis*, *Calycanthus floridus*, and *C. occidentalis*. As such it is not

or: a clone of *C. x raulstonii* which reflects just the first two parents.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

The ornamental evolution of Japanese camellias is in the hands of dozens of skilled breeders worldwide. Breeding and selecting these amazing plants has gone on since the 17th century and probably before. Brits, Yanks and Aussies are relative newcomers and have benefited much from the established clones of Chinese and Japanese gardens.

I see the future of the species and it's numerous interspecific crosses going many directions: 1) Yellows will get better (richer, darker, cleaner, more cold hardy) with and without influence of *C. nitidissima*, 2) more new, rare species will contribute things, 3) cold hardiness from -5 to -10 deg. F. will make them go into USDA zone 6 with regularity (*C. oleifera* as well as new strains of hardier *C. japonica* helping out), 4) interesting foliage of nice shapes (fishtails and others), narrowness, small fine textures, different colors (greyish to silver), rugged textures, red tips, large serrations, and reliable non-viral variegation will make them all year plants, 5) habits from spreading to pendulous will continue to improve (I see dense, cascading mounds covered in flowers very soon), 6) peachy and rich sunset-like things are possible with gold x pink crosses, 7) more lavender to lilac, violet to plum colors coming from lavender-pinks and plummy dark reds, 8) narrower, conical to columnar plants for adding floral color to narrow walkways and spaces, 9) lots of heavenly, out of this world scent from *C. lutchuensis* and other species but not the cold-fearing genetics of that species, 10) true tiny dwarf clones smothered in miniature flowers of every possible color and form, giving owners of small properties and penthouses new opportunities with this genus, and 11) crazy fun stuff

like yellows striped or margined red and new combinations of anemones such as pink with purple tufts and all rich colors with silvery central bosses.

Codes:

no code = assumed to be pure *C. japonica*, or at least with classic morphology.

(C) = *C. japonica* x *C. cuspidata*

(F) = *C. japonica* x *C. fraterna*

(L) = *C. japonica* x *C. lutchuensis*

(N) = *C. japonica* x *C. nitidissima* (so-called Yellow Hybrids)

(O) = *C. japonica* x *C. oleifera*

(P) = *C. japonica* x *C. pitardii*

(R) = *C. japonica* x *C. reticulata*

(Ro) - *C. japonica* x *C. rosaeflora*

(W) - *C. japonica* x *C. saluensis* = *C. x williamsii*

NOTE: combinations of the above suggest the parentage is three or more species. WxRo indicates *C. japonica*, *saluensis*, and *rosaeflora* are in the mix. Backcrosses to either parent may occur. The *C. x williamsii* sometimes have either parent added in once more.

Hybrids with *C. sasanqua* (*C. x vernalis*) are listed under that species' chart.

COLOR

CREAM TO NEAR YELLOW

CULTIVARS

ANEMONE

Brushfield's Yellow - light yellow to cream anemone center with off white outer ones.

Very nice colors. RHS AGM 2002.

Lemon Drop - white with yellowish center, produces some rose flowers too. Small to mini diameters.

Mansize - creamy-white, miniature proportions despite this macho name.

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

ROSE/FORMAL

Bicentenary Joy - G.W. Hooper cross with Magnolia-like charm, creamy inner petals. Showy serrate leaf.

Buttermint (Kissii) - floriferous miniature in

cream to light yellow tones. Can have peony flowers too.

Dahlonaga (Nuccio's Golden Anniversary) - light yellow-cream to 7.5cm wide, about 85 large petals. Open habit.

Kagirochi (N) - round buds open to mid-sized light yellow, late season show. USDA 8b.

Lemon Drop - gold stamens reflect yellowish light on the white petals, 10cm wide, variable shape could fit anywhere!

Morning Glow - white in theory but often has creamy-yellow looks. Hardy to USDA 7.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Golden Glow (P)(Chrysantha) - cream petals with yellowish bases, pinkish buds. Late season.

Honeymoon (P)(Chrysantha) - pink buds open creamy-white with yellower bases. Strong open plants.

Lemon Twist (P)(Chrysantha) - cream to light yellow with darker yellow centers.

Whitman's Yellow - creamy white to light yellow. Mid to late season.

SINGLE/HIGO

Kicho (N) - small tubular light yellow flower. Early to mid season.

Kiho (N) - tubular, undulate flower in light yellow.

Kogane-yuri (N) - small light yellow, very floriferous, tubular at first. Narrow elliptic leaf. Hardiness is likely 7b-8

Shoko (N) - small singles, thick petals. Vigorous, open form.

WHITE

ANEMONE

Andromeda - intermediate to s-d.
Waterhouse hybrid. May get a few red streaks.

Bogong Snow (F) - miniature flowers with pink blush on reverse (appears all white).
Unusual weeping-spreading habit.

Clara Brooks - vigorous, strong plants have ball-like center, to 10cm wide.

Elegans Champaigne - fimbriated petals and cream center petals make this one a classic beauty.

Man Size - classic miniature anemone with 100 petaloids, very pure whiteness, globose center.

Tiffany - light orchid pink, darker margins, very large width, loose anemone

Tricia - actually a pale blush but functionally white. Good fullness and crinkle. sport of 'Pat Nixon'. Get it?

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

Abbotsleigh - lovely Gardenia-like flowers, open spreading plant, stamens mostly hidden.

Aspasia MacArthur (Paeonifaeflora) - full ruffled petal set. Usually sold in US as 'Paeonaefflora'.

Cinnamon Cindy (L) - pink reverses (functionally white), rich spicy scent, 22 petals. Just 5cm wide but very floriferous.

Cleopatra Nova - old Belgian clone informal but some streaks in rose to red. Often all white.

Cotton Tail - miniature peony sort with McCaskill. Makes a good plant in large containers.

Doris Hirst - irregular form with stamens just peaking out and about. Strong 12.5cm width.

Duchess de Berry - old Italian classic with waxy, undulate qualities, rose-like to perfection.

Eastern Star - 10cm width, semi-dwarf container-ready habit, and dark twisted leaves set this one apart.

Ginger - trending toward anemone, this miniature flower has a full center and long

floral display.

Gus Menard - Nice informal peony with lots of petaloids hidden in the mix. Dark serrate leaf.

Joshua E. Youtz - large large. Plants compact, slowish to get going. round notches in petals. 12.5cm wide.

Onetia Holland - known for massive dimensions, mid to late season.

Sandy Sue - Pitkin cross that is just a bit more wavy than most and with good gold stamen penetration.

Shiragiku (Purity) - old Japanese clone with Gardenia-like class.

Silver Chalice - Nuccio cross that's a classic for full petal formation, undulate and erect petals. Nice fluting.

Silver Ruffles - informal to s-d, very ruffled, mid-season. Flowers are amongst the largest of this shape in white.

Snowman - very full, high petal count peony and also of larger dimensions.

Tiny Princess (F) - miniature with blushes, peony to s-d. So floriferous it is almost unearthly. USDA 7a hardy.

ROSE/FORMAL

April Snow - Park's hybrid for late show and cold hardiness. It is slower than many.

Bienville - very full formal from Sawada. Up to 90 imbricated, unmarked petals.

Dionisia Poniatowski - tending towards some informality, this old Italian clone has Gardenia-like charm

E.T.R. Carlyon (WxJ) - rose to s-d, medium width. Strong, erect shrub. RHS AGM 2002.

Fimbriata - finely fringed petals and full doubleness occur on this ancient Chinese clone. Proven for ages.

Frances Council - perfectly shaped miniature (6cm), 70 or so petals, and dark leaves.

Junior Prom - pale blush but functionally a white, very large, produces some looser peony types.

Margaret Hertrich - Huntington BG creation with up to 70 flawlessly imbricated petals, to 10cm wide.

Matterhorn - David Feather cross that

mimics a rose very closely. Quality dark leaf too.

Monrovia Swan Lake (NOT original Swan Lake) - rose-like form with very wavy petals and a hint of stamen color.

Nuccio's Gem - unbelievably out-of-this-world perfection inform. Easily a Top 10 pick for the entire genus!

Planipetala - old Italy clone with very full, slightly reflected flowers, often with milky tints.

Tai Pai (Great White, Alba Plena) - ancient Chinese clone with 100 petals or more.

Standard classic. RHS AGM 2002.

Tootsie - miniature white formal, mid to late show.

Twilight - flattish full double from Nuccio, 11cm width, blush tints but functionally white. Heavily textured leaf.

Virgila - reflexed, very double form, creamy center. Genetic chimera of greenish-yellow margins on each leaf.

White by the Gate - medium size, mid to late season.

SEMI-DOUBLE

A.W. Jessep - flattish s-d to hose-in-hose, gold stamens very visible. Vigorous, arching plant.

Ama-no-gawa - large, round, crimped petals, semi-visible gold stamens. Old Japanese classic

Charlie Bettes - very large flower of irregular beauty.

China Clay - medium diameter. Open form. RHS AGM 2002

Coronation - nice ruffled s-d with visible light yellow stamens. Strong, spreading plants.

Finlandia - extremely large diameter white, showy yellow stamens visible. Dense to 6 ft.

Fragrant Star - narrow petals and rich aroma plus dark, long leaves give this one an edge.

Frost Queen - Ackerman choice for more cold hardiness based on northern Japanese populations. Glossy, dished leaf.

Gauntletii (Lotus, Sodekakushi) - s-d waterlily to cupped shape with loads of

gold stamens. A Japanese classic.
Grand Finale - this Harvey short hybrid is about 50% gold stamens. Petals are large and pleasantly irregular.
Jakko - subsp. rusticana selection with notched and very pointed petals. A wonderful Japanese classic.
Julie Hamiter (W) a blush that appears white, can have anemone flowers, 9cm width.
Lily Pons- single to s-d, nice clean white to 15cm wide, petals rather narrow, elegant. Magnolia like to the full.
Lovelight - large white, elegant cupped shape, very wide petals, showy gold stamens. RHS AGM 2002
Matitiha Poppy - very huge white, notable for Papaver-like crinkles, gold stamens. Very strong but compact habit.
Miyakodori (Magnoliiflora Alba) - hose-in-hose type s-d, long rounded petals are stunning, From Japan.
Reverend J. Drayton - s-d to peony form, medium size. Valued for it's later season performance.
Scented Sun (L) - large width, ruffles, and huge gold center make this a hit. Nice reticulated leaf.
Silver Anniversary - Nuccio product with 12.5cm width, open form, irregular long petals, and lots of stamens.
Silver Tower - medium sized white s-d of clean, neat shape. Notable for it's very narrow, columnar growth.
Silver Triumph - open s-d form with gold stamens and 12.5cm width. Petals are notched too. Nuccio hybrid.
Silver Waves - another Nuccio wonder but with fewer petals and a large Higo-type gold center.
South Seas (W) - blushed but functionally white. Amazing ruffles, semi-exposed gold anthers, and floriferousness.
Tata - known for truly huge flowers, much larger dark leaves, and very strong, spreading form.
White Empress - fluted petals, large diameter, loads of long pale yellow stamens. Overlook Nursery, AL release.
White Nun - wide, rounded petal and a huge diameter. Light yellow stamens add interest. Crepe-like surface.

SINGLE/HIGO

Cornish Snow (C) - smallish singles but medium-large width, often quite floriferous along all limbs. RHS AGM 2002.

Hakushu - smallish single, tubular at first.

Medium plant vigor.

Kamo-honnami - medium-sized white white, tubular at first.

Survivor - many single whites in late fall onward. Named for it's hardiness to -9 deg.

F. Parentage is tad unclear.

LIGHT PINK TO BLUSH, OR LAVENDER- PINK

**also Lavender
and near
Purple**

ANEMONE

Allie Habel - very pale pink with whiter clustered center.

C.M. Wilson - 'Elegans' sport with clusteted, petaloid center in blush to white, very pale outer petals, darker veins.

Catherine McCown - unusual bell-shaped center for a Narcissus-like look. A different and wonderful clone.

Demoto's Petite - very sharply contrasting central dome with separate wide outer petals. Miniature dimensions.

Elegant Beauty (W) - loose anenome to s-d. Popular for espalier due to form and rich dark foliage.

Kewpie Doll - pale whitish-pink, small to mini dimensions, petaloids very numerous. Strong, dense plants.

Little Lavender (W) - miniauture lavender-pink on neat plants.

Max Goodley - transition to s-d or peony, 5 inch width.

Owen Henry - sometimes a basic peony, this clone often has a full petaloid center in light orchid with redder tones.

Runt - very fully and swirled central zone that contrasts with the outer petals.

Miniature to 2 inch but a stunning shape.

Sam Zerkowsky - light pink (sometimes white-striped) outer petals. Center is much whiter. Up to 120 petals/petaloids.

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

Ack-Scent (L)(Ru) - amazing spicy scent

with a hint of visible stamens. Ackerman cross from USNA.

Alexis Smith - slightly darker margins, loose form make this Nuccio product a winner.

Annie Wylam - peony to rose form, whitish center, numerous showy stamens, very long bloom period. RHS AGM 2002.

Debutante (Sarah C. Hastie) - amazing full double, endlessly undulate with almost round shape.

Easter Morn - 5 inch wide s-d with up to 50 petals. Has some anemone-like flowers. Strong, large-leaved plant.

El Dorado (P) - wavy, criimped, elegantly informal, 5 inches wide. A simply perfect, amazing flower.

Elizaneth Bay - clear light pink with lots of petals but often variable shading. Centers can be very full at times.

Elsie Jury (W) - another classic to 5 inches wide, amazing wavy petals with stamens peaking through. Spreading, open habit.

Elsie Ruth Marshall - can be formal at times, this classic is pale pink with mauve tints, some stamens showing a bit.

Francis Hill - very full but irregular flower up to 10cm wide. A wonderful swirl of palest colors.

Hawaii - very full, highly fimbriated flower that is doing a very convincing impression of a pale pink carnation. Petals hold long.

High Fragrance (L) - light pink, blooming March and April in central NC. Very rich aroma. Only hardy to USDA 8.

Hopkin's Pink - nice full wavy and fluted flower.

Martha Murray - pale pink overall but very white in the center. Medium dimensions. Upright, open plants.

Miss Anaheim - very irregular with petaloids of various sizes. Medium to large width. Upright, compact habit.

Nina Avery - nice wavy swirl of petals with darker tips and whitish center interrupted by many stamens. A very subtle shading.

Pink Ball - round-rose-bud center with wide outer petals flattening out. Light, serrated leaf.

Pink Icicle (W)(L) - Ackerman trispecific beauty for early show in shell pink of good diameter. Vigorous. Hardy to -5 deg. F.

Runt - miniature pale pink, fully peony shape. Mid-season. Much nicer than the name implies.

Sweet Jane (x transnokoensis) - mix of blush and mid pink petals of very variable sizes, each nicely twisted. 6cm width. Can be formalish.

Scentsation - Nuccio classic with some gold stamens showing through. Lovely for the rich fragrance and a fav for breeding scent.

Strawberry Blonde - nice peony with just a hint of stamens showing. light salmony-pink with darker mottlings at times.

Sweet Emily Kate (L?) - blush with paler pink center, small-medium size, quite irregular. Slowish, drooping plant.

Tiffany - light-medium pink with some undulations and swirls. Can reach 15cm wide - huge!

ROSE/FORMAL

Alta Gavin - a very cold hardy hybrid transitioning to s-d form. Older petals are much darker for a bicolorish display.

April Pink - light pink, early from March to April (NC), compact dense habit. Survived to -9 deg.F. in 1985

Ave Maria - 50 petals formal, usually with no visible stamens. Compact plant with smallish leaf.

Button's and Bows (W) - Nuccio cross with rich pink buds, opening pale, 7.5cm width and lovely fluting and waves.

Classic Pink - very hard Park's hybrid for very late show (April in NC). Ultra-glossy narrow leaf, neat slow, rounded form.

Patent pending.

Contessa Woronzoff - informal to formal on one plant, this Italian beauty has many imbricated petals in light pink.

Desire - one of those perfectly formed 60 petals flowers, each petal round and reflexing a bit. Vigorous, strong, and dark plant.

Dream Boat (W) - Felix Jury product with amazing cupped, concave petals that are darker pigmented on the edge.

Fragrant joy (L x ssp. rusticana) - Ackerman miniature in lavender-pink,

wonderfully scented. Hardy to 8 unlike most of his crosses.

Geoff Hamilton - very light pink with paler margins, Nice imbricated, reflexed petals. Leaf margined yellow. A very stunning flower.

Happy Holidays - extremely full flat formal to 10cm wide. One of Nuccio's nicest.

Lalla Rookh - medium to large rose-like flowers, sometimes with mottling. It has a wide leaf and mid to late display.

Little Bo Peep - light pink mini of beautiful form.

Love Boat - very pink with whitish, slightly clustered (transitioning to anemone) center. Good width to 10cm.

Mimosa Jury (W) - amazing waterlily-like flowers to 9cm wide, up to 80 petals.

Flowers may fracture and fall quickly.

Nuccio's Pearl - perhaps the finest modern hybrid of all. White to blush with pinker outer petals. Color and form are from God's hand.

Otome - incurved shell pink petals remind one of an old shrub rose. A miniature clone loved for decades if not centuries.

Philippa Ifould - more wavy than most formals, this Australian hybrid is soft peachy-pink with some white markings.

Pink Perfection - medium flowers in mid season. A proven performer for years.

Sacco Vera - incurved, very full flower with pale pink center and darker pink at the base, carmine veins. Nice velvety texture.

Sawada's Dream - if Nuccio's Pearl is perfect this spirally formal is perhaps more curious yet. White petals fade to light pink.

Sweetheart - Magnolia-like qualities give this unique clone a good look. Pale pink with dark pink tips at maturity. Often a slow plant.

Tammia - a wonderful mini-formal (2 inches) with 100 crimped petals. Dark pink stripes and tints on the petal tips.

Triumple de Wondelgem - distinctly cupped/dished petals with nice imbrications. Known from Belgium in 1860.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Angel Wings (W) - irregular pale form,

becomes nearly white at times. Kramer Brothers hybrid.

Ann Sothern - large, round, irregularly shaped petals have darker tips and a near white center. Not a bicolor in general.

April Blush - floriferous, mid season, dark leaf

April Remembered - cream tinged pink, very floriferous and long display, good cold hardiness in NC. Strong plants.

Ardoch - nice s-d with smaller central petaloids and some gold stamens peaking through.

Billie McCaskell - notched, fimbriated, often bell-shaped flowers never open flat or full. Very long floral buds.

Brigadoon (W) - notched, elegantly undulate petals with darker veins. Dark serrate leaf.

Bow Bells (W) - bell-shaped to funnellform flowers with dense golden stamens in the center.

Cara Mia - notable for gold stamens being visible, darker pink blushed, and large 5 in. width. Good wavy petals.

Chiffon - very frilly, light to mid pink on compact, strong plants.

Cho-cho-san - few-petalled s-d in cup shape with lots of yellow stamens. Very pale pink. An old Japanese variety.

Citation (W) - classic Williams hybrid, irregular form, silvery-pink, good stamens column.

Donation (W) - the standard for s-d pinks in entire genus! Long, floriferous, showy, hardy, and simply amazing.

Dr. Tinsley - rose-like with reflexed petals that fade a darker pink shade. Rich golden center. Can be very floriferous when happy.

Erin Farmer - transitions to peony type, very undulate petals, gold center, older petals fading to mid pink. Dark leaf for contrast.

Fawn - so pale its almost a white. Lots of gold stamens in the center. Nice dark, textured leaf. McCaskill hybrid.

Gay Marmee - bell-shaped hose-in-hose has an azalea like appearance. Also very showy for the pendulous, spreading plant,

Hanfuki (Chalice) - wonderful round, cupped flower with gold center. Nice crepe

texture . A much loved Japanese plant.
Honai - semi-campanulate (not flat) flower with unusual whitish to cream central anthers, 10cm width. Reddish new foliage.
Illumination (W) - 10cm flowers full of darker pink tints and veins. Quite cold hardy. Nearly perfect leaf shape and color.
Jeannette Cousins - huge (to 15cm wide), flattish s-d that has noticeably darker veins. It is one of the largest flowers in the genus.
Julia France - 15-18 petals of wide, slightly cupped form. Petals are fluted, crepey, and almost hose-in-hose. Nice silvery-pink shades.
Lasca Beauty (R) - huge flowers with very thick petals. Upright, neat habit.
Margueritte Cannon - 18 petals but many numerous central petaloids make this Ashby's cross a real beauty. Nice frilling, ruffling.
Moonlight Bay - light orchid pink in very wide diameters, tubular at first. Notable for high plant vigor and very long bloom period.
Mrs. D.W. Davis - only 15 petals in a flat, gold-centered face. Very wide, crimped and dished petals. Appears almost single.
Orchid Princess (W) - large s-d with strong, spreading form that lends itself to espalier.
Parkside (W) - flat flowers in clear pink with slightly darker margins. Good hardiness and late display.
Princess Lavender - a distinct plant in lavender-pink to near true lavender at times. Quite large flowers. Habit is variable.
Pink Gold - a good balance of wavy, flat petals with lots of gold in the center. Margins a bit darker.
Pink Jade - very wavy petals that can be hose-in-hose. It's larger than 'Magnoliflora'='Hagoromo'
Pink Wings - medium to large dimensions. Has rabbit-ear type tepals.
Rose Gish - slightly crimped pale pink with lots of gold stamens in the center. Can be very large at 4-5 inches.
Sally Fisher - only about 10 petals in blush with darker margins as they age. Small yellow center. Strong, weeping habit.
Show Time - A Nuccio-bred winner with wonderfully fluted, wavy petals in light,

clean pink. Gold center. Like a giant Cosmos flower.

Spring Mist (L) - blush miniature from Parks. One of their most scented Lutchuensis hybrids. Vigorous spreader. Touch of Pink - very ruffled, gold stamens peaking through, tips are tinged darker pink. Can have flower forms of most any shape!

SINGLE/HIGO

Cornish Spring (C) - smallish single but floriferous and durable. RHS AGM 2002.

Flirtation (W) - bell-shaped to tubular, silvery pink, extremely floriferous along stems. Compact with very dark leaf.

Goshozakura - subtle blush higo with up to 120 stamens. Petals irregularly tips with notches and ridges.

Grape Soda - lavender-pink tending toward true lavender, very unique in this genus. Small to medium diameter.

Lammertsii (C) - blush to white tinged pink, big yellow stamen column. Dark long-tapering foliage

Miyo-no-haru - usually cupped higo with 75 stamens in rich gold. It is darker pink than some in this box.

Nioi-fukurin - functionally light pink but really white streaked and veined pink. Floriferous and richly scented.

Pink Cascade (W) - known for wavy petals but also a weeping form that espaliers well.

Sakura-tsukasa - blush with darker tips. 100 stamens are erect with more cream than gold.

Takasago - 160 gold stamens in a flower large for Higo class. Petals often reflex a bit. Palest pink tinged lilac.

MEDIUM TO DARK PINK

ANEMONE

Elegant Beauty (W) - dark rose-pink. Often open, unruly growth so it needs early pruning. RHS AGM 2002, FCC 1975.

Pearl's Pet - miniature anemone on compact plants.

Scented Gem (L) - white anemone center, rich scent, nice red new foliage of small, refined texture.

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

Anticipation (W) - very large to 11cm, elegant ruffling. A proven loved plant. RHS AGM 2002.

Daikagura - rich rose on compact plants.

Noted for December bloom in some areas.

Debbie (W) - very floriferous charmer from Les Jury of NZ. RHS AM 1971. Wonderful all around.

Spring Awakening (WxRo) - smallish flowers but incredibly abundant so as to nearly hide foliage, fine-textured leaf.

ROSE/FORMAL

Betty Ridley (R)(sasanqua) - adding reticulata, japonica, and sasanqua gives a unique plant in rich color. Japonica-like appearance.

Betty Sette - cold hardy Ackerman cross using 'Frost Queen', formal, late, compact habit. Leaves roll for rounded look.

E.G Waterhouse (W) - fuchsia pink with wide, rounded, intricate petals. A classic by which others are judged.

Joe Nuccio (W) - rich pink with high petal count, darker marginal tints. Long bloom period. Dense, neat habit.

Jubilation (W) - massive 14cm flowers in undulate perfection. Stamens barely show. Les Jury hybrid.

Len Bray (R) - ornate form with petals smaller in the center, rich reddish-rose, 10cm width, very wide oval petals.

Nuccio's Cameo - near perfect-shaped flowers in coral pink over dark leaf. A true classic from the master breeders of CA.

Ole (W) - amazing notched double, smallish but abundantly borne. Valued for very late display that extends the season.
Pink Dahlia (W) - miniature to small width, pointed Dahlia-style petals are unique. Mid to late display.
Water Lily (W) - elegant concave, cupped formal of waterlily-like charm. Not a fan of hot climates.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Akashigata (Lady Claire, Empress in part) - clear peachy-rose, large width. Strong, slightly spreading plants. Hardier too. RHS AGM 2002.

Alice Cutter (L) - highly scented hybrid with richly crimped petals, can be anemone centered. Glossy dark leaf.

Anne Hazelwood (W) - 11cm flowers in rich rhodonite red-rose color. Narrow dark foliage

Ballet in Pink (W) - branched covered with smallish flowers, even on young plants. Thick, reticulated leaf and cold hardy (7a).

Brigadoon (W) - rose-pink, moderate size, RHS AGM 2002, FCCT 1975, AMT 1975.

Charlean (W) - 12.5cm width, darker veins, light green leaf, and excellent cold hardiness mark this favorite.

Coral Delight (W) - first rich coral Williamsii. Compact, neat habit. A Kramer hybrid.

Fire n' Ice (O) - Ackerman cross hardy to -5 deg. F. rich reddish-rose that can be a bit formal at times.

Gloire de Nantes - large rose-pink. Valued for it's early show of color. RHS AGM 2002.

Jackpot (W) - flat face with rounded petals, almost a miniature in size. Floriferous on a compact plant.

Leonard Messel (RxW) - huge, rich but clear pink flowers. Foliage is reticulata type overall. RHS AGM 2002, Cory Cup 1970.

Prudence (W)(P) - miniature flowers on very erect, often columnar plants.

R.L. Wheeler - unbelievably huge flowers even on young plkants. Early to mid-season. From Wheeler Nursery in Macon,

GA.

Royalty (R) - bright pink, darker center, well-crinkled, can be very large. RHS AM 1986, AGM 2002.

SINGLE/HIGO

Bartley Pink (W) - rich reddish-pink, smallish diameter but a stunning color

Bow Bells (W) - bright rose-pink, a good rep for long displays

C.F. Coates (W) - dark pink, medium width. Has the formed, 'Quercifolia'-type leaf for interest.

Coral Bouquet (W) - wavy petals are paler in the center. Good compact habit.

Cyclamen (W) - rich pink tending to red tints at the bases, lovely twisting and notching for added charm.

J.C. Williams (W) - the original of this cross, open and loose. Best used as a "standard" in larger collections. Still great: RHS AGM 2002.

Okuni - mini to small in rich pink, lovely spacing and formation of the tepals in relation to each other.

Taiyo - tiny claret-rose cup flowers. Most notable for a bright yellow variegation on the center of most blades. One of the best variegates.

RED TO PURPLISH- RED

ANEMONE

April Tryst - Park's cross in bright red over a long period in mid season. Central petaloids are extra dense.

Bon's Tinsie - bright red, small to miniature flowers with curious petaloides of great beauty. Tiny leaf to match.

Grand Slam - anemone to semi-double, often very wide, a bright but dark red.

Strong, healthy plant. RHS AGM 2002.

Jingle Bells - small but pretty little flower, a reddish sport of 'Tinker Bell'. Nice compact habit.

Mariana - crimson anemone, medium size. It may or may not be the same as 'Red Waratah'

Miss Muffet - rose-red (functionally a light red), very full center to 80% of surface, miniature flower width.

Nanban-koh - dark red in medium widths.
Paulette Goddard - dark anemone to peony for mid-season. It handles USDA 6b to 7 unlike most red.

Professor Charles S. Sargent - can also do semis and anemone flowers. A classic for being floriferous, 200-230 petals, vigorous.

Red Button - miniature of 4-5cm wide, center is a mix of light red, dark red, and near white but it's not a bicolor in effect.

Rudolph - s-d to anemone, rich dark red.

Shikibu - 7-9 outer petals in clean red, rather wide. Inner center is a cushion of erect petaloids edged white at the tips, pale red overall.

Speciosissima (Shepherd's Red, Pink Waratah, Anemoniflora Rosea) - carmine-red (not pink in fact), very full center to 98% of surface. A classic.

Takanini - unusual purplish-red (plum red actually), 140-200 petaloids with a 15 petals skirt, has a unique silver sheen over all this, 8-9cm wide.

Volcano - huge flowers of 10-11cm. Up to 150 fluted and cut petaloids give it an exploding look, almost like a bit of red fireworks or flames

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

Australis - rose-red, medium diameter, neat compact plants. RHS AGM 2002.

Benten Kagura - irregular leaf shape but lovely yellow margins, compact form. A good, proven variegate.

Candy Apple - transitions to s-d, medium to large width, quality dark foliage.

Cupid's Candy Apple - dark red, peon to s-d, medium-large width, dense habit.

Dixie Knight - bright red, strong and tall plants but of solid density.

Doctor Clifford R. Parks (R) - This red giant can be anemone or s-d, intense red tinged orange. Huge leaves on strong plants.

Forty Niner (R) - vigorous erect plant loaded with rich red, large flowers. Foliage is often speckled or mottled white.

Fire Chief (R) - rich red also have some s-d flowers. Late season favorite for many years.

Firefalls (Fire Falls) - bright crimson red in

very full peony shape, often globose, starts early and blooms long. RHS AGM 2002.

Joseph Pflingstl - dark red, variable shape

Kramer's Supreme - very large flower, sometimes a good scent.

Little Slam - rich red. Notable for miniature to small flower sizes and it's very early display.

Mark Alan - different wine-red, 12cm wide, 12-15 spoon-shaped or even boat-shaped tepals with a nice point. Very distinct overall.

Maroon and Gold - well named for combination of dark red petals and a large gold center. Flowers a bit too small for some tastes.

Monjusu - nice cherry red, slight nice ruffles, slow plant but often floriferous in time. Has the occasional white spot. Japan before 18xx?

Mrs. Charles Cobb - opeony to s-d, unusual twisted nest of petals like an old rose, bloom freely and early. Just the hint of gold stamens.

Paulette Goddard - s-d to peony, medium width. Hardy to -5 deg.F. Tall plants to 10 feet or more.

Princess Baciocchi - s-d to peony, dark carmine red, medium sized, just a hint of stamens. This is the California clone under this name.

Red Giant (Apache) (R?) - large to 16cm, mid to light red, reticulata-like ruffles and form, gives some petaloids too.

Red Rogue - scarlet red in large dimensions. Plants tend to be vigorous and large.

Rubescens Major - crimson-red, darker veins, often very large. Also can be formal. Compact plant. Oldie but goodie. RHS AGM 2002.

Rudolph - can be anemone at times, rich dark red, 7-9cm wide. A Nuccio 1976 production.

Tomorrow (Ed Anderson) - peony to s-d, nicely ruffled, clean strawberry red, huge diameters possible. From Tick Tock in 1954.

Very Cherry - dark cherry red to 12cm, just the hint of gold stamens between petals. Leaves are larger than normal and dark too.

Victor Emmanuel (Blood of China) - dark salmon-red, medium diameter

ROSE/FORMAL

Ace High - bright red, open form, 7.5cm width. Dark and dense foliage mass.

Alice Wood - huge flower of impressive formality and perfect shape. Quite a tour stopper in gardens!

April Kiss - medium rose-red, very floriferous, quite early, compact plants.

April Rose - floriferous, late, very neat compact plants. Extreme cold hardiness (-9 deg. F.)

C.M. Hovey - dark red, medium size, late blooming. Hardy to USDA 7b.

Covina - nice rose-red color in abundance. Very sun tolerant in the hotter climates.

Harold Paige (R) - huge flowers on a robust, spreading plant. Late.

Imbricata Rubra - light red

Konronkoku - one of the darkest reds known. Very widely grown and praised.

Nuccio's Bella Rosa - large, thickly textured, ornate double up to Nuccio standards, long bloom period. A real standout.

Red Aurora - rich red for mid season, can be s-d form too. Parks hybrid with solid habit and hardiness.

Red Red Rose - bright rose-red to glowing mid red, medium to large, very refined shape. A real winner from McCaskill in 1970.

Roger Hill - unbelievably 7cm flowers, slightly incurved, each petal a perfectly positioned, pointy triangle. Clear red, long-blooming too.

Romany (Red Perfection, Belgium Red) - a perfect spiral of wide, rounded petals, medium size. May be the old 'Roi Leopold'

SEMI-DOUBLE

Ace of Hearts - some rose flowers too, medium to large width. Known for some tolerance and a solid dark leaf.

Adolphe Audusson - dark blood red, numerous gold stamens visible. Proven for years. RHS AGM 2002.

Alexander Hunter - variable shape, stamens may show or not.

Black Lace (WxR) - rose to s-d, 10-11cm wide, a very rich dark red, blackish-red margins, nice incurved shape. RHS AGM 2002.

Black Magic - glossy dark red flower, some rose formed one too. Notable for hollylike foliage and loose habit.

Black Opal (x?) - miniature in dark blood red, glowing stamen cluster, 7.5cm width. Compact, dense plants.

Bob Hope - dark red, nice compact habit. Better than average cold hardiness. RHS AGM 2002.

Cherries Jubilee - s-d to rose, medium-large dimensions.

Dick Goodson - very huge flowers for mid to late show. Proven over the years.

Flame = Moshio

Holly Bright - salmon-red flowers, creped petals. Notable for it's crinkley, Ilex-like foliage. Nice for collections of novelty camellias.

James Allen - bright red, quite large. Variable from s-d to anemone

Jupiter - scarlet red, sometimes flecked white, very showy gold stamens. A popular fav.

Kuro Delight - Ackerman cross hardy to -15 deg. F. Medium diameter maroon flowers. Dark, very narrow leaf. Slow, spreader.

Night Rider (x?) - very dark blood red s0d with lots of pretty anthers. Glossy purplish-red new foliage.

Marc Eleven (R?) - cherry red, large size, a slight and very pleasant waviness of reticulata type. Strong, spreader.

Midnight - s-d to anemone forms. Very dark, blackish-red of medium dimensions. Many flowers with lots of gold stamens.

Nuccio 1963.

Moshio (Flame, Kohei) - few-petaled, hose-in-hose sort, nice glowing red color. Known in Japan since 1788 or before.

Professor Charles S. Sargent - can also do peony and anemone flowers. A classic for being floriferous, 200-230 petals, vigorous.

Red Crystal - bright scarlet-red of huge dimensions. Quality, dense foliage for a proven hedge. Produces singles too.

Red Fellow (O) - neon red with showy stamen center. Spreading, compact habit. Very cold hardy.

Red Hots - tubular bright red flowers with pointed petals. Excellent dark leaf. So narrow it is often columnar in habit.

Red Jade (O) - light red, floriferous, rather early (January), compact, can continue into March. Proven to -9 deg. F. in NC.

Red Wine - 12-15cm wide in dark red, notable for petals that are extra wide and often notched. Stamens not often visible.

Royal Velvet - rich dark red (fully saturated, uniform), large size, upright habit, larger than normal leaf. Hardy to USDA 7.

Saint Andre (Rose Hill Rubra) - bright scarlet, has some formal aspects from the wide, also a few anemones. Mid size. Sun tolerant.

San Dimas - so flat and open it is like a single at times, 17-19 petals, 9-10cm wide, good gold stamen center. Leaf is unusually dark.

Scarlet Glory - a Nuccio intro to 12cm wide or more, sometimes a short-petaloid, half-anemone center. Dense dark foliage.

Wildfire - sparse-petals s-d from Nuccio, medium to 10cm, orangish-red, hose-in-hose, petals twisty and cupped at times

Yuri-tsubaki - a dozen or less, very long lily-like petals in carmine to light red. It often opens partly or very irregularly. Unique.

SINGLE/HIGO

Adeyaka - bright red early to mid single. Dark glossy leaf in narrow shape. Proven hardy in 7a. Park's cross.

April Melody - a nice single in rose-red, very early and long show, strong and very cold hardy

Autumn Lantern - fall-blooming japonica (Nov. to Dec.) from Parks. Rose-ored over a dark leaf. Upright form is perfect.

[Camforest Korean] - a clone from S. Korea, early, single, red. Compact plant, Dark, rounded leaf.

Happy Higo - very large, flat-faced, numerous golden stamens. Strong but sometimes open habit.

Kimberly - nice cupped flower, carmine-red
Lanarth - cardinal red, appears near single.
RHS AM 1960

Midnight Serenade - probably the darkest
red single known, medium to large size,
petals elegant twisted. Nice column of
gold stamens.

Nokogiriba Tsubaki - tiny tubular red that
flares out a bit more when mature. Leaves
very pointed and rather coarsely dentate-
serrate.

Oshima Red - good rose-red, small
diameter. It is said to resemble some of
dark wild *C. japonica*.

Red Ensing - single to s-d, a big bunch of
gold stamens always apparent.

Robin - clean cherry red color, tubular type
at first, 6-7 petals. There are other clones
of this name. This is Waterhouse's 'Robin'
Scarlet Temptation (W)(R) - Park's hybrid
in rose-red, ruffled, and mid-season. Large
size, gold center. USDA 7a hardy.

Sylvia - bright scarlet-red, nice chalice-type
form, numerous golden stamens. RHS
AGM 2002.

Tsushima-no-musume - bright but small
single, tubular type.

Unryu-tsubaki - small to medium crimson
red. Notable for its twisted, contorted
branches. It is a treasure for a novelty
camellia garden.

Virginia Cutter (L) - often an s-d too, this
richly scented beauty is a rich red. Often
quite floriferous.

Yasuri-ba (Rasp Leaf) - tiny red flower,
often sparse-flowering. Nice for small
greyish leaf with showy red new growth.
For foliage alone!

STREAKED BICOLOR -

striped,
flecked,
spotted, or
mottled petals

ANEMONE

Extravaganza - bright stripes of red on white, sharp contrasts, rather large dimensions to each flower.

Modern Art - bluish to white ornately striped and mottled shades of red. Every flower is a work of art.

Mrs. Jimmy Davis - irregular petals and petaloids have random reddish-rose stripes to 20%

Richard Nixon - white to blush with often radiating stripes in pink shades. Nice central crinkling.

Walter Hazelwood - mostly red but the center is crinkled white and red mix with lots of swirling.

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

April Dawn - shades of pink and white mixed together, floriferous, long bloom period. Hardy up to NJ USA.

Emperor of Russia - rich red mottled in white.

Lalla Rookh - pink marbled in white

Margaret Davis - white streaked and edge vermillion-red.

Mena Ladnier - dark pink, tinged red, and striped white. Has a carnation-like quality at times.

Rebel Yell - s-d to peony, white irregularly but often finely flecked red, nice curling and waves. 12.5cm width.

Tick Tock - sparse to long red stripes on white are amazing. Huge size to 13cm width. Gives many sports.

Tomorrow Park Hill - bright pink, spattered in white, early to midseason, inner petals paler pink

Tomorrow Variegated - red mottled white, very variable colors, early to midseason

Vulcan - medium rose veined darker, central petals are heavily striped rose and white, huge 14cm width possible.

ROSE/FORMAL

Lalla Rookh - pink marbled in white,

notably for a distinct, Laurus-like blade
Laura Walker - rose-pink with red stripes,
large dimensions. Starts a bit informal then
produces more rose types. Tall to 10 ft.
Lavinia Maggi - white to bluish with wide
cerise stripes. RHS AGM 2002.
Otome-shibori (Baronne de Bleichroeder
misapplied) - light pink stripes on white
make for a breathtaking flower
Roma Risorta - unlike many bicolors this
has a light pink base color. Red to dark
pink stripes are numerous but short.
Tabbs - unique for its white to blush spots
that flush at the petal base, appearing
almost red margined. Breathtaking marble
patterns.
William Bartlett - unforgettable imbricated
form (7 petals rows!) with sparse but
narrow red stripes and spots.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Ay-ay-ay - s-d but producing some singles.
Rose-pink heavily striped a darker red,
some white markings. Medium dimensions.
Carter's Sunburst - s-d to peony form, light
pink with much darker pink marks, has
some formals on it too. RHS AGM 2002.
Galaxie (W) - white striped pink, mid to
large width, some rose-form flowers, petals
twisted. The first known striped Williamsii
hybrid.
Kukaju-tusubaki - trumpet-shaped flowers,
red mottled white. Unusual narrow,
lanceolate foliage, somewhat drooping
form too.
Lady de Saumerez - red spotted white.
Much loved in the UK.
Lady McCulloch - white blotched red
Masayoshi (Donkckleari) - rose-red lightly
mottled white, veined darker. Slow,
compact form
Mikenjaku (Najasaki) - very wavy, can be
informal too, cardinal red mottled white up
to about 50%. Slow.
Memphis Bell - about 50:50 mix of red and
white markings on notched, irregular
petals.
Merry Christmas - red margined white,
produces some pure red as well as single

flowers.

Tom Herrin - crepe-textured s-d (sometimes peony form), white with lots of red stripes, spots, and sectors.

Tricolor - a polyclonal plant striped red to pink, a novelty in gardens for centuries.

Newer stuff has better shape.

Vannine (R) - flat s-d (appears single-like), white with some red sectors and streaks. large, thick petals.

Ville de Nantes - dark red mottled white, very fringed petals, medium diameter, mid-late display

SINGLE/HIGO

Takehashi - variable from red sectors to stripes on white. Some petals half or a third red.

Nukifude - old Japanese beauty with numerous, very fine stripes and spots in pink to red, fringed tips.

Shokko-nishiki - wavy red petals with white marblings and mottling, large gold center.

Yamato-nishiki - a good pick if you want very large red sectors and half-red petals. Enormous golden center.

MARGINATED BICOLOR -

contrasting petal margins and centers

INFORMAL DOUBLE/PEONY

Betty Sheffield Supreme - contrasting spotted white centers with a rose-red picotee. Won many awards. Stunning. Betty's Beauty - sport of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' with a thinner, rose-spotted margin, very large white petal centers, wavy.

Bonbon Blush - wide round pink petals with white PLUS red streaks. A tricolored beauty that really shows off.

Hikarugenji - wavy pink petals with white-blush margins. Nice gold stamens. Often sold as 'Jordan's Pride' and 'Souv. d'Henri Guichard'

Jean Clere - very wavy petals in rich reddish-rose with a neat, rather sharply defined white edge.

Look Awat - like a wider white margin of the Hikarugenji type, smallish rose veined center.

Margaret Davis - wavy wide petals have

irregularly streaky rose-red to vermillion margins on creamy-white. Very ornate patterns.

Tama Glitters - s-d to peony, red margined in white, medium to large size.

ROSE/FORMAL

Andrea Sebire - pointed, triangular petals with rich pink edges, blush centers. Nice veined foliage.

Belliformis (Pink Rosette) - cupped petals in pink with lighter centers, mixed with blush petals of uniform color.

Diddy's Pink Organdie - open s-d to rose form, pink to blush centers and veins transition to an irregular white edge

Grace Albritton - smallish 7.5cm flowers, mostly white with imbrications and a thin, incomplete pink edge.

Mrs. H. Boyce - pointed inner petals, rounded outer ones. Very subtle paler pink margin on medium pink. Australian cross.

Orandako (Holland Red) - From Japan c. 1739 this deep pink has a central bar or zone of blush to light pink. Quite different.

Tama Bambino - mini peony with notably narrow petals of rose-pink and a white edge.

Tom Thumb - perfectly imbricated petals, miniature size, mid to light pink with ornately brushed white edges. Krueger hybrid. RHS AGM 2002.

Zambo - unusual cupped petals in medium to rich pink, centers notably paler and veined in darker tones. Odd mauve tints.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Charles Henry - transitions to peony form, light pink centered with white, wavy white margins. Lots of stamen color.

Cloisonne - light pink with very fine white picotee edge. Medium diameter.

Eleanor Martin Supreme - transitions to streaked type with rose-red margins and speckles. Not many, wide, cupped petals

Merry Christmas - few-petaled (nearly single at times) in rose-red with a very thin, sometimes incomplete white border.

Sunny Side - cupped flowers like a wide

single rose in white with carefully flushed pink margins. Central stamens color in white and gold.

Tama Americana - Nuccio cross with white round petals in medium pink transitioning to blush margins. A bit less cold hardy.

Tama Peacock - dark sometimes maroon-red flower, distinct white border. Tubular in bud. Narrow leaf, semi-pendulous form.

Yours Truly - wavy open flowers in blush with darker pink centers and central veins. Quite a subtle pattern. Glossy quality leaf.

SINGLE/HIGO

Adelina Patti - bright pink, cupped single to 8cm wide. Carmine to red flushes, white margins. Japanese class. RHS AGM 2002. Kakureiso - odd burgundy-pink color with a thin white edge, medium width. Slowish growth is nice in smaller areas.

Tsuboi-no-haru - heaviled ruffled carmine-pink, white margins, to 120 gold stamens. There is a variegated leaf clone of it too.

Sources of Camellias are numerous on the web. My first stop is always www.camforest.com. One can find many other good vendors and breeders around the world by Googling (or Yahooing) the word "Camellia" and any of the above, rarer cultivar names. Put two word cultivars in double quotations marks for more accurate searches:

Camellia "Royal Velvet"

Otherwise one gets all sorts of royal things and gardens with Camellias or velvet Camellia stuff and not the cultivar 'Royal Velvet'. Specific, meaningful phrases are very important when doing search with cultivar names.

CAMELLIA RETICULATA

As the majority of reticulata are informal, semi-doubles I have elected to merely sort them by flower color here. Some of these are crosses to *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* but retain the mostly reticulated qualities.

- **WHITE**

- 'Alaskan Queen' - large 14cm flowers with fewer petals
- 'Fluted Orchid' - 7.5cm width with elegant waxy petals, very few petals, gold center
- 'Juban' - just 7cm wide but stunning notched petals in a near formal rose form

● **LIGHT PINK**

- 'Arbutus Gem' - very undulate to 14cm wide
- 'Confucious'- light pink with whiter center, very ruffled. A cross to C. pitardii var. yunnanica
- 'Jean Pursel' - near anemone at times, to 16cm wide, mid to late season
- 'Leonard Messel' - light to medium pink, 10cm wide, wide round petals, slightly undulated
- 'Lovely Lady' - true formal to 12.5cm, very pretty and ornate

● **MEDIUM TO DARK PINK**

- 'Al Gunn' - very highly ruffled, glowy flower to 14cm wide
- 'Arcadia' - highly ruffled flowers to 14cm wide, very early show
- 'Arch of Triumph' - massive 17cm flowers of exceptional form
- 'California Sunset' - notable for undulations and a big bold gold center
- 'Captain Rawes' - ruffled carmine-pink on large, open plants
- 'China Lady' - very long season of bloom, 12.5cm width, and glowing colors
- 'Curtain Call' - broadly fluted petals in coral shades, to 17cm wide
- 'Debut' - a more full peony sort to 12.5cm
- 'Dream Girl' - Satiny pink, flattish flower with open gold centers
- 'Ellie's Girl' - a true formal double in this mostly informal lot, up to 8 petal layers.
- 'Howard Asper' - undulations to the extreme, huge to 19cm
- 'Lasca Beauty' - 13cm flowers in medium pink, 15 thick petals of satiny sheen
- 'Overture' - very 3-dimensional flower due to heavy fluting, to 15cm wide, amazing serrate leaf
- 'Robert Fortune' - a true formal known from 1847 in the west, to 10cm wide, early
- 'Valley Knudsen' - very wide round petals, rich orchid pink, refined gold center,

● **NEAR RED TO RED**

- 'Mary Williams' - proven rose-red, single. RHS AM 1942.
- 'Miss Tulare' - bright red to rose-red, large double to peony, strong habit.
- 'Songzilin' ('Floreoplano', 'Pagoda', 'Robert Fortune') - dark red, large double. Compact form.
- 'William Hertrich' - rich but dark cherry shade, semi-double with nice reflexes.

● **RED AND WHITE BICOLOR**

- 'Damanao' ('Cornelian', 'Large Agate') - large, informal double, dark rose-red liberally marked white to 50%, 15cm wide, gold-spotted leaf
- 'Fire Chief Variegated' - semi-double to peony, 14-16cm massive size, bright red with very large white spots and zones.
- 'Nuccio's Ruby Variegated' - a nice ruffled, often crisped informal peony with huge zones and patches of white, very variable.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

COLOR	SINGLE FLOWERS	SEMI-DOUBLE TO DOUBLE FLOWERS

WHITE

Blanchette - grown in the UK, not seen in US catalogs.

French Vanilla - creamy white, large size, plants often open

Fukuzutsumi - cupped, large flowers.

Hugh Evans Blush - very light pink, appearing white, floriferous.

Setsugeka - large white singles.

Shikoku Stars - small white singles, star-like effect. Dark, small leaf.

This clone is cold hardy (USDA 7) from the northern part of the species' range.

Snowfall (SO) - very large diameter, vigorous often open plants.

Snowflakes - large diameter.

Survivor (SO) - floriferous, slightly cupped single, early season. Upright and compact.

Named for it's endurance in one -9 deg. F. winter in Chapel Hill. Dr. Parks

selected it for it's durable landscape use and beauty. Original tree is now 25 feet tall!

Asakura - pink buds open to white

Chisato-no-aki (SH) - formal white double. Noted for small, narrow leaves for a

fine and refined texture.

Fuji-no-uki (SH) - medium-sized double, many formal shapes.

Mininoyuki (White Doves) - pure white, double to peony, spreading to semi-pendulous,

plants on the smaller side. The classic white double. Go with the Ackerman

crosses here if hardiness is a problem (USDA 6-7).

Polar Ice (SO) - anemone to 3.5 inches. Hardier Ackerman/USDA intro.

Setsugekka - semi-double, nicely ruffled and undulate form

Silver Dollar - peony form, nice compact and mounding plants.

Snow Flurry (SO) - peony double, long show up to 7 weeks. Hardier Ackerman hybrid. Handles -10 deg.

F. It is quite early and extremely floriferous. If one had to grow just 5 different cultivars in this species and among it's hybrids, this should be one.

Swan Lake

Twinkle Twinkle - small semi-doubles, some lavender tints but appears white from

nearly any distance.

Notable for acute petals and true dwarf, subglobose habit.

		<p>White Cleopatra - white sport of single to s-d 'Cleopatra' with similar form.</p> <p>White Doves = Mininoyuki White Doves Benten - white double as 'Mininoyuki' but leaves thinly margined in rich yellow on irregular blades. Smaller flower and habit than parent.</p> <p>White Frills - frilled white, semi-double, shorter plants.</p> <p>Winter's Hope (SO) - semi-double to 4 inches wide, midseason. Ackerman hybrid.</p> <p>Winter's Snowman (SO) - white, most anemone shape, late season.</p> <p>Notable for hardiness (-10 deg. F.), dark red new foliage, and upright, dark form.</p> <p>Winter's Waterlily (SO) - formal double to some anemone types. Late season. A proven Ackerman cross hardy to -15 deg. F.</p>
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<p>LIGHT PINK TO BLUSH, OR LAVENDER-PINK</p>	<p>Apple Blossom - blush at margins, otherwise mostly white</p> <p>Briar Rose - clean, clean pink single.</p> <p>Duff Allan - white tinged pink, large diameter.</p> <p>Mist Maiden - lavender-pink, strong plant to 15 ft., hardier to USDA 6</p> <p>Moon Festival</p>	<p>Bert Jones - silvery-pink, semi-double</p> <p>Betty Patricia - light pink, large rose-type flowers.</p> <p>Blush Rosette - light pink to blush, loose peony to rose flowers</p> <p>California Dawn (SR) - light pink, semi to loose peony, crepe-like petals.</p> <p>Adapted to hot, CA sort of climates.</p> <p>California Sunrise (SR) - blush pink, semi-double,</p>
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rabbit-ear petals.

Adapted to CA USA.

Choji Guruma - light pink with darker margins, anemone form.

Cotton Candy - nice light pink, double.

Felice Harris

('Narumigata' x 'Buddha')

- light pink, veined darker pink, semi-double.

Interesting for dark, slightly glaucous leaves. RHS AMT 1979.

Frost Princess (SO) - lavender-pink, 3 inch wide, semi to anemone form, spreading to semi-pendulous plant.

Cold hardy

Ackerman/USDA hybrid.

I'm most impressed

by irradescence sheen of the flowers, dark leaf, and early show. A true winner.

Himekoki - clear clean pink, rose double, small diameter, petals very acute

Interlude - light orchid pink, formal double

Jean May - light shell pink, semi- to full double, 8cm width. Margins can become

very pale to whitish.

RHS AGM 2002.

Londontowne Blush (SO) - light pink, semi-double, 10 petals, midseason. Dark leaf.

Maiden's Blush - very pale pink

Mason Farm (SO) - white tinged pink, large diameter, early season, very floriferous.

Hardy to -10 deg.F.

One of 1000 sasanqua x oleifera segregates

grown by

Dr. Parks at Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, NC. The thick, large foliage may have some yellow mottling. It was the hardiest of that selection lot from c. 1970.

Miss Ed - blush, formal to rose double. Very narrow columnar plant.

Misty Moon - light lavender-pink, single to semi form, undulate petals, nice large rounded flower.

Pale Moonlight - light orchid pink, paler center. Some rabbit-eared petals add

oddity to this clone as does the willow, drooping habit.

Pink Goddess - light pink, cupped double flower

Pink Snow - light pink, semi-double to loose peony form, large diameter

Sakura Tsukiyo - light pink, rose to loose peony form. Plants can be vigorous.

Shinonome - light pink, single to semi form, very large diameter.

Showa-no-sakae (Usa-Beni, Usa-bene, Usubeni) (SH) - light salmon pink, semi-double to

peony form.

Showa Supreme - light clean pink, peony form. Compact, low plants.

Takarazuka (SJ) - light pink with darker tints. semi-double. Strong plants.

Usa-beni, Usa-bene,

		<p>Usubeni = Showa-no-sakae Variegata - blush white flowers. Leaves are margined white on grayish-green base. Winter's Charm (SO) - lavender-pink, 3.5 inches wide, floriferous midseason clone. Hardier Ackerman/USDA intro. Semi to peony form. Winter's Rose (SO) - shell pink, 2 inches, formal double, +/- 28 petals. Smaller, slower plant at 4-5 ft. Cold hardy Ackerman intro. that is hardy than some (-15 deg. F.). If one wants a super-hardy dwarf with pink doubles, this is a clear choice.</p>
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<p>MEDIUM TO DARK PINK</p>	<p>Cleopatra - medium rose pink. Hana Dijin Benten - dark rose-pink, large width. Notable for light yellow leaf margins with some gray sectors. Slow plant but very pretty. Hana Dijin Special - variant of 'Hana Dijin Benten' with gray-green leaf and yellow margins, perhaps a bitter stronger plant. Hugh Evans - pink, proven floriferous over many years. Large flowers to 7cm. RHS AGM 2002. Pink Butterfly (SH) - medium pink, large diameter, mid season.</p>	<p>Angel's Kiss - medium pink, peony form, nicely ruffled petals, rounded flower. Small dark foliage also make it a nice flowering hedge. Ashton's Ballet (SO) - two-tone pink, rose double, late season. Compact and slow. A lesser known Ackerman cross, also good to -10 deg. F. Autumn Spirit (SO) - bright, dark pink, peony form, very early show. Nice small dark leaves. Erect, compact plants. Hardier, handling -10 deg. F. Brooksie Anderson - small, double. Dense, smaller</p>
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Large, dark leaf.
Pink Goddess (SH) - large cupped single, produces some anemone type flowers.

Also notable for fine-textured foliage, compact plant form.

Pink Serenade (SH) - dark pink, prolonged bloom period. Strong plants.

Rosea - an old single pink clone, can be large to 8 ft.

Slim 'N Trim - dark rose pink. Notable for very narrow, columnar often slow (trim) form and

small, refined foliage.

Another brilliant intro. from Nuccio.

Tanya - dark rose pink, small 4cm wide, very floriferous makes up for the

individual flower size.

Smaller, shorter plant with fine, small leaves.

Twilight Glow (SO) - rose pink singles, midseason (Thanksgiving possible). It blooms

heavily and often at once. Compact, wider than tall. Handles -10 deg. F. and is

one of Dr. Park's proven hardy hybrids from the same segregate lot as 'Mason Farm'.

Yokukodori (SJ) - unusual for trumpet-shaped flowers, late season,

Narrow, Japonica-type leaf.

plant.

California Sunset (SR) - dark rose-pink, semi-double, undulate petals, showy

gold stamens.

Adapted to hot California-like climates.

Carolina Moonmist (SO) - 3 inch, undulate, semi-double flowers, cold hardy

to USDA 6a-b. NC

State hybrid from Dr. Fred Cochran. One of the best pinks according to my evaluations in Raleigh NC. It does what the USDA

Ackerman do but with perhaps more floriferousness and undulations.

Chasonette (SH) - bright pink, informal to ruffled full double. Wide plants at 6 x 8 ft.

Cleopatra - rose-pink, single to s-d, plants can be strong to 6 feet or more.

December Rose - rose-pink, semi-double, large diameter. 'Egao' seedling.

Egao (SJ) - pink, semi-double

Egao Corkscrew (SJ) - pink, semi as 'Egao' but twisted branches that are loved by bonsai enthusiasts. Should be interesting outdoors too.

Frost Prince (SO) - single to semi, large to 3.5 inches wide, up to 6 weeks of bloom. A

hardier, Ackerman hybrid from USDA

Hi-inko - cerise-pink, peony to formal double, fades purplish. Wide plants.

Nodami Ushiro - dark pink, semi-double, large

diameters

Reverend Ida - dark reddish-pink, semi-double.

'Shishigashira' seedling and similar

in habit. A newish intro. from Bobby Green, Fairhope, AL USA.

Rosea Plena - pink double, an old variety still offered in the UK.

Rosette - rose-pink, rose to loose peony form, small diameter

Seventh Desire - cerise-pink, showy gold stamens, double, crinkled and notched

petals give it texture.

Vigorous, pendulous habit.

Shibori Egao Corkscrew - variegated leaves, twisted branchlets, and pink semis on

one plant!

Shikishima (SH) - medium pink, double. Dark and narrow leaf.

Shishigashira (Beni-K) - dark rose-pink, double, semi-pendulous, wider than tall,

usually compact. You Japanese maple fans know that this name means

"lion head". Floriferous but slow plants - always worth it.

Show Girl (SR) - pink, very large, semi to peony form.

Sparkling Burgundy (SJ) - reddish-rose, double to peony, spreading wide plants,

has some unusual lavender sheens but is not a dark red as the name might suggest.

It is very early and signals the beginning of the Sasanqua Season.

		<p>Togenkyo - pink, semi-double. Good compact habit.</p> <p>Two Marthas (sasanqua x kissii) - rose-pink, semi-double, midseason.</p> <p>Notable</p> <p> heat tolerant clone (USDA 8-10 ie. FL, LA, AL). Ackerman cross.</p> <p>William Lanier Hunt - rose-pink double, compact but strong plants</p> <p>Winter's Beauty (SO) - semi- to peony double, earlier (Thanksgiving possible). Hardier</p> <p> Ackerman hybrid.</p> <p>Winter's Joy (SO) - bright pink, semi-double, late season. Notable for dark foliage</p> <p> and narrow, columnar habit. Ackerman hybrid hardy to -10 deg. F.</p>
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<p>RED TO PURPLISH-RED</p>	<p>Autumn Rose (SH) - rose-red single, midseason, nicely undulate petals resemble a wild</p> <p> rose for form. Smaller plants.</p> <p>Autumn Sun (SH) - rose-red, floriferous, dense and dark plants.</p> <p>Crimson King - an old red clone, now bettered by those listed here including</p> <p> it's s-d seedling 'Midnight Lover'. That said, it still won the RHS AGM in 2002 but one notices that their catalogs do not include the modern, improved US hybrids (yet).</p> <p>Irihi-no-umi' - dark</p>	<p>Australian Hiryu - rose-red, semi-double. Not the classic Hiryu. This clone is also</p> <p> sold as 'Kanjiro'.</p> <p>Bonanza (SH) - dark rose-red, semi-peony to semi-double, Showy gold stamens.</p> <p>Dazzler - bright rose-red, semi-double</p> <p>Dot Spangler - (SR) - medium red, semi-double, large diameter when established.</p> <p> Slow but floriferous.</p> <p>Blooms late in December and even later in warmer spots.</p> <p>Hiryu (Redbird, Kanjiro) - crimson, rose-type double, latish.</p>
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	<p>burgundy red single, bluish highlights. Dark leaf. Compact habit. Higo.</p> <p>Rubra - old variety in single red.</p> <p>Yuletide - bright rose-red, single to semi-double, often blooms on 12/25.</p> <p>Showy gold stamens add much.</p> <p>That late show make it susceptible to frosts in some areas so a bit of shelter is advised (courtyard, warm unexposed corner of building).</p> <p>Winter's Star (SO) - reddish-purple, 3.5 in. diameter, midseason, to 6 weeks show. A hardier Ackerman/USDA hybrid.</p>	<p>Kai Mai's Choice (SR) - large, undulate informal rose-like flower, late season.</p> <p>Not as hardy (USDA 7b-8) but worth protecting.</p> <p>Midnight Lover - dark red, yellow stamens, semi-double, early to mid season. This is the darkest red clone of this species known to date (12/2005).</p> <p>Shekiyo (SH) - bright dark red, bluish sheen, flattish semi-double, early. Higo.</p> <p>Shishigashira (Beni-K) - dark rose-pink, double, semi-pendulous, wider than tall, usually compact. Can be assigned as dark rose or light red.</p>
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<p>BICOLOR</p>	<p>Autumn Sunrise - white tipped red, cup-shaped, large diameter. One of the first cultivars to bloom (very early).</p> <p>Compacta - white margined rose-red, very sparse flowering. Noted for it's very dark foliage and dwarf habit.</p> <p>Daydream - white margined dark pink, very narrow erect plants</p> <p>Gingetu (SJ) - large white with red markings on petals tips (outside). Higo Group.</p> <p>Hino-de-gumo - white edged pink, can be vigorous and tall to 8 ft.</p>	<p>Autumn Dawn - white with pink margins, loose peony form. Open plants</p> <p>Dawn - white tipped light pink, semi-double type.</p> <p>Double Rainbow - white margined rose pink, semi-double</p> <p>Frosted Star - white tinged pink, semi-double. Narrow petals and leaves stand out.</p> <p>Grady's Egao - light pink with white edge. Small neat plant from 'Egao'</p> <p>Hana Jiman - white margined pink, semi-double</p> <p>Ko-gyoko (Little Gem) - white edged pink, formal</p>
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Narumigata (SO) - creamy-white margined pink, very floriferous. Some scent.

One of

more popular parents in hybrids today.

Painted Desert - light pink to blush with dark rose-red edges. Slow, robust plants.

Rainbow - white margined red, large diameter

Stars 'N Stripes - white striped rose-red, margined rose-red. Rare pattern for this species.

Tricolor - white striped pink and red. Sold in the UK, not seen in the US now.

Versicolor - white edged pink to lavender shades.

Yae Arare - white margined pink, large width
Yo Machi (sasanqua x fraterna) - white margined pink, late season. Very refined beautiful

flower but less hardy (USDA 7b-89). Bred by Cliff Parks, NC USA. It blooms until

March if placed in a greenhouse or in USDA 9 and warmer.

Yume (sasanqua 'Shishigashira' x C. yuhsiensis) - floriferous hybrid of unusual parentage, petals alternating between pink and white. Has slight scent from C. yuhsiensis.

Winter's Cupid (SO) - white tipped pink, floriferous, small diameter. Tiny, dark, thick leaves.

Compact, slow plants. Late season. Ackerman cross hardy to -15 deg. F. This is

double.

Little Gem = Ko-gyoku

Little Pearl - white margined pink, informal sem-double shape

Martha's Dream - white margined pink, full double flower

Momozono Nishiki - white margined rose-red, early, semi-double.

Navajo - rose-red with white center, semi-double

Northern Lights - white margined pink

Shibori Egao (SJ) - pink mottled white (from virus), semi-double. Sport of 'Egao'. Foliage

may be mottled yellow as a result of the same virus. Still a nice plant. Shekaiha (SH) - white marked pink on outer petals, formal to rose double. The name means "quiet ocean waves".

Silverado - white margined pink. Noted for very unique light grayish foliage with a frosty sheen, their small length, and reddish-brown new growth.

Star Above Star (SJ) - lavender tinged white, light lavender-pink margins, semi-double
Taishuhai - single to semi form, near white with dark rose pink edges. Graceful and

somewhat informal plants.

Winter's Interlude (SO) - lavender-pink outer petals, white inner petaloids, anemone form, early-mid season. Very hardy to -15 deg. F. Spreading,

plant has everything!

subglobose plant.

CAMELLIA SINENSIS

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (Mast.) Katamura

ht: 30-50 ft.

ha: much more vigorous, a tree in time, unlike var. *sinensis* (shrub at 5-10 ft.). Camellia Forest

ha: says the variety develops a trunk of three feet diameter in the forests of SW Yunnan!

ll: larger leaves

la: more bluntly acuminate than var. *sinensis*

lt: thinner blades than [Large Leaf] mentioned below. One can rightly predict that a

lt: thick-leaved *Camellia* variety would not ferment or pulverize so readily as a thinner one.

or, geo: long the favorite for mass market tea production, the first origins of

or, geo: the variety and it's many strains remains lost. It is considered overall a

or, geo: native of southern China, Siam, Burma, and of course Assam.

ch: generally less cold hardy (USDA 7b-8 vs. 7a for most others). It thrives better in

ch: subtropical and tropical areas where tea is grown.

Camellia sinensis 'Blushing Maiden'

lc: darker green than 'Rosea'

fc: light pink

ft: single

ch: more cold hardy than 'Rosea'

in: Piroche Plants 1992

Camellia sinensis [from Guangzhou]

ha: vigorous, upright

ll: larger than species typical

geo, lu: from Guangzhou, southern China and recommended by

geo, lu: Camellia Forest for more humid areas like FL and Gulf states.

so: www.camforest.com (online catalog 2005)

Camellia sinensis [from Korea]

ht: 6-8 ft.

ha: vigorous shrub

ll: smallish leaf

or, geo: seed collected from Korea in the wild, but probably

or, geo: escaped from gardens.

so: www.camforest.com (online catalog 2005)

Camellia sinensis [Large Leaf]

ht: 15 ft.

ha: larger, vigorous, multi-trunked shrub

lt: thicker, leathery blades

ll: larger blades

fq: floriferous

bt: starting earlier (August in Chapel Hill NC)

so: www.camforest.com (online catalog 2005)

Camellia sinensis 'Rosea' ('Rubra')

fc: light pink, not as bold as a single Sasanqua by any means

lc: new growth often reddish to purplish.

eval: 'Blushing Maiden' is more cold hardy and with a darker leaf

Camellia sinensis [Small Leaf]

ht: 4-6 ft.

ha: compact, multi-stemmed shrub

ll: smaller blades

or, in: grown in Japan, it makes a good tea

so: www.camforest.com (online catalog 2005)

Camellia sinensis 'Teabreeze'

ha: denser, compact form

lc: dark green

fc: white (as species)

ft: single

fq: more floriferous than typical

in: [Piroche Plants](#) 1989

eval: recommended as a "species replacement" for gardens

CAMPSIS

Let's begin from a clear separate of the two species that have given us both direct cultivars and hybrids.

CHARACTER TRAIT	Campsis grandiflora	Campsis radicans

Inflorescence	panicles of 6-12 flowers, the central axis is unique even though panicle is often pendulous	cymes or loose clusters of 4-12 flowers, up to 20 in cultivars, no central axis
Height/Vigor	15-20 ft. in gardens, less vigorous than <i>C. radicans</i> . That said, <i>C. x tagliabuana</i> can be quite a strong thing and confused with this species.	30-40 feet or more in gardens, more vigorous
Aerial roots	aerial root attachments fewer or sparse	aerial root attachments ("hold fasts") very numerous once established (5-10+ years)
Corolla shape	open, funnellform (funnel-shaped)	closed, tubular and elongated
Corolla width	2-3 in. wide at opening	0.75-1.5 in. wide at opening, occasionally larger in cultivars but never to 2-3 inches wide.
Bloom time	spring, seldom repeating in fall as <i>C. radicans</i> and the better clones may wish to do.	spring, sometimes reblooming lightly in fall.
Leaf vestiture below	glabrous at all times	pubescent at first below, later pubescent near the veins below
Calyx lobes	narrow, lanceolate lobes	campanulate (bell-shaped) with triangular teeth
Cold hardiness	USDA 6B - 7, thus rarely seen in Northeastern or Midwest US gardens	USDA 4, thus available in most temperate gardens

Geography	native to China, naturalized in Japan and elsewhere in Asia	native to southeastern US, a potentially weedy species naturalized elsewhere
NOTE: claims that the species have different numbers of leaflets is not substantiated, at least in cultivated in examples.		

General Literature

li: Hatch, L.C. 1984. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars.
 li: Taxonomic Computer Research. Raleigh NC. (numerous cultivars
 li: mainly from little known, older literature sources).

li: Raulston, J.C. and G. Grant. 1994. Trumpetvines (*Campsis*) for
 li: landscape use. NCSU Arb. News. 24: 5-7. (It has been reprinted
 li: in the S. Nur. Assoc. Proc.)

Campsis grandiflora 'Morning Calm'

fc: orange-apricot, a very pleasing shade. More specifically it is medium orange in the throat with
 fc: darker veins, the lobes being bright orange-red, vermilion, or coral. It bud it is a very nice apricot
 fc: sort of orange with the lobes coloring up darker and much more red.
 fd: 1.5-1.75 in. wide in the maximum flared width of the corolla, often twice some *C. radicans* clones at 0.75-1.0 in.
 eval: it presents an intricate coloration up close but from a distance is bold, luminous and more uniform.
 It's
 eval: only flaw in the lack of cold hardiness (USDA 6b vs. 3-4 for *C. radicans*). By contrast the more familiar
 eval: *C. radicans* looks like a primitive, boring, rampant weed and far from the best representative of the
 genus
 eval: for our minds. Even the grand, lovely 'Mme. Galen' becomes tiresome and ignorable around 'Morning
 Calm'.
 eval: This J.C. Raulston clonal selection is a delicate, apricot orange in the throat, veined darker orange-
 red.
 eval: The large, round, wide corolla lobes are glowing with hues of coral, vermilion, and bright orange
 depending
 eval: on the time of day and age of the flower. There is just the right balance of radiance and nuance. In my
 eval: experience the early morning colors are the best for it varies with the light reflecting on it and through
 it.
 or: JC Raulston, N.C. State University as superior seedling from his Korean trip

Campsis grandiflora [pink form]

fc: corolla light pink to salmon-pink.
 or: various pink shades are known in the wild and are in trials.

Campsis grandiflora 'Thunbergii'

ft: corolla shorter with lobes more highly reflexed.
 in: Siebold to UK from Japan about 1856 as *Tecoma thunbergii*
 ch: Bean's Trees and Shrubs reports "perhaps hardier"

Campsis radicans 'Apricot'
fc: corolla yellowish-orange

Campsis radicans 'Atropurpurea' ('Grandiflora Atropurpurea')
fc: dark reddish-scarlet, not purple as the name implies.
fd: larger than species typical

Campsis radicans 'Brother Ariel' (4/01)
fc: pink to light orange, depending on weather
so: Coastal Gardens

Campsis radicans BALBOA SUNSET™ 'Monbal' (2/02)
fc: rich very uniform red
fd: corolla to 4.0 in. long
infl: to 12 flowers per inflor.
in, wholesale source: Monrovia Nursery (2002 online catalog, color photo)

Campsis radicans 'Coccinea' = 'Minor'
ns: it may also be in use for C. x tagliabuana 'Coccinea'

Campsis radicans 'Crimson Trumpet'
fc: brighter red - much less orange, a nice velvety red sheen
lc: very dark green
so: Carroll Gardens 1-800-638-6334

Campsis radicans 'Flamenco'
lc: darker green
fc: bright orange-red
bt: blooms even on 1 year grafts
prop: grafting
or: seedling from Germany
"li: Dendroflora 25: 76 (1988)"
so: Carroll Gardens 1-800-638-6334

Campsis radicans 'Flava' ('Yellow Trumpet' in part)
fc: yellow tinged orange - not a pure yellow color viewed up close
lu, eval: a pleasant plant, nice on a large arbor interwoven with
lu, eval: with the darker red and orange clones. If there is another
lu, eval: gold-flowered vine harder to kill (perhaps some Lonicera
lu, eval: excluded) then I'd be very surprised. In other words, this
lu, eval: is a pretty color form of a manageable weed. Because
lu, eval: it's a native North American plant the "exotic invasive
lu, eval: vine police" are usually silent.

Campsis radicans 'Florida'
so: www.esveld.nl

Campsis radicans 'Gamecock' (4/01)

fc: deep velvety red

so: www.coastalgardensnursery.com (website no longer active 9/2005)

Campsis radicans 'Grandiflora Atropurpurea' = 'Atropurpurea'

Campsis radicans 'Jersey Peach'

fc: corolla orangish-yellow, a nice peachy tone

lsp, in: JC Raulston Arboretum distributed in 2003, having obtained

lsp, in: it from Swathmore.

so: Limited Supply sect. of catalog - [source \(Windrose Nursery\)](#)

Campsis radicans 'Judy'

fc: clear yellow - unlike 'Flava' which displays orange tints

or: Woodlanders Nur.

so: Woodlanders Nur. 803-648-7522 (phone or fax)

Campsis radicans 'Mayday'

fc: cherry red

infl: up to 10 flowers per cluster - more than typical

infl: where the number is 4-8 in most cases.

Campsis radicans 'Minnesota Red'

fc: dark red

or: presumably from MN?

in: Hines Nursery to US trade c. 1999.

Campsis radicans 'Minor' ('Coccinea' in part)

fc: carmine red

fd: corolla smaller than species typical, giving a refined appearance however

Campsis radicans 'Oconee'

fc: corolla nearly true red

fd: larger-flowered

Campsis radicans 'Praecox' ('Sanguinea Praecox')

fc: scarlet-red

bt: earlier than species typical

Campsis radicans 'Red Flame'

fc: red

ns: seen in European lists c. 2003. Not yet reported in the US.

Campsis radicans 'Red Sunset' (3/3)

fc: red

fq: very floriferous

Campsis radicans 'Sanguinea Praecox' = 'Praecox'

Campsis radicans 'Southern Belle' (4/01)

ll: smaller leaf

fc: deep "fire engine red"

fd: corolla shorter than species typical

so: www.coastalgardensnursery.com (online catalog 2001, inactive in 2005)

Campsis radicans 'Speciosa'

ha: shrubby to weakly climbing

la: more acuminate

fd: smaller than species typical

fc: corolla orange-red - two color variants of it are listed below from old literature.

Campsis radicans 'Speciosa Lutea'

fc: yellow

fd: floriferous

Campsis radicans 'Speciosa Rubra'

fc: red

fd: floriferous

Campsis radicans 'Stromboli' (4/6)

fc: corolla rich, dark fiery-red

fq, infl: floriferous, up to 20 flowers per cluster

bt: spring as typical but sometimes reblooming a bit in October

in: Europe c. 2005, not in US trade to date (4/2006)

Campsis radicans SUMMER SNOWFALL™ 'Takarazuka Variegated'

lc: mottled white to about 20%, but often irregular in quantity, still very pleasant.

fc: red-orange (apparently typical)

wholesale source, pat: Hines Nursery

so: [Sargents Gardens](http://SargentsGardens.com) (online catalog 2002)

Campsis radicans TANGO™ 'Huitan'

ht: 3m tall (3 years)

ha: slower than species typical, thus neater, more upright and compact than 'Flamenco'

bt: blooms easily a young nursery plants

fc: rich coral-red (RHS 43AB, 30AB, becoming 33AB)

lc: glossy green

fd: 5.0-6.4cm wide x 7.1cm long

or: Marinus Huisman, Huisman Boomkwekerij, Boskoop, Netherlands 1996 as seedling

or: involving 'Flamenco'

pat: US# 16656 to originator on 6/13/2006. Eur. PBR also listed.

in: originator 2002

Campsis radicans 'Tifton' (11/6)

fc: orangish-red to red

or: Woodlanders Nursery, SC USA coll. from Tifton, GA

lu: thought to be more adapted to southern US areas than traditional clones

Campsis radicans 'Yellow Trumpet' = 'Flava'

Campsis radicans 'Variegata' illegitimate post-1959 Latin name

lc: striped and splashed white

so: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Campsis x tagliabuana 'Coccinea'

fc: scarlet red

so: an old name, likely not in the trade today.

Campsis x tagliabuana DANCING FLAMES™ 'Huidan' (11/6)

fc: rich reddish-orange, more orange than some

bt: up to 2 months of flowers

or, pat: Eur PBR to Nico Huisman, Netherlands

Campsis x tagliabuana GOLDEN TREASURE™ 'Takarazuka Gold' (9/5)

fc: orangish-yellow with some red tints

eval: this is the first golden clone of this hybrid species

web, in: www.hineshort.com (Hines Horticulture, online website 2005)

Campsis x tagliabuana 'Indian Summer'

so: www.esveld.nl

Campsis x tagliabuana MADAME ROSY™ 'HOMR' (C. radicans x C. grandiflora) (3/7)

ht: 10-15 ft. - apparently shorter

ha: "well mannered"

fc: rose

frc: seedless

so: www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Campsis x tagliabuana 'Mme. Galen'

fc: corolla orange-red

infl: somewhat drooping or lax clusters as C. grandiflora and unlike C. radicans

lv: downy pubescent below (as C. radicans) and unlike the glabrous C. grandiflora.

or: hybrid first noted at Tagliabue Bros. Nursery, near Milan, Italy. This clone was introduced

or: by Frence nurseries c. 1889.

Campsis x tagliabuana 'Tarantella' (11/6)

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: dwarf, compact. One promotional photo makes it appear like

ha: 2.5 ft. tall and wide bush loaded with flowers.

fc: orange

ns, id: species affinity unclear. Photos suggest placement here.

eval, ch: besides the dwarfness, it is said to be hardy as C. radicans but

eval, ch: having the large flowers of C. grandiflora.

or: Nico Huisman, Netherlands

CARAGANA

Caragana arborescens 'Albescens'

fc: yellow becoming white, finally more green as normal

lc: new growth whitish. Krussman (1976) observes this trait is "often found among seedlings". It is

lc: reported that about 5% of seedlings have this character that is either albinism or a virus. A similar thing

lc: occurs in *Sophora japonica*.

Caragana arborescens 'Annys Golden Cascade' (1/5)

ha: pendulous as parent 'Pendula', typically grown as a standard by the originator. It will trail otherwise as 'Pendula'

lc: heavily mottled yellow on dark green, especially in the new growth, about 40-50% chimera overall.

lc: It is very bright and not one of those curious-only mutations. It burns in harsh sun.

or, in: Andre van Nijnatten, Zundert, Netherlands as sport, intro. 2003

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press p. 61-62, with color photo

Caragana arborescens 'Crasse-aculeata' = *C. boisii*

Caragana arborescens 'Cuneifolia' = *C. x sophorifolia*

Caragana arborescens 'Grandiflora' = *C. grandiflora* (Bieb.) DC?

ns: may be this other species. Otherwise we may imagine it to be larger-flowered. Such a clone is not in

ns: the trade today.

Caragana arborescens 'Lorbergii'

ls: leaflets narrowly linear, acuminate

ll: leaflets 0.25-0.75 in. long - species is 1.5-3.0 in. long

lw: leaflets 0.04 -0.08 in. - much narrower. Bean compares them to fennel leaves.

lt: leaflets 10-14 in number - this is a slightly higher range than the species at 8-12.

ft: flowers with narrower standards and wing petals.

eval: less showy in flower than species but the wonderful texture makes it a wonderful foliage plant.

or: Lorberg Nursery, German c. 1906

Caragana arborescens 'Lutescens'

ns: a listed name. The epithet implies "becoming yellow", perhaps concerning flower color.

Caragana arborescens 'Nana'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide in many years

ha: dwarf, branches stiffly contorted, very slow, stems shorter.

or: Europe before 1875

Caragana arborescens 'Pendula'

ha: stiffly pendulous if grafted high but prostrate if not. Best if grafted on a standard. Very vigorous. The
ha: limbs of older specimens are very rigidly arching downward and can form a dense basket of inter-
ha: tangled limbs. With the greenish stems this can be very appealing.
eval: 'Walker' is superior to it overall due to more interesting finer foliage.
li: Carriere. 1856. Flore de serres. II: 165.

Caragana arborescens 'Plume'

ht: 5 ft.

ha: "loose billowing masses of foliage on pendulous branches" (Dirr)

lw: finer textured leaflets

li: Dirr, M.A, 1998. Man. Woody. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 177.

Caragana arborescens 'Redowskii' = *C. fruticosa* var. *redowskii*

Caragana arborescens 'Sericea'

lt: leaflets 8 - fewer on average - species is 8-12

lv: pubescent (sericeous?) when young on both leaf surfaces

ft: calyx and pedicel pubescent

fr: narrower than species typical

Caragana arborescens 'Sophoraefolia' = *C. x sophorifolia*

Caragana arborescens 'Spring Gold' ('Yellow Tip')(11/02)

lc: bright golden-yellow new growth becoming light green

or: Cor VanderWolf, Reeuwijk, Netherlands as sport of species 1989

in: J.C. Bakker & Sonsm Ontario, Canada 2002

ns: the name 'Yellow Tip' was not published but it was trialed in Holland under this provisional name.

ns: the current name was coined by J.C. Bakker & Sons.

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2001. Int. reg. of cultivar names for unassigned woody gen. HortScience 35(4): 835

Caragana arborescens 'Sutherland'

ha: upright

lu: sold as a screening plant

li: Dirr, M.A, 1998. Man. Woody. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 177.

Caragana arborescens 'Tidy'

ha: upright-spreading

lw: narrower, fine textured leaflets as 'Lorbergii'

ns: this cultivar name is also listed under *C. microphylla*.

li: Dirr, M.A, 1998. Man. Woody. Land. Plts. Stipes Press. p. 177.

Caragana arborescens 'Walker'

ha: 'trailing creeper' but weeping if grafted on species understock. Rather stiff weeping as 'Pendula'

lm: appearing finely cut as 'Lorbergii'. Actually it is just narrower leaflets rather than incisions.

lt: leaflets 10-14 (species 8-12 or generally fewer)

prop: software cuttings or grafted 7-8 ft. on species stock

or: Prof. J. Walker of Morden Station Canada, apparently from 'Pendula' x 'Lorbergii'

in: Fopma, Boskoop, Netherlands to trade

rd: COPF 1 January 1975

li: Canadian Orn. Plant Found. 1976. List of registered varieties. p. N-1

Caragana arborescens WARRIER™ 'Dursworth' ('Durwoth'?)

ht: 12-16 ft. tall

ha: upright

fc: yellow

ch: USDA 2

or: Rick Durand, Prairie Shade Nursery, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada as open pollinated se
in, so: Jeffriesnurseries.com (online catalog 2003), introduced 2003

Caragana arborescens 'Yellow Tip' = 'Spring Gold'

Caragana frutex 'Biflora'

ft: blooms in groups of 2 instead of the normal 1. The species occasionally does 2-3 but this clone is

ft: more consistant

fq: more floriferous because of the extra number of blooms per stem.

Caragana frutex 'Globosa'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ha: globose, compact

li: Amer. Nur. April 1, 1971

Caragana frutex 'Goldsprite'

ha: low compact - dwarfer version of species

fd: slightly smaller than typical species but calyx tubes longer and wider

fc: orange yellow - darker than species typical

frc: yellow-brown - *C. frutex* is usually red

frq: less abundant - useful for landscape as seeds may self sow

or: I. Preston of Central Exper. Farm of Ottawa Canada

so: Aubin Nur., Box 268, Carman, Manitoba R0G 0J0 Canada

li: Canadian Orn. Plant Found. 1976. List of registered varieties. p. N-2

Caragana frutex 'Latifolia'

ll: leaflets to 3.5cm - species is usually 2.0cm

lw: leaflets 1.5cm wide

lt: rachis to 18mm long

lc: glossy dark green above

pet: to 2.5cm long

ft: to 2.5cm - often larger

Caragana frutex 'Macrantha'

ll: leaflets to 2.8cm - slightly larger than 2.0 of species

fd: to 3.0cm - much larger. Calyx is wider according to Krussman.

Caragana microphylla 'Megalantha'

ll: leaflets to 12mm - larger as species is mostly 5-8mm

ls: more obovate than species typical which is oval to obovate

lv: less pubescent than species typical

fd: to 3cm long - larger

frd: pods to 4cm - longer

Caragana microphylla 'Mongolian Silver Spires'

ht: 8-9 ft. tall

ha: more narrowly upright

lc: silvery, showy, a very ferny texture

fc: yellow, showy

frc: red, showy

lu: showy foliage and flowers in a xeric landscape yet very cold hardy

ch: USDA 3

or: Great Plants program, selected from Mongolian seed source

so: www.rockydalegardens.com (online catalog 2007)

Caragana sinica [white mottled]

lc: mottled and margined white or splashed yellow. Some leaflets all yellow or cream.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Seibundo Shinkosha Press.

CARISSA

Carissa macrocarpa 'Bonsai'

ha: compact, dwarf

tsp: thornless

lu: used for bonsai culture

Carissa macrocarpa 'Boxwood Beauty'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide

tsp: thornless

ha: dwarf, compact, resembling a Buxus with larger blades perhaps

lc: darker green

lu: a popular hedge or foundation plant in California

Carissa macrocarpa 'Fancy'

ht: 6 ft.

ha: upright

frd: larger than species typical

fq: floriferous

Carissa macrocarpa 'Green Carpet'

ht: 12-18 in.

ha: spreading, low, a good ground cover which 'Boxwood Beauty' is not. Sometimes used to cascade over walls

ha: or containers.

ll: smaller than species typical

Carissa macrocarpa 'Horizontalis'

ht: 18-25 in. - a little taller than 'Green Carpet'

ha: spreading, dense, trailing if allowed to cascade over a wall

Carissa macrocarpa 'Humphreyi Variegata'

ha: compact, dense

lc: margined cream on light green

lu: a nice variegated clone for bonsai use.

ns: Yokoi and Hirose list it as *C. humphreyi* 'Variegata' which may prove correct.

Carissa macrocarpa 'Minima'

ht: 12-18 in. x 24 in. wide

ha: dwarf, compact

fd: much smaller

frd: much smaller

Carissa macrocarpa 'Nana Compacta Tuttlei' = 'Tuttle'

Carissa macrocarpa 'Prostrata'

ht: 2 ft. tall x wider

ha: vigorous, spreading but occasional shoots are upright and must be removed for good shape

lu: popular as espalier in California

Carissa macrocarpa 'Ruby Point'

ht: 6 ft.

ha: upright

lc: ruby red to orange-red new growth, holding some red color most of the summer. Best color in cool spots.

Carissa macrocarpa 'Seminole Queen'

ha: lower, dense
lc: dark glossy green
ls: rounded
lu: tolerant of wet soils
or: presumably from Florida given the name.

Carissa macrocarpa 'Tomlinsen'

ht: 24-30 in.
ha: dwarf, compact, larger than 'Boxwood Beauty'
tsp: thornless or partly so.
lc: dark reddish-brown tinged, nurseryman of course say "mahogany"
fd: larger than species typical
frc: dark wine red, can be very showy in gardens

Carissa macrocarpa 'Tuttle' ('Nana Compacta Tuttlei', 'Tuttlei')

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 3-5 ft. wide
ha: compact, denser, slower than species but not a dwarf
fq, frq: very floriferous and fruitful where hardy, often fruiting well on youngish plants

CARPENTARIA

Carpentaria californica 'Bodnant'

ht: 2m tall
ch: more cold hardy, handling -15 deg. F.
ns, id: a listed name from Holland 2007, probably tracing to
ns, id: the famous garden of this name.

Carpentaria californica 'Elizabeth'

ht: 6 ft. tall
ha: erect, oval, more compact than species typical
ll: 3-5 in.
lc: blue-green
infl: large, dense clusters
fd: 2 in. wide
fc: white (as typical)
ft: anemone-like (as typical)

ff: fragrant

or: Wayne Roderick CA USA as species selection

Carpentaria californica 'Ladham' ('Ladham's Variety')

ha: more compact than some species seedlings

st: purple

fd: 8cm

so: www.junker.co.uk

CARPINUS

Breeding Programs

The Morton Arboretum, Center for Landscape Plant Development, Cornell University, their partners, and the USDA are all working with interspecifics of promising characters, many of them dense, erect, semi-dwarf, and smaller-leaved. Early clones are now in trial.

The LPDC has a particularly fine, dense, mounded weeping clone that has been shown in their reports.

Carpinus - Literature

li: Santamour, F.S. Interspecific hybridization in Carpinus. Metropol.

li: Tree Improvement Alliance (METRIA) Proc. 1: 49-56

li: Santamour, F.S. 1995. Survival, Growth, and Fertility of Carpinus

li: hybrids. HortScience 30(6): 1311.

Carpinus betulus 'Albomarmorata' = 'Marmorata'

Carpinus betulus 'Albovariegata'

lc: white mottled, usually finely speckled

Carpinus betulus 'Asplenifolia'

lm: deeply incised, regularly double-serrate (irregular in 'Incisa'), sometimes appearing to be lobed.

ll: larger than 'Incisa'

Carpinus betulus var. angustifolia

ls: oblong - less oval than var. betulus

lm, la: apex and lobes more acuminate than var. betulus

frs: nuts more conical and more sharply pointed - var. betulus is mostly oval.

Carpinus betulus 'Aureovariegata' = 'Variegata'

Carpinus betulus f. carpinizza (Host) Neilr. (var. carpinizza)

lb: distinctly cordate

ls: fewer vein pairs, 7-9 - usually 10-13 in species

ll: smaller than f. betulus (typical)

frs: nut bracts entire - f. betulus (typical) is usually 3-lobed or toothed

Carpinus betulus 'Columnaris'

ha: dense, slower, columnar when young becoming oval, strong central leader. Some say that this does not get globose like

ha: 'Fastigiata' but this is not supported by literature and older photos.

ns: many plants under this name prove to be 'Fastigiata' which is by far more common.

in: Späth Nur. c. 1891

Carpinus betulus 'Columnaris Nana' ('Nana' in part) provisional illegitimate name

ha: densely columnar to ovoid, a very extreme slow and compact 'Columnaris' clone

ns: a listed name with Mallot Court Nursery UK in 2002. It is a doubtful name in Latin form and

ns: if the early distinctive features prove to last, it deserves a good, legitimate name.

Carpinus betulus 'Compacta'

ha: shrub, densely compact, slow, and "gives the appearance of being clipped" (Wyman)

lsp: Arnold Arb. since 1912, distributed 1942

liL Wyman, D. in *Arnoldia* 8: 47

Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata' ('Pyramidalis', 'Erecta')

ht: 30-50 ft. tall x 20-30 ft. wide

ha: columnar to conical when young, globose with age (wider than 'Columnaris'), more vigorous than 'Columnaris'. Some say

ha: this lacks a central leader but Krussman says "always with a long apical leader".

or: Europe before 1883. W.J. Bean notes that trees of this habit have been found in the wild in Germany and France.

id: this is the most common clone of the upright type and is what is usually seen in the US.

aw: RHS AGM 1969

Carpinus betulus 'Fielders Tabular' (3/7)

lsp, ns, id: a listed name from Hillier Arb. 2006, no online or catalog description can be found.

Carpinus betulus 'Franz Fontaine' ('Frans Fountain')

ht: 30-35 ft. tall x 15-18 ft. wide

ha: narrow with spreading limbs, not widening as much as 'Fastigiata' by some reports.

lc: darker green than species typical

in: Holland to US trade

lu: used for street tree in Netherlands

Carpinus betulus 'Globosa'

ht: 20-30 ft. tall

ha: globose, lacking a central leader, slower than 'Fastigiata' which which age may be globose also.

Carpinus betulus 'Globus' (11/6)

ht: 15 ft. (10 years)

ha: dense, more teardrop-shaped than globose, yet shorter than 'Fastigiata'

afc: yellow

ns, id: an connection to 'Globosa' (rename, common name, error, etc.) is not known at this time.

Carpinus betulus 'Heterophylla'

lm: deeply incised, but some leaves less cut on the same plant

id: W.J. Bean states that Kirchner "who grew both" said this clone is difference from 'Incisa' so separation is justified. Krussman

id: includes it under 'Incisa'

so: www.forestfarm.com

Carpinus betulus 'Horizontalis'

ha: horizontal, flat-topped, eventually globose, reminding some of the look of *Crataegus crus-galli*

in: M. Jouin

or: Simon-Louis Nur. found in wild near Metz, France c. 1900

Carpinus betulus 'Incisa' ('Laciniata')

lm: deeply incised, coarsely and irregularly serrate (regular in 'Asplenifolia')

ls: only 6 pairs of veins, many more in 'Asplenifolia'.

ll: smaller, shorter blade than 'Asplenifolia'

id: it has been confused with 'Quercifolia' and 'Asplenifolia' but all are distinct entities. Krussman lumps it with 'Asplenifolia'

id: but Bean's distinctions and others are worth noting.

in: Loddiges Nur. 1800's

li: Aiton. 1789. Hort. Kew. (it was probably grown at Kew some years before)

Carpinus betulus 'Lucas'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2005.

Carpinus betulus 'Marmorata' ('Albomarmorata')

lc: marbled white

or: Europe before 1867

in: deVos, Hazerswoude, Netherlands to trade

Carpinus betulus 'Monument'

ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: pyramidal

lc: darker green

in: Commercial Nursery, TN to US trade.

or: Italy

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 180

Carpinus betulus 'Nana' some='Columnaris Nana'

Carpinus betulus 'Lacinata' = 'Incisa'

Carpinus betulus var. parva O. Radde

ls: ovate

ll: smaller than species typical

lv: more pubescent, especially in the lower half of the blade. The nut is also pubescent at the apex.

eval: of no real horticultural merit

Carpinus betulus 'Pendula'

ha: irregularly weeping, pendulous, usually very small and shrubby, umbrella-like to subglobose

ha: with time, semi-dwarf. Krussman

ha: states it is "very weak growing" so it is not widely sold. Older twigs may be erect at times.

eval: 'Vienna Weeping' is strong, more elegant and has replaced it.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Carpinus betulus 'Pendula Dervaesii'

ha: "still more elegant" than 'Pendula' according to Bean.

Carpinus betulus 'Pinocchio'

ht: 20 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide as young trees

ha: narrowly columnar, vigorous. A plant at the Raulston Arboretum is very loose though narrow and is quite fruitful.

in: Arborvillage, Holt MO

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 180

Carpinus betulus 'Punctata'

lc: finely spotted white, not bold nor very showy. A pure collector's item and quite rare.

Carpinus betulus 'Purpurea'

lc: purplish new growth become green, not very showy.

Carpinus betulus 'Pyramidalis' = 'Fastigiata'

Carpinus betulus f. quercifolia (Desf.) Schneid. ('Quercifolia')

lm: oak-like with rounded lobes

id: confused with 'Incisa' but lobes not as rounded as this wild variant.

in: first seen in gardens in Europe about 1783.

Carpinus betulus 'Rogów'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 21 ft. wide in 30 years

ha: dwarf, umbrella-shaped, broad-spreading

li: Rocznik Dend. 42: 63-70 (1994)

Carpinus betulus 'Streetwise' (12/5)

ha: upright, similar to 'Franz Fontaine'

ls, lm: foliage deeply pleated, unique, margins undulate

lc: yellowish-green becoming bronze, later normal green

afc: orange and yellow shades

or, in: Hillier & Sons selection early 1980's, intro. 1998

li: Hillier, J. and A. Coombes. 2002. Hillier man. of trees and shrubs. David & Charles. p. 58

Carpinus betulus 'Variegata' ('Aureovariegata')

lc: irregularly mottled yellow, usually a finish speckling.

or: Europe before 1770, thought to be from the UK

Carpinus betulus variegata argentea

ns, id: This names appears in the International Exhibition of 1876 list (not described) of shown plants, published by the

ns, id: US Navy Department in 1884. It was known in the US then.

Carpinus betulus variegata aurea

ns, id: perhaps 'Aureovariegata' but not confirmed. This name appears in the International Exhibition of 1876

ns, id: list (not described) of shown plants, published by the US Navy Department in 1884. It was known in the US then.

Carpinus betulus 'Vienna Weeping'

ha: distinctly pendulous, more elegant and appealing than 'Pendula'. It seems to be

ha: stronger than 'Pendula' which can be very slow.

or: from a notable tree at Hapsburg Place of Emperor Franz Josef, known since 1885.

in: Ed Scanlon to US trade from Europe c. 1975

so: Aesthetic Gardens

Carpinus betulus 'Waving' (3/7)

ls, lm: blades very rugose, ruffled, margins very undulate with large teeth

so, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007), their own selection found in 2004

Carpinus betulus 'Yellow Spot' (3/7)

lc: striped and sectored yellow to about 15% of surface (based on online photo)

so, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Carpinus betulus 'Yewdell' (11/03) = 'Columnaris'

ns: this is ordinary 'Columnaris' according to Dawes Arboretum staff. Yew Dell, KY USA

ns: has no such selection in their inventory. The plant seen by your author in 2003 appears

ns: similar to what is sold in Europe as 'Columnaris Nana' but it was a very young plant. The

ns: name 'Columnaris Nana' does appear in the Yew Dell inventory.

Carpinus caroliniana 'Ascendens'

ha: broadly columnar, multiple trunks and no clear leader

la: more long acuminate than species typical

ll: 6-10cm

or: Rochester NY USA c. 1918. Having studied the Rochester collections from

or: the 1970's to the present time, I have never found one there.

so: does not seem to have been in the trade. PALISADE is likely to get a shot at this market.

lsp: Morton Arb. has a plant from 1940 repropagated from an older one there.

Carpinus carolinana 'J.N. Upright' (3/7)

ha: more erect

or: presumably Johnson Nursery who regular use this J.N. prefix in their cultivars. Not on their website in March 2007.

Carpinus carolinana PALISADE™ 'Ccsqu'

ht: upright with strongly ascending limbs, twice as tall as wide

lc: darker green

afc: yellow

or: Tree Introductions, Athens GA USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 182

Carpinus carolinana 'Pyramidalis'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 33 ft. wide (43 years @ Arnold Arboretum MA USA)

ha: more upright, pyramidal when young, less distinct with age and therefore never a commercial plant.

Carpinus coreana 'Kuro Bijin' (11/3)

lc: leaves chocolate brown in spring and summer, a unique color for the genus

or: Hikaru Fujinami, Kawaguchi City, Japan as seedling before 2002

pat: US PPAF 11/2/03

Carpinus japonica 'Ebi Odori'

ha: compact or semi-dwarf

frq: abundant showy catkins or aments

ns: the cultivar name means 'dancing shrimp'

prop: said to come true from seed but clonal propagation is preferable.

lu: primarily valued as a bonsai plant

li: Nihon Kaki Nursery Catalog Spring 1981: 21.

li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants at

li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 43(4): 6.

Carpinus laxiflora [yellow mottled]

lc: irregularly mottled light yellow to cream on a dark olive green base. Chimera 15% or less, quite variable.

or: Japan

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum

eval: this small-leaved species is very appealing, with or without a chimera.

CARYA

I find it amazing that this beautiful genus has not been more exploited and developed for its fine ornamental traits, of which golden fall color and showy, flaking and shredding bark are no minor points. Dark, glossy, refined small leaflets on the occasional example begs for propagation and what they call "trialing" these days. Neat pyramidal habits occur in better examples too. ("I'm going botanizing, then we'll germplasm some taxa to calendar for future trialing"; make nouns verbs and we all sound like a scientists, fools, or both). A mature *Carya* with most of all of these traits will stop you cold and have you reaching for a camera; traffic and safety and manners be damned. I realize they are hard to graft at times, near impossible in containers, and slow to recover from transplantation (sum total=expensive), but more obstacles have been overcome in other genera. If one could put the useful, tasty nut of the *C. illinoensis* with the exfoliating bark of *C. ovata* and the leaves of *C. tomentosa*, one would have a very useful plant for parks and sizeable lawns. From time to time I see trees of some species or another in North Carolina with quite dark, glossy leaves that would suggest a suitably acceptable shade tree is not too many years of breeding away. At the very least, one can enjoy the fruit crop and wood for furniture or barbecue once the tree gets to some size. People already grow walnuts for shade and then harvest the lignified profit in their old age; or keep a few around for the next Great Depression or the grandkids; whichever intrudes first. *Carya* hybrids grafted for good landscape traits, later to become useful wood is perhaps one model that would justify the extra cost and trouble in getting them out.

Perhaps the ornamental nut breeder could start with the interspecific "Hican" which nut breeders have selected for good growth, vigor, and more adaptability. Many of those clones have been studied and scrutinized for decades; giving one a head start with some superior form, foliage, and resistance genes. The so-called Hican (*Hickory* x *Pecan*) is a curious creation. It has *C. illinoensis* as one part (for absolute certain) but the second parent can be either *C. ovata* or *C. laciniosa*. Good nurseries distinguish between the two groups. The combo of *C. illinoensis* x *C. laciniosa* is known officially as *C. x nussbaumeri* Sargent. For ornamental merit, *C. x dunbarii* Sarg. is *C. ovata* x *C. laciniosa*, another decent looking plant too.

As I do so often, let me turn to W.J. Bean in hopes of inspiring my reader. *C. ovata*..."one of the most striking of fine-foliaged trees"...and not one viable ornamental cultivar in the US trade today? *C. tomentosa*..."has been too much neglected in gardens". Let's hope my next edition will find two or three new entries for this far too short a section.

Consider this monumental work: Thompson, T.E. 1985. *Pecan cultivars*. Texas Pecan Growers Assoc. It contains 1012 *C. illinoensis* cultivars and some 122 of the hybrid Hican. This would be a useful work in finding good clones for ornamental-oriented selection and breeding. I'd bet most anything that one pecan breeder or another has a favorite seedling or two he finds attractive more than for its nut-making ability. Nut growers and pomologists, when pressed a bit, often have an odd thing or two we ornamental folks might really enjoy. Ditto for foresters and organic farmers. We just need to learn from them and ask the right questions.

While not the least bit expert in this genus and only acquainted with a few dozen named clones, I present a handful of clones that are likely to be useful in future ornamental development:

Carya illinoensis 'Hausman'

eval: another proven clone with huge fruit. It is also

eval: more cold hardy.

Carya illinoensis 'James Early'

eval: this clone is said to have a more sturdy habit, upright and

eval: and spreading, and quite cold hardy (to -20 deg. F.). It also

eval: fruits early (good in cold climates) and per the US Patent app

eval: is an "attractive shade tree" as well.

Carya illinoensis 'Pensacola Cluster'

eval: US Patent #2099 on 10.31.1961 to Ernest Moring. It has a larger, "holly green"

eval: leaf and is also scab resistant. The patent application says "abundant and

eval: attractive foliage with consequent suitability for use as a shade tree". One

eval: recent evaluation in Georgia states the nuts are large but of lower quality

eval: and fill percentage by modern standards. It is somewhat unique in having

eval: clustered nuts of 3-11 (per original app) or 6-10 in other studies.

Carya illinoensis 'Wurth'

eval: this clone is said to be a stronger grower and also

eval: scab resistant.

Carya laciniosa 'Daulton'

eval: this clone is more vigorous with showy, larger leaves

eval: and twigs. It stands out.

Carya ovata 'Holden'

ha: weeping with laterals erect at a wide angle - conical outline

ch: USDA zone 4

or: Holden Arboretum of Mentor OH found in 1966 in Hudson OH

rd: registered for Holden Arb. by Peter Hyypio of Bailey Hortorium Ithaca NY

li: Hebb, R.S. 1970. Notes from the Arnold Arboretum: plant registrations."

li: *Arnoldia* 30(6): 251-252

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Arthur Simmonds' ('Arthur J. Simmonds')

fc: light blue

lc: silvery below

ch: more cold hardy - the most cold tolerant cv. in the Chicago Botanic Garden

ch: trials
or: Arthur Simmonds, Surrey UK c. 1933
aw: RHS FCC 1933, AGM 1941

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Azure'
ht: 3 ft.
fc: bright azure blue

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Bluebeard' = typical species?
ns: this cultivar name appears in catalogs but the name is generally regarded as a common
ns: name for the genus. Doubtless, nurserymen are propagating from a single clone in
ns: stock yard so in some areas this name may be identified with a particular clone.

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Blue Knoll'
fc: clean, bright blue
lc: silvery below
ns: hybrid species affinity not confirmed.
so: www.bluebellnursery.com

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Blue Mist'
fc: light powder blue
lc: more silvery grey leaf
ns: the name "blue mist" is a common name for this hybrid group and may
ns: not always represent a distinct clone. Usually it represents a very light
ns: blue flower of moderate size.

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Dark Knight' ('Dark Night')
ha: compact, upright
fc: dark purplish-blue
fq: more floriferous than most older hybrids
lc: darker silvery green
lt: thicker, nearly leathery blades

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Dark Night' = 'Dark Knight'

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Dark Prince'
ns: listed with the [RHS Horticultural Database](#).

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Ferndown'
fc: deep violet blue
lc: dark green
bt: prolonged bloom period
eval: 'First Choice' is selected from this and considered to be superior

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'First Choice'
ht: 30-48 in. tall x 36 in. wide - in some areas they report 24 in. tall plants
ha: more denser than older cultivars
fc: described various as "lavender" and "cobalt blue"
fd: heads usually 1-2 in. wide

bt: very long - often 4-6 weeks. Earlier in some gardens than other clones. It
bt: starts early and lasts longer than older clones.
lc: dark green - less silvery or grey than many other clones
or: Peter Catt, Liss Forest Nur. UK selected from 'Ferndown'
pat: US applied for

Caryopteris x clandonensis GRAND BLEU™ 'Inoveris' ('Innorveris')
ht: 2.5 ft. tall x 2.5 ft. wide
ha: semi-dwarf, very compact, dense, very short internodes
lc: glossy dark green
fc: dark blue
bt: later than some clones
lu, eval: perhaps the best clone for modern use. Cutting back
lu, eval: year or two is recommended for best blooming
ch: USDA 6
or: INRA, France, induced mutation of 'Heavenly Blue'. Proved to be a stable
or: phenotype and was cloned.
aw: New Plant of Year 2000, French Assoc. of Nurserymen
web: www.angers.inra.fr

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Heavenly Blue'
ht: 24 in. - shorter than older cvs.
ha: compact, sometimes mounded with age.
fc: dark blue - much darker than 'Arthur Simmonds' among others
lc: darker green leaf than most hybrids

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Kew Blue'
ht: 24 in. - shorter than some cultivars
fc: dark blue
lc: dull grey-green leaf, not glossy or dark
or: Kew Gardens, London UK as a seedling of 'Arthur Simmonds' c. 1945.

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Longwood Blue' ('Longwood Variety')
ht: 18-36 in. - earlier kept low
fc: light sky blue to pale lavender-blue
lc: silvery grey to silvery-green
eval: probably the best of the light blue hybrids. It often flowers on very young
eval: plants, making it popular in the garden center trade.
lu: popular as a long, informal, lightly pruned hedge as used at Longwood. It
lu: is also gaining popularity as a cut flower.
or: Longwood Gardens PA USA
in: Wayside Gardens to mailorder US trade

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Louis Cornuz'
fc: light blue
lc: very silvery leaf
or: popular in the France nursery trade and likely from that country.

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Moody Blue'
lc: margined yellow

fc: rich, dark blue

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Newleaze'

ns: listed name from Hopleys Plants, Hert. UK before 2000

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Pershore'

ht: 85cm tall x 125cm wide

lc: dark grey green

so: www.cgf.net

Caryopteris x clandonensis SUMMER SORBET

ha: compact, subglobose

lc: greyish-green with thin but bright golden margins to 15% surface, occasional leaves all or mostly yellow

fc: rich dark blue as parent 'Kew Blue'

eval: 'Moody Blue' is a similar mutation

or: Peter van Delft, West End Nurseries, UK c. 2001 as sport of 'Kew Blue'

Caryopteris x clandonensis THETIS® (2/5)

ht: 60cm

fc: dark blue

lc: dark green

in: Eruope c. 2004

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Worcester Gold' ('Worch Gold?')

ht: 36 in. tall x 36 in. wide

ha: dense, compact in many gardens but not everywhere.

fc: medium blue, contrasting well with the leaf color

fd: smaller inflor. than some newer clones

lc: bright golden new growth becoing yellow-green by summer. Opinions of

lc: this clone like many yellow-leaved plants varies widely. The greener summer

lc: color is disliked even by some professionals who usually like gold plants.

or: Claude Palmer of St Johns Nurseries, Worcester England

Caryopteris divaricata 'Electrum'

ht: 75cm

lc: cream margin becomes ivory white and lasting all year

so: [Monksilver](#)

Caryopteris divaricata 'Jade Shades'

ht: 75cm

fc: light blue

lc: gold margins become 3 shades of green by summer

so: [Monksilver](#)

Caryopteris divaricata 'Pink Illumination' (2/5)

ht: 5 ft. tall

fc: light pink

lc: mottled cream

or: Japan, selected at Kyushu Sanso En

so: www.asiaticanursery.com (online catalog 2005)

Caryopteris divaricata 'Snow Fairy' (7/03)

lc: broadly margined cream becoming clean, bright white. Chimera is 15-25% of surface.

lc: Young plants remind one of a variegated *Kerria* until they bloom.

eval: a very pretty, newish shrub, giving off much white in summer and fall. It reminds one for foliage

eval: effect of *Kerria japonica* 'Picta' but with a wider chimera. It is a valuable new choice among shrubs.

Caryopteris divaricata 'Variegated'

ns: listed in the RHS Plant Finder 1998. Might be 'Snow Fairy'?

Caryopteris incana 'Alba'

ht: 80cm

fc: white

lc: grey

Caryopteris incana 'Blue Billows'

ha: lower, compact, trailing

fc: lavender-blue

li: AABGA Bull 12: 66 (1978)

Caryopteria incana 'Blue Myth' (2/7)

ht: 80cm tall

prop: seed strain, stable traits

or, in: www.sahin.nl (online catalog 2007), in. 2005

Caryopteris incana 'Candida'

fc: white

ns: may be a hybrid under *C. x clandonensis*

Caryopteris incana 'Pink' = 'Rosea'

Caryopteris incana 'Rosea' ('Pink')

c: pink

Caryopteris incana 'Weeping'

ht: 100cm

fc: blue (typical?)

ha: weeping, trailing

or: unknown. Seems to be seen mainly in Dutch and German listings

so: www.esveld.nl

CASTANEA

While all the pomological, edible hybrids are beyond the emphasis of this volume, I have included a number of them that possess distinct ornamental qualities and landscape durabilities; proven good shade and lawn trees over the years. Most of the traditional ornamentals still come from *C. sativa*.

Castanea 'Bouche de Betizac' (*C. sativa* x *C. crenata*)

eval: a nicely flavored nut from the INRA program in France. Plants are
eval: proven both heat tolerant and vigorous there.

Castanea 'Eaton River' ('Eaton')

eval: besides a superior crop of early fruit, this hybrid of *C. mollissima* x *C. dentata*
eval: (perhaps again to *C. sativa*) has very large, wavy, attractive leaves as a showy
eval: shade tree.

Castanea crenata [cream mottled]

lc: mottled cream

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Castanea 'Hershel' (*C. alnifolia* var. *floridana* x *C. mollissima*)

ha: shrub to small tree

frd: very large fruit but on a smaller package than tree cultivars

or: Charles Webb found as seedling in Madison Co., FL USA

so, in: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006)

Castanea 'Leyeroka'

eval: as cross of *C. mollissima* x *C. sativa*, this cross has

eval: vigorous, erect form, no blight, and USDA 4 hardiness.

Castanea 'Marsol'

eval: bred from *C. crenata* x *C. sativa*, this vigorous clone has

eval: proven merit for both nut and timber production. It is

eval: remarkably free of blight, anthracnose, and *Phytophthora*.

Castanea mollissima 'Gideon'

eval: good edible fruit on trees with more cold hardiness in

eval: northeastern US states.

Castanea mollissima 'Henry VIII'

eval: a cross of cultivars 'Orrin' and 'Crane', this clone has a dark,

eval: insect resistant leaf and quality fruiting. The blade is wider,

eval: rounder than parent 'Orrin'

Castanea mollissima 'Little Giant'

eval: this clone is a smaller tree, suitable for smaller lands but

eval: with good, giant fruit.

Castanea mollissima 'Mossbarger'

eval: known for good fruit and a large, spreading canopy, this

eval: clone too has ornamental value.

Castanea mollissima 'Orrin'

eval: proven cold hardy to -34 deg. F. this edible clone has replaced the

eval: less hardy seedlings in many areas. The dark glossy foliage is

eval: mostly pest free and durable. Sadly, this old classic has now been

eval: shown to have narrow, weakish crotch angles. Habit is more compact.

Castanea pumila 'Copper'

or, in, prop: a USDA seed strain of this smaller species,

or, in, prop: proven durable and of good survival rate.

CASTANEA SATIVA

Castanea sativa 'Albomarginata'

ha: slower than species typical

lc: margined creamy-white to irregular depths, sometimes with small sectors following the secondary veins.

lc: Overall the chimera is small, about 10-15% of the surface. Against a dark glossy blade it can be very showy

aw: RHS AM 1964

Castanea sativa 'Anny's Summer Red'

lc: dark red in summer

so: www.bluebellnursery.com (online catalog 2001)

Castanea sativa 'Argenteovariegata' ('Argenteomarginata')

lc: margined white, usually thinnly so.

lt: an odd chimera, often deforming and twisted the blade, not as neat as most marginates.

lw: narrower than species typical in many but not all leaves

ns: this is probably the same as 'Albomarginata' of the RHS (see below). Krussman does not list 'Albomarginata'

ns: in 1976 and we do not know of more than white-margined clone.

Castanea sativa 'Asplenifolia' ('Comtoniifolia', 'Salicifolia')

ls: highly cut, regular and irregular, sometimes linear or lanceolate,

ls: appearing if shredded. Usually the shoot tips bear the most thin, narrow blades.

lw: usually 0.25-0.5 in. or less wide but so variable than some leaves are much wider.

in: Loddiges Nursery

li: Loudon, J.C. 1838. Arb. Frut. Brit. p. 1984

Castanea sativa 'Aureomarginata' ('Variegata')

lc: margined yellow, never as white as 'Argenteomarginata'

ns: Krussman regards 'Variegata' as the correct name. We have gone with Bean this time.

or: Europe c. 1755

Castanea sativa 'Aureomaculata'

lc: boldly mottled yellow to greenish-yellow, mainly in the center

or: Europe before 1862

Castanea sativa 'Bullata' = 'Cochleata'

Castanea sativa 'Cochleata' ('Bullata', 'Monstrosa')

ha: dwarf, dense

ll: smaller than species typical

lt: distinctly concave or concave, cupped, often bullate, quite irregularly formed on the margins

Castanea sativa 'Comptoniifolia' = 'Asplenifolia'

Castanea sativa 'Discolor' = 'Prolifera'

Castanea sativa 'Dissecta'

ls: deeply incised, similar to 'Asplenifolia' and perhaps the same mutation.

Castanea sativa 'Dissecta Nova'

ls: deeply incised, similar to 'Dissecta' but apparently a new version of it. Not known today

Castanea sativa 'Fastigiata'

ha: narrowly columnar

id: Krussman (1976) does not mention 'Pyramidalis' and they sound very similar.

or: Europe c. 1866

Castanea sativa 'Filipendula'

ls: deeply incised, similar to 'Asplenifolia' and perhaps the same mutation.

Castanea sativa 'Glabra'

lc: darker green, very glossy

ll: larger than some species variants

lt: very thick blade

lv: more glabrous sooner than species typical

or: Europe c. 1836

Castanea sativa 'Heterophylla'

ls: deeply incised, similar to 'Asplenifolia' and perhaps the same mutation.

ns: Bean lists it apart from 'Asplenifolia' perhaps because of origins but Krussman lumps them.

Castanea sativa 'Holtii'

ha: conical

or: Mr. Holt sent to Kew Gardens, England 1907. Original tree in Mount Maskell, Kent.

Castanea sativa 'Hulsdonk' (3/7)

ha: branches twisted

ls, lm: blades twisted and distinctly curled much as a crested beech

so, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Castanea sativa 'Laciniata'

ls: teeth with elongated, thread-like points

ns: some plants under this name are 'Asplenifolia'. The two are not very similar in their true clones.

Castanea sativa 'Linearifolia'

ls: deeply incised, similar to 'Asplenifolia' and perhaps the same mutation.

Castanea sativa 'Mercedes' (3/7)

so, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Castanea sativa 'Monstrosa' = 'Cochleata'

Castanea sativa Pendula Group ('Pendula')

ha: weeping, umbrella-like in time

ns, or: Krussman states there two origins, hence we are usually the group name for the polyclonal nature.

ns, or: One came from Japan in 1919 and another arose in Holland around 1943.

Castanea sativa 'Pendulifolia' = *C. dentata*?

lt: drooping, hanging

ll: 20-30cm

lw: 5-9cm

ns: this clone is probably out of the trade so it's identity may remain a mystery.

Castanea sativa 'Prolifera' ('Discolor')

ha: vigorous, that is, proliferating

ll: larger than species typical

lt: thicker than species typical

lv, lc: glossy dark green, new leaves very grayish-white (tomentose) below

Castanea sativa 'Purpurea'

lc: new growth purple, especially above, later green. It is not as showy as most purple trees.

afc: copper to red shades

lw: to 5.0 in. - much wider than species typical

or: Rostrevor (original tree) before 1909

Castanea sativa 'Pyramidalis'

ha: conical

Castanea sativa 'Salicifolia' = 'Asplenifolia'

Castanea 'Sleeping Giant'

eval: this wonderful cross of *C. mollissima* x *C. dentata* x *C. crenata*, has
eval: a wonderful, large, glossy leaf. Habit is spreading and it's long known
eval: to remain free of blight.

CASTANOPSIS

Castanopsis cuspidata var. *cuspidata* [yellow centered] = 'Jindai Yellow'?

lc: irregularly centered yellow, 10-30% of surface, sometimes just a line along the midrib, other times just a
lc: fusion of spots, not as uniform or bold as most medio-picta type chimeras.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Castanopsis cuspidata 'Jindai Yellow'

lc: centered greenish-yellow

Castanopsis cuspidata 'Nakafu'

lc: center feathered in white, having irregularly borders with the green margin

Castanopsis cuspidata var. *sieboldii* 'Angyo Yellow'

lc: irregular;y margined light yellow, the center a very bright green and appearing as if a smaller, 8-21 lobed

lc: or incised leaf. Some leaves more with more chimera on one side than the other. This is very beautiful,

lc: bright, and startling pattern of variegation. In summer and fall the marginal chimera takes on a nice

lc: bronzing, especially on older leaves, some with an appealing orangish-gold chimera.

li: 3.0-4.5 in. long

ns, lsp: the name appears on a label on a fine plant at the Raulston Arboretum since c. 2000. It appears to
be the same

ns, lsp: clone as Plate 449 in Yokoi and Hirose (1978).

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Castanopsis cuspidata var. *sieboldii* [yellow splashed]

lc: variably mottled light yellow, 10-50% of surface.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Castanopsis cuspidata var. *sieboldii* [yellow margined, blades twisted]

lc: margined yellow

ls: twisted unlike 'Angyo Yellow' which is a rather flat, smooth blade.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Castanopsis cuspidata 'Variegata'

lc: "broad irregular margin of creamy yellow" (Bean)

li: 2.0-2.25 in. long - smaller than species typical

in: Maries 1879, presumably from Japan

lu: "was once used for greenhouse decoration"

id: This sounds much like Raulston's 'Angyo Yellow' except that plants known from his collection have

id: leaves much larger than Bean's measurement. Yokoi and Hirose mention two marginate forms, one with

id: a twisted leaf and the other clearly the same as 'Angyo Yellow'.

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: 533

CATALPA

The ornamental quality of the genus is quite underexploited, perhaps because it can be so weedy at times and at other places, too bold and large for our smaller, modern properties and parks. Any large park, country estate, or cemetery without a giant, blooming Catalpa in season is missing out of the one of the dendrological wonders of the world.

I think we can see the future of the genus from our current vantage point: 1) more persistently purple and gold leaves, and perhaps a nice blend of them, 2) columnar and narrow, more compact pyramidal clones, 3) other flower colors towards lavender and pink, with or without the influence of x Chitalpa inventions, 4) sterility from triploids or double flowers, 5) interesting leaf shapes using *C. fargesii* and its amazing narrow leaf tips, and 6) more resistant to those ugly chomping pests and leaf spots that ruin a young tree and keep it from being majestic.

Please visit www.newplantpage.com for a key to the cultivated taxa.

Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'

lc: bright yellow, retaining good color into summer in many climates

lc: but not all. The summer color is richer than spring at times!

eval: it is probably the best golden-leaved tree for a tropical or

eval: coarse-textured effect. Requires plenty of space.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Catalpa bignonioides 'Aureomarginata'

lc: margined and blotched light yellow, up to 95% of surface. It is

lc: much greener and yellower than 'Variegata'

ns, id: Hillier & Coombes (2002) consider it a synonym of 'Koehnei'.

photo, li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Catalpa bignonioides 'Koehnei'

lc: centered yellowish-green, margined in yellow

eval: rare and a collector's item of limited beauty.

in: Europe c. 1903

Catalpa bignonioides 'Nana' ('Dwarf Weeping')

ht: 3-6 ft. tall in many years but often grafted high on understock of

ht: species so height will vary.

ha: dwarf, shrubby, densely globose to mushroom-shaped or domed. Shrubby if not grafted on a standard.

ha: it is slightly weeping if trained high on the understock.

ll: smaller blades than species typical

fc: rarely flowers - it is purely for foliage and habit effect

ns: some plant sold in Europe as *C. bungei* are this clone and not

ns: the true species.

or: France c. 1850

so: www.forestfarm.com

Catalpa bignonioides 'Variegata'

lc: broadly margined creamy-yellow

Catalpa bungei 'Variegata'

lc: heavily mottled and vein white up to 95% of surface

photo, li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Catalpa x erubescens 'J.C. Teas' ('Hybrida'?)

ha: more vigorous than either parent

lc: purple new leaves becoming greener

ls: broadly ovate, usually 3-lobed, sometimes 5-lobed

ll: 12-24 in. long - often a very bold tropical plant effect

lv: downy pubescent below

fc: white flecked yellow and tinged purple

fd: smaller than *C. bignonioides*

fq: more numerous than either parent, often very showy. Panicles with

fq: up to 300 flowers are reported.

or: J.C. Teas, Bayville IN USA c. 1874 as *C. ovata* x *C. bignonioides*.

in: originator to trade c. 1891.

ns: 'Hybrida' of Spath 1898 is almost certainly the same.

Catalpa x erubescens 'Japonica'

haL very vigorous

infl: narrower, more compact inflor. than *C. ovata*

or: Simon-Louis Freres Nur, France c. 1886 as *C. japonica*

lc: glossy green

ls: less lobed than 'J.C. Teas'

lv: less downy pubescent below than 'J.C. Teas'

Catalpa x erubescens 'Purpurea'

ht: 40-50 ft.

st: young stems purplish, showy

lc: dark blackish-purple becoming purple than greenish-purple. In warmer climates

lc: it not purple except for the most recent 2 leaves.

ll: 10-16 in. long - very large and effective in this color

pet: remain purple even when the blade is quite green

eval: one of the most bold and beautiful purple trees.

or: probably Meehan Nur, PA US c. 1886 but this is not certain.

aw: RHS AM 1970, AGM 2002

Catalpa x erubescens 'Victoria'

ft: double-flowered, sterile

frq: fruitless

or: found at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Canada

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plt. Stipes. p. 194

Catalpa fargesii f. *duclouxii* (Dode) Gimour

ha: narrower, often short-lived according to Bean

lv: all parts glabrous unlike f. *fargesii* (typical species form)

la: more clearly acuminate to long-acute than f. *fargesii*

fc: purplish (as species), showy

in: Wilson 1907

id: there is a nice example at the US National Arboretum

id: down near the Anacosta River obtained as seed from

id: the Kuminensis Institute of Botany in China - quite

id: likely the true thing. It much resembles *C. bungei*

id: but the margins are less clearly undulate, never looking as

id: crenate or scalloped. The apex is elongated but not

id: as much as *C. bungei*. These leaves are not so deltoid

id: or wide in proportion either. You cannot describe them

id: a *Populus*-like as with some *C. bungei*.

aw: RHS AM 1934 but has had a poor rating since.

Catalpa fargesii 'Eco' (1/7)

fc: corolla lavender

ns, id, so: a cultivar from www.colvoscreeknursery.com (online catalog 2006), the

ns, id, so: description co-extensive with the species in all respects.

Catalpa x galleana (*C. ovata* x *C. speciosa*)

ha: vigorous tree

so: www.arborvillagellc.com (online catalog 2005) - no longer in business

Catalpa ovata 'Flavescens'

fc: white more heavily tinged yellow, quite showy up close

fd: corolla 0.75 in. long - smaller than species typical

Catalpa ovata 'Slender Silhouette' (1/6)

ha: narrowly upright

in: Europe c. 2005

Catalpa speciosa 'Frederik'

ns: a listed name c. 2005. Detailed description needed.

Catalpa speciosa 'Pulverulenta'

lc: finely spotted white, not a very showy plant

CEANOOTHUS

The recent 2006 monograph by David Fross of the amazing Native Sons Nursery in California (and leading Ceanothus grower) and Dieter Wilken, botanist at Santa Barbara Botanic Garden is a work of rich hortobotanical complexity and more detail than our volume here can explore. I highly recommend it. Here's to more books co-authored by one nurseryman and one botanist! Their practical discussions, botanical ID keys, stunning photos, landscape recommendations, and careful attention to old literature (the later oft neglected in Timber Press treatises) are persuasive and without fault. They maintain *C. griseus* as a botanical variety of *C. thyrsoiflorus*, a change I have elected not to accept until further review.

Do visit www.nativeson.com for a good assortment of the best material.

When possible we have assigned cultivars to the appropriate species, variety, or hybrid group.

Ceanothus 'Aerostat'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Albert Moser'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus americanus 'Fincham'

ht: 1m tall x 1m wide

fc: light pink buds open white.

ns: considered by some to be a *C. x delilianus*

Ceanothus 'Appleblossom'

fc: pink opening near white

Ceanothus arboreus 'Blue Mist'

ht: 15 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

ha: upright, subglobose

fc: light blue (as species)

lsp: Chelsea Physic Garden

so: listed in the 1997 RHS Plant Finder

Ceanothus arboreus 'Cliff Schmidt'

ht: 15-18 ft. tall x 12-15 ft. wide

fc: darker blue than other plants with it in the wild

ll: to 2 in. long

lc: glossy dark green above, very felty white below

bt: often reblooms in fall

or: David Fross coll on Santa Cruz Is. 1983

Ceanothus arboreus 'Owlswood Blue' = *C.* 'Owlswood Blue'

Ceanothus arboreus 'Powder Blue' (2/03)

ht: 6-10 ft. tall x 10-15 ft. wide (CA USA) - smaller than some clone

fc: light "powder blue", of course

infl: "teardrop-shaped" (unlike other clones), others report them more pendulous

fd: inflor. 4-5 in. long

lc: dark green

bt: earlier than some clones, late Feb. in parts of CA USA

pat: one time licensing fee required by originator

lu: useful for light blue flower color in dry gardens

ch: USDA 8 - to 15 deg. F.

or, in: Santa Barbara Bot. Gard. CA USA collected on Santa Cruz Island in wild,

or, in: introduced 2002 after sel. by Carol Bornstein.

Ceanothus arboreus 'Thundercloud'

ht: 15 ft. tall

fc: light bluish-gray

fd: panicles to 6 in.

or: Chelsea Physic Garden

so: first listed we believe in the 1997 RHS PLANT FINDER

Ceanothus arboreus 'Trewithen Blue'

ht: 1.5m tall x 1.5m wide

ha: more upright, arching

fc: rich blue, a particular nice bright shade

ff: slight scent

ind: larger inflor. than species typical at 4-6 in.

ls: oval

or: Trewithen Gardens, Cornwall, England before 1967

aw: RHS AM 1967, AGM 1984

Ceanothus 'A.T. Johnson'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: arching, erect

fc: bright grayish-blue

bt: spring, sometimes reblooming in fall in some climates.

fl: 0.5-0.7 in. long, hence fine textured

aw: RHS AM 1934

ns: named for noted writer Arthur T. Johnson

or: England early 1900's, probably with *C. thyrsiflorus* in the mix

Ceanothus 'Autumnal Blue'

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide

ha: erect, often open

fc: dark grayish-blue opening more lavender-blue

fq: very floriferous

fd: panicles 2.5 in. long

bt: late summer, frequently repeating in fall as the name implies. It is intermittent

bt: in many climates but fall effect is often the finest.

ls: ovate

ll, lw: 1.5 in. long x 1.0 wide

lc: glossy dark green

fr: dark red, sometimes quite showy

aw: RHS AM 1930

or: Burkwood and Skipwith Nursery, England 1920's, likely from *C. thrysiflorus* x some

or: *C. delilianus* form

Ceanothus 'Basil Fox'

ns: listed name with the RHS.

Ceanothus 'Berkeley Skies'

fc: light blue

or: UC Berkeley Bot. Gard.

Ceanothus 'Blue Boy'

ns: listed in the RHS Plant Finder 1997 and not since. We do not find it in US catalogs.

Ceanothus 'Blue Buttons'

ht: 10-12 ft. tall x wide

st: dark red

ha: dense, stiffly branched, spreading and live oak-shaped with age

fc: rich blue

lc: dark green, surface rugose above

ll: 0.25-0.5 in. - very small

or: John Dourley, parentage unknown but could be *C. oliganthus* x *C. spinosus* or *C. impressus*

in: Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. CA USA 1975

Ceanothus 'Blue Carpet'

ht: 75cm tall x 1.5m wide

ha: spreading, carpeting but not prostrate

fc: blue

fq: floriferous, covering the plant

lc: glossy green

Ceanothus 'Blue Cascade'

ht: 6-10 ft. tall x 8-16 ft. wide - reports on width vary widely

ha: mounded, wide-spreading with age, cascading when allowed

fc: medium blue, opening more light sky blue

fd: inflor. to 2 in. long

lc: glossy green

ns: not sure if this is the award-winning 'Cascade' grown in Europe.

or, in: John Dourley, Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. in. 1979 as chance seedling, perhaps from

or, in: *C. papillosus* and *C. thrysiflorus*

eval: similar to 'Concha' in growth

Ceanothus 'Blue Cloud'

ht: 8-12 ft. tall x 10-14 ft. wide

ha: vigrous, subglobose

ll: 0.5-0.75 in. long

ls: oblong-elliptic

fc: light blue, fades more light bluish-gray

fq: very floriferous, often covered and cloud-like

fd: heads 4-7 in. long, compounded branched

or: Louis Edmunds, CA USA as hybrid, probably involving *C. spinosus* and *C. impressus*

eval: proven tolerant of garden conditions including heavier soils and much summer heat

Ceanothus 'Blue Cushion'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 4-9 ft. wide

ha: mounded, useful for large ground cover

fc: light to medium blue

infl: smallish, ellipsoidal to ovoid in shape, often under 2 in. long

lc: dark glossy green

ll: 0.5-0.75 in. long

tm: cultivar name has been listed as an unregistered trademarked in the US despite it being used as

tm: as a cultivar since the 1950's. We have disregarded this foolish, impossible change of rank.

or: Louis Edmunds, CA USA c. 1958, probably from *C. dentatus* x *C. thyrsiflorus* (low form or var. *repens*)

Ceanothus 'Blue Jeans'

ht: 3-5 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide

ha: strong, vigorous, arching, vase-shaped, often rigid

fc: light violet-blue, appearing faded and pale as with blue jeans, thought more lilac from a distance.

lc: dark olive green

ll: 0.5 in. long

or: Louis Edmunds gave seed to Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. before 1951 under the name *C. purpureus*.

It proved a

or: hybrid, perhaps *C. gloriosus* v. *porrectus* x ?

in: Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. 1979, named by John Dourley

Ceanothus 'Blue Lolita'

fc: blue

in: Las Pilitas Nursery, CA USA

Ceanothus 'Blue Moon'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: arching

lc: glossy green

lm: deeply dentate

ll: blades small by hybrid standards.

Ceanothus 'Blue Mound'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: dense, mounded

fc: medium blue, a nice bright shade

fd: panicles dense, smallish but covering entire plants

bt: fall reblooming is common

lc: glossy dark green

ll: 0.5-0.75 in. long

ls: elliptic

lm: undulate, showy

aw: RHS AGM

or: Hillier Nursery, as open-pollinated cross of *C. griseus*, probably crossed

or: to *C. impressus* by accident.

in: Hillier 1960

Ceanothus 'Blue Sapphire'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: spreading, wider than tall, often open

fc: violet-blue

fd: inflor. 2-3 in. long

ll: 0.25-0.4 in. long - very small

ls: oblong-elliptic

lc: reddish-green, very rugose and crinkled above

eval: Fross and Wilken (2006) report it "has not proven particularly

eval: garden tolerant. Open and rangy, plants tend to be leafless in

eval: the interior, revealing the gray stems and branches". They do

eval: note it has good mildew resistance.

Ceanothus 'Blue Star'

ns: listed name with the RHS Plant Finder 1999. Not in the US trade to our knowledge.

ns: It might be 'Dark Star' which is widely grown.

Ceanothus 'Blue Whisp'

fc: "ice blue"

Ceanothus 'Brilliant'

fc: blue

or: East Dudley, England

Ceanothus 'Burkwoodii'

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x wide

ha: compact, globose

fc: dark blue

fd: heads 1-2 in. long

ll: 0.5-1.25 in. long

lc: glossy dark green

or: Burkwood and Skipwith Nursery, England 1929 as hybrid, probably from

or: 'Indigo' with *C. dentatus* or *C. x veitchianus*

aw: RHS AM 1930, AGM 1984

Ceanothus 'Burtonensis'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x wide

ha: arching, erect, often showy and vase-shaped to fountain-formed with age

fc: bright blue

fd: heads tiny at 0.75-1.5 in. long

fq: very floriferous, plants often completely covered in blue

bt: earlier than most hybrids

ls: glossy green, veins sunken for texture

or,in: wild hybrid coll. on Burton Mesa, CA USA, intro. by Santa Barbara Bot.
or,in: Gard. 1941, likely *C. impressus* v. *impressus* x *C. thyrsoiflorus* v. *thyrsoiflorus*

Ceanothus 'Cal Poly'

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide
ha: erect, often very vigorous, can be unkempt if not pruned
lc: glossy green
ll: 1-2 in.
fc: violet-blue
infl: panicle 6-8 in. long
or: Howard Brown from seedling near *C. cyaneus* but likely bred to something else
in: Cal Polytechnic Univ., San Luis Obispo, CA USA c. 1958

Ceanothus 'Cascade'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x wide, but easily to 20 ft. tall if trained on a wall
ha: commonly used in Europe to cascade over walls.
lc: glossy green
ls: elliptic
ll: 2.0 in.
fc: bright but light blue
infl: loose panicle 3 in. long
infl: large inflor. and one that is quite *Syringa*-like
or: Rowland Jackson, Woking, England 1938, involving *C. thyrsoiflorus*
aw: RHS AM 1946
ns: unclear if this is the same as the popular 'Blue Cascade' of the US trade.

Ceanothus 'Celestial Blue'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x wide
ha: mound
lc: matt green
ls: broadly oval to rounded
ll: 0.5-0.75 in.
fc: bright blue
infl: dense, conical
or: Bart and Celeste Wilson, Las Pilitas Nursery, CA USA 1990's as seedling

Ceanothus 'Centennial'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
fc: very dark blue - darker even than 'Concha'
infl: 1-2 in. globose to cylindrical head
lc: dark glossy green, somewhat wavy and textured, very showy
ll: 0.25-0.5 - very small
in, or: Roger Raiche coll. at Salt Point in 1985, likely *C. griseus* x *C. foliosus*, intro. 1992

Ceanothus 'Cielito Lindo'

fc: blue

Ceanothus 'Concha'

ht: 5-9 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide when young, plants over 20 ft. tall and wide are known
ha: rigid stems, dense foliage, arching

fc: dark yet glowing blue with pinkish center, buds dark pink, can be bicolored in spring

fq: often quite floriferous, making it a worldwide favorite

infl: 1 in.

lc: glossy dark green

ll: 1.0 in. long

or, ns: Charles Samms, San Dimas, CA USA 1946, *C. papillosus* var. *roweanus* x *C. impressus*, named 1949

eval: one of the best known cultivars worldwide and a good standard to judge others against.

eval: 'Centennial' is smaller, darker flowered and of different parentage. 'Concha' is notable

eval: handling wet summer soils and humidity.

Ceanothus 'Coronado'

ha: compact, slower than some

fc: rich azure blue

lc: dark green, veins sunken for much texture

lm: dentate as *C. glorioosus*

or: Phil van Soelen, California Flora Nursery, intro. 1991

or: *C. grieus* x *C. gloriosus*

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 46-47.

Ceanothus 'Consuella'

fc: rich blue

Ceanothus cordulatus 'Meleza'

fc: white

Ceanothus 'Cuesta'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: open, spreading, arching

st: grayish

lc: olive green

fc: light blue, buds whiter

infl: loose clusters

or: Sierras Nevada range, natural hybrid of *C. cuneatus* x *C. prostratus*

in: George Edmondson, USDA 1974

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 48.

Ceanothus cuneatus 'Mount Madonna'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: mounded, arching, *Pyracantha*-like look

fc: off white

or: M. Nevin Smith from Mt. Madonna near Santz Cruz, CA

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 49.

Ceanothus cuneatus var. *ramulosus* 'Rodeo Lagoon'

ht: 1-2 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide

ha: low, cover, spreading

lc: olive green

fc: clear white, buds amber tinged

or: Steven Edwards, Regional Parks Bot. Gard., Berkeley, CA USA coll. near

or: Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co.
in: Native Sons Nursery
li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 49-50.

Ceanothus cuneatus var. *rigidus* 'Snowball'

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide
ha: spreading, stiffly arching at times
fc: white from tanish buds
infl: subglobose, 0.75 in. wide
lb: cuneate
lc: olive green
ll: 0.25 in. - smallish
ls: holly-like

Ceanothus cyanus 'YBN Blue'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 14 ft. wide
ha: vigorous, large, useful as a flowering hedge
fc: medium blue
infl: 6-10 branched heads
ls: elliptic
ll: 1.5-2.0 in.
lm: serrate
lc: bright green
or: Yerba Buena Nursery, CA USA 1989
li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 51-52

Ceanothus 'Cynthia Postan'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
ha: dense, arching-spreading
fc: violet-blue
infl: long panicle
ls: narrowly oblong
ll: 0.75-1.5 in.
lc: dark green, very rugose and glossy
lm: undulate
or: Univ. Not. Gard., Cambridge, England from seed collected by Cynthia
or: Postan at Berkeley CA c. 1965. Parent was *C. papillosus* var. *roweanus* and
or: it likely crossed to *C. griseus*

Ceanothus 'Dark Star'

ha: 4-6 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
fc: dark blue from magenta buds
lc: dark green
ll: blades very small by hybrid cultivar standards.
or: *C. papillosus* var. *roweanus* x either *C. oliganthus* or *C. impressus*.
eval: similar to 'Julia Phelps'. Has a reputation for being deer resistant and durable.

Ceanothus 'Delight'

ht: 3m tall
ha: vigorous, upright

fc: dark blue
ind: larger panicle than most early hybrids
bt: frequently repeats, giving 2 seasons of bloom where fully hardy.
lc: glossy green
ch: one of the more cold hardy hybrids
or: C. papillosus x C. rigidus
aw: RHS AM 1933, AGM 1957

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Aramis'
fc: mauve

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Asteroide'
fc: azure blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Basil Fox'
ht: 3-5 ft. tall
ha: open, not usually dense
fc: slate blue becoming lighter blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Bertini'
fc: azure blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Biela'
fc: grayish-blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Bijou'
fc: blue tinged pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Blue Celeste'
fc: light blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Boule Bleue'
fc: light blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Ceres'
ht: 3 ft. tall
fc: dark blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Charles Detriche'
fc: dark blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Ciel de Provence'
fc: light blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Comtesse de Paris'
ht: 3 ft. tall

fc: dark blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Comtesse de Versailles'

ht: 12 ft. tall

ha: large, strong, one of the largest of this parentage

fc: light blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Crepuscule'

fc: grayish-blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Croix du Sud'

fc: dark blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Distinction'

fc: white tinged blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Esther'

fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Fantaisie'

fc: violet-blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Fincham' = C. americanus 'F.'

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Gloire de Plantieres'

fc: dark azure blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Glore de Versaille'

ht: 1.5m tall x 1.5m wide

fc: light so-called powder blue

bt: spring, often with fall rebloom

ind: larger inflorescence.

eval: for over a century the standard light blue cultivar.

aw: RHS FCC 1872, AGM 1925

Ceanothus x delileanus 'Henri Desfosse' ('Henri Defosse', 'Henri Desfossee')

ht: 75cm tall x 75cm wide - rather small

ha: compact, neat

st: reddish stems

fc: medium blue to violet blue

infl: good-sized panicle

ns: numerous spellings of the name appear.

aw: RHS AM 1926

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Ibis Rose'

fc: pink

Ceanothus x delileanus 'Indigo'

ht: 1.2m tall x 1.2m wide
fc: very dark blue
infl: narrow spike
ch: one of the least cold hardy cultivars

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Jocelyn'
fc: light pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'La Condamine'
fc: mauve

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Le Geant'
fc: medium pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Leon Simon'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Lucie Moser'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Lucie Simon'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Lustre'
fc: carmine

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Madame Furtado'
fc: pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Maguerite Aubusson'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Melusine'
fc: bright but dark blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Merimee'
fc: medium pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Mina'
fc: blush white

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Neve'
fc: white

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Palmyre'
fc: violet-pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Penombre'
fc: carmine-rose

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Piquet-Guidan'
fc: carmine

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Pole Nord'
fc: white

Ceanothus x delilianus 'President Reveil'
fc: medium pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Richesse'
fc: medium pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Rosamonde'
fc: azure blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Rose Carmin'
fc: carmine-pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Saphir'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Sceptre d'Azur'
fc: azure blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Sirius'
fc: metallic blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Spicatus'
fc: medium pink

Ceanothus x delileanus 'Topaze' ('Topaz')
fc: light indigo blue
bt: mostly summer (UK)
ns: the spelling used by the RHS Horticultural Database is followed here.
aw: RHS AM 1961, AGM 1969

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Uranus'
fc: carmine-pink

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Victor Jouin'
fc: blue

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Virginal'
fc: white

Ceanothus dentatus 'Prostratus'
ha: prostrate

Ceanothus dentatus 'Superbus'
ns: a improved flowering selection.

Ceanothus Diamant'
ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Dignity'
fc: dark blue
in: E. Dudley, England

Ceanothus 'Edward Stevens'
ns: listed name with the RHS.

Ceanothus 'Ebbets Field'
ht: 4-6 ft. tall x wide
ha: dense, compact
fc: bright blue
infl: heads 0.5 in. wide
lc: dark green, veins sunkens
lc: dark green
or: Robert Keeffe found at Ebbets Field c. 1996
in: Native Sons Nursery 2002

Ceanothus 'Edinburgh'
ht: 10 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide
ha: upright, often open, commonly trained on walls in the UK
fc: rich blue
infl: 1-2 in. heads
lc: dark green
lm: subrevolute
ll: 0.75-1.25 in. long
or: Royal Bot. Gard., Edinburgh 1934 as *C. foliosus* var. *medius* x *C. griseus*

Ceanothus 'Edward Stevens'
ht: 4-8 ft. tall x wide
fc: greyish buds open light blue
infl: panicle 1-2 in. long

Ceanothus EL DORADO 'Perado'
ha: similar to 'Zanzibar'
fc: medium blue
lc: leaves margins yellow to 40% with a central dark green feather. The central zone in
lc: 'Zanzibar' is usually smooth margined or entire. This clone is less bright than 'Zanzibar'

lc: is considered more harmonious in the landscape.

or: found at Yoder Toddington UK as a sport of 'Zanzibar'. Pershore College UK 1996 is the owner of it.

in: Far Plants UK c. 2000

Ceanothus 'Elan'

ns: listed with the RHS Plant Finder 1997. The cultivar 'Golden Elan' has light pink flowers

ns: and is likely related.

Ceanothus 'Eleanor Taylor'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: very large, vigoprous

fc: powder blue

lc: dark green

Ceanothus 'Elegans'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Eleusis'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Ernie Bryant'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: arching-spreading, often open at first

fc: dark blue

infl: 10-12 in. long

lc: glossy medium green

ls: oval to ovate

ll: 1.0-1.5 in. long

Ceanothus 'Everett's Choice'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: decumbent-spreading

st: light gray

fc: rich blue

infl: 1.0 in.

ls: oblong

ll: 1.0-1.2 in.

Ceanothus 'Far Horizons'

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

fc: clear bright blue

lc: dark green, much like C. impressus

Ceanothus 'Felibre'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Frosty Blue'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

fc: bright frosty blue. The silvery bud scales create this nice refreshing color.

lc: glossy green
lt: blades thick, nicely textured
lu: proven durable under many landscape conditions in California
or: Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Garden as *C. impressus* x ?

Ceanothus 'Gentian Plume'
ht: 8 ft. tall at young plants but known to reach 15-20 ft. in California
fc: rich gentian blue but also described as "reddish blue"
ind: 10 in. long spike
or: thought to be *C. cyaneus* x ?

Ceanothus 'Gerda Isenberg'
ht: 8-12 ft. tall x wide
fc: bright blue
infl: 3-4 in.
lc: glossy medium green, veins sunken
ll: 0.5-1.0 in.
lm: finely serrate

Ceanothus 'Gloire de Vaise'
fc: blue
ns, id, so: an old French hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Gloire de Orleans'
ns, id, so: an old French hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Gloire Porrectus'
ns: listed name in the RHS Plant Finder 1977.

Ceanothus gloriosus 'Albus' ('Alba')
fc: white

Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus 'Anchor Bay'
ht: 2 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide
ha: denser than species typical
or: Saratoga Horticultural Foundation.

Ceanothus foliosus 'Berryhill'
ht: 2 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
ha: mounded-spreading
fc: bright blue
lu: often short-lived, intolerant

Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus 'Emily Brown'
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 8-12 ft. wide
fc: dark lavender blue to violet blue.

lc: darker green than species typical
lu: proven more heat tolerant than species in California.

Ceanothus gloriosus var. *gloriosus* 'Fallen Skies'

ht: 12-16 in. tall x 10-15 ft. wide
ha: prostrate to decumbent
fc: lavender-blue
infl: dense umbels of 0.5 in.
lc: dark green

Ceanothus gloriosus var. *gloriosus* 'Heart's Desire'

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide, others report it much shorter
fc: medium blue

Ceanothus gloriosus 'Tuttle'

fc: blue

Ceanothus griseus 'Bamico'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide - smaller than species typical
ha: mounded, larger overall than 'Yankee Point'
fc: clear violet-blue
ll: 0.75-1.0 in. long - smallish
lc: dark glossy green above
or: Horace Colby found at Bamico Nursery, Pasadena, CA, a hybrid involving *C. griseus*
ns: Collridge Rare Plant Gardens named 1960's
eval: Fross and Wilken say it demonstrates longevity in heavy soils and with summer watering.

Ceanothus griseus 'Blue and Gold'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
ha: low spreading
lc: margined gold, quite variable, often reverting, some all gold
or: David McCory as sport 1999

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Brass' (5/4)

ht: 1.2m tall x 1.75m wide
fc: light blue
lc: irregularly mottled margin in creamy-white
or: Peter Brand, England as sport of 'Yankee Point' in 1995
pat: US #14566 to originator on 2/24/04

Ceanothus griseus 'Bright Eyes'

lc: broadly margined yellow, similar to 'Diamond Heights' but apparently of different origin

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Carmel Creeper'

ht: 1 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide
ha: spreading, creeping
fc: light blue

ind: inflo. 1 in. long

ns: some say "Carmel Creeper" is merely a common name for this variety while others

ns: suggest it represents a typical garden clone from California. Surely some nurseries

ns: have cloned one version or another by cuttage.

Ceanothus griseus 'Coon Creek'

in, so: Native Sons , intro. c. 2006, without description

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Diamond Heights'

ha: compact, spreading

ll: 4cm

lc: dark green center with a lime yellow margin making up 50-80% of surface.

fc: light blue

or: East Bay Nursery, CA USA c. 1995

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Hurricane Point'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 20 ft wide in many years. Young plants are often 30cm tall x 1.5m wide.

fc: light blue. One plant has been recorded to 36 feet wide so give this one some room!

eval: described by one source as a being a "rank grower". It does get very wide

or: Barry Hehrman of East Bay Nur. 1988

eval: 'Yankee Point' has been called a more restrained version of this.

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Kurt Zadnick'

ht: 3-5 ft. tall but 12-18 ft. wide in time

ha: spreading, vigorous

fc: very dark blue

or: Roger Raiche 1986 from wild in Sonoma Co. CA USA

Ceanothus griseus 'Santa Ana'

ht: 4-8 ft. tall x 6-12 ft. wide

ha: spreading-mound, open but pleasantly so, cascading at times

fc: rich blue, amongst the darkest in the species

fd: dense clusters of a few inches

ll: 1.5 in.

lc: dark green

or: Louis Edmunds from seed coll. at Point Arena c. 1949

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Silver Surprise'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall (estimate)

ha: spreading, mounded, more compact than 'Yankee Point'

fc: dark blue

lc: medium to dark green with a creamy white margin

or: sport of 'Yankee Point' found by Valk Nur. of Boskoop Netherlands.

or: Ronald Houtman attributes this plant to A. Brand & Sons, Hatfield, UK c. 1994

in: Pride of Place Plants to US trade

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Yankee Point'

ht: 3-5 ft. wide x 8-10 ft. wide - much less wide than 'Hurricane Point'

ha: spreading, mounded with age, arching, makes a good low flowering hedge

fc: darker blue
ls: narrower, more triangular leaf than variety as typical
lc: darker green blade
or: Maunsell van Rensellaer 1954 collect. in wild 1954

Ceanothus griseus var. *horizontalis* 'Santa Ana'
ns: a listed name, presumably of California origin.

Ceanothus incanus 'Owen Pearce'
fc: white

Ceanothus impressus var. *nipomensis* 'Mesa Lilac'
ht: 10 ft. tall x 10-15 ft. wide
fc: lilac to lavender
infl: 2 in. infl.
lc: olive green
ll: larger than species typical
or: Austin Griffiths, San Luis Obispo, CA 1986 from Nipomo Mesa
in: Native Sons Nursery

Ceanothus impressus 'Puget Blue' = *C.* 'Puget Blue'

Ceanothus impressus var. *impressus* 'Vandenberg'
ht: 3 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
ha: more compact than species typical, mounded, usually dense
fc: bright blue
lc: very dark, blackish-green, surface rugose, crinkled
or: M. Nevin Smith, Santa Barbara Bot. Gard. 1982 coll. at Burton Mesa

Ceanothus 'Italian Skies'
ht: 5 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
ha: upright
fc: bright medium blue
lc: glossy green
aw: RHS AM

Ceanothus 'James Roof'
ha: spreading
fc: rich blue

Ceanothus 'Joan Mirov'
ht: 4 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
fc: dark blue
ll: "very tiny"
or: *C. foliosus* x *C. griseus*

Ceanothus 'Joyce Coulter'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide. Plants 3-4 ft. tall where less cold hardy.

ha: mounded, often low as young plants

fc: bright medium blue

ind: inflor. 3-5 in. long, rather Syringa-like

ll: larger blade than most hybrids

lu: durable, taking pruning well

ch: USDA 7

or: *C. papillosus* var. *roweanus* x *C. griseus* var. *horizontalis*

eval: Wayside Gardens has promoted this clone for use in the Southeastern US where it

eval: can succeed well on sandy or rocky soils but not the common red clay.

Ceanothus 'Julia Phelps'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

fc: dark cobalt blue

ind: dense, short panicles

lc: dark green with a good texture

Ceanothus 'Ken Taylor'

ns: a listed name from the UK. Ken Taylor originated other cultivars.

Ceanothus 'Knowles Ryerson'

ht: 6 ft. tall x wide

ha: mounded, irregular

lc: dark green

ll: 1.5-2.0 in.

fc: bright, clear blue

or: Don Sexton from open-poll. *C. papillosus* var. *roweanus* (in a compact form) x ?, 1950's

ns: named for Dean Knowles Ryerson of UC Davis

in: CA nursery trade 1970's

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 78

Ceanothus 'Leviathan'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'La Primavera'

fc: blue

Ceanothus 'La Purisima'

fc: bright clear blue

Ceanothus 'Lester Rowntree'

fc: bright blue

Ceanothus 'Louis Edmunds'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

ha: large mound in time, often dense

fc: bright sky blue

lc: glossy green, a good dark shade

or: *C. thyrsiflorus* x *C. griseus*, Louis Edmunds c. 1942

eval: known for be more tolerant of heavy soil and summer moisture in California.

Ceanothus 'Madame Emile Bertin'

ns, id, so: an old French hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus maritimus 'Arroya Azul'

fc: dark blue

Ceanothus maritimus 'Claremont'

ht: 1 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: dense, spreading, wider than tall

lc: olive green (generally typical)

fc: light grayish-blue

infl: ovoid heads

fd: heads 1 in. wide

or: Rancho Ana Bot. Gard. 1952 from a notable plant, intro. 1972.

Ceanothus maritimus 'Doctor Leiser's Pink'

fc: presumed to be pink or near pink.

or: Dr. Leiser is a botanist who has studied this genus.

Ceanothus maritimus 'Frosty Dawn'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 5-8 ft. wide

ha: low-spreading, compact

fc: dark purple to lavender-blue

infl: globose heads

lc: dark green but some reports, more grayish-green

or: Austin Griffith and David Fross coll. near Arroyo de la Cruz in 1985

lu: useful in large rock gardens on account of size and form

Ceanothus maritimus 'Point Sierra'

ht: 1-3 ft. tall x 3-8 ft. wide - taller than sister clone 'Frosty Dawn'

ha: denser, lower than species typical, arching

fc: medium lavender blue to violet-blue

infl: globose heads

lw, lw: smaller than some clones, giving a nice fine texture

lc: greyish-green above, very white pubescent below

lu: more heat and sun tolerant than the species

or: Austin Griffith and David Fross coll. near Arroyo de la Cruz in 1985

Ceanothus maritimus 'Popcorn' (11/6)

ht: 2 -3 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: groundcover clone

fc: clean white flowers

infl: globose heads suggestive of the popular snack.

lc: paler olive-green leaves

lu: very drought tolerant

so: www.calfloranursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Ceanothus maritimus 'R.F. Hoover'

fc: light blue

Ceanothus maritimus 'Spring Skies'

ht: 12-18 in. tall - 305 ft. wide - shorter than most clones

ha: compact, prostrate to spreading

fd: 1.25 in. heads

fc: dark blue - darkest blue to date (2/2007)

or: Roger Raiche ad Warren Roberts coll. 1982 on bluffs above Arroyo de la Cruz

lu: it has proven garden tolerant as a clone and is used in mixed borders with success.

Ceanothus 'Mary Lake'

fc: medium blue

Ceanothus 'Mary Simpson'

fc: blue

Ceanothus 'Marzoni'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Meteore'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Mill's Glory'

fc: light blue

or: Howard McMinn

Ceanothus 'Monsieur Verlot'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Monument'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Mountain Haze'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x wide

ha: subglobose, vigorous once established, prune to keep dense

lc: glossy green above, lighter pubescent green below

fc: medium clear blue

fd: panicles 1.5-3.0 in. long

fq: can be sparser flowering than some hybrids

or: Walter Lammerts 1941 as seedlings of 'La Primavera', possible

or: a cross to C. impressus

ch: 15 deg. F.

Ceanothus 'Multiflore'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Olympic Lake'

fc: dark blue

Ceanothus 'Othello'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Owlswood Blue' (C. arboreus x C. thrysiflorus or C. griseus)

ht: 8-12 ft. tall x 8-12 ft. as young plants, known to 20 ft. in California.

ha: ovoid to upright-globose, vigorous, not for small properties

fc: dark rich blue

bud: buds less pink or red than other hybrids

infl: massive 7-9 in. x 3 in.

lc: glossy dark green

ll: 2-3 in. long

or: Owlswood Ranch, Marin Co. CA USA c. 1950's

in: promoted by the Saratoga Hort. Found. 1975

Ceanothus 'Pacific Blue'

ht: "tall"

ha: dense

fc: blue

lc: dark green

CEANOTHUS X PALLIDUS (C. HERBACEOUS X C. DELILIANUS)

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Albert Pittet'

fc: light pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Albidus'

fc: white

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Albus Plenus'

fc: white to cream

ft: double?

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Attraction'

fc: rose-pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Caprice'

fc: pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Carmine'
fc: carmine

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Cigale'
fc: lilac-blue

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Coquetterie'
fc: rose-carmine

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Esperanto'
fc: pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Fleur d'Ete'
fc: grayish-carmine

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Gaulois'
fc: violet-pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'George Simon'
fc: rose-carmine

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Gladiator'
fc: grayish-pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Golden Elan'
ht: 1m tall x 1m wide
ha: strong for a variegate, not a weak plant
st: red
lc: irregular gold to yellowish-green margin, center dark green, sometimes
lc: tinged red
ls: ovate
fc: light pink

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Gracieux'
fc: violet-carmine

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Marie Simon' ('Marie Simone')
ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 9-10 ft. wide, sometimes just 5' wide and tall
st: red tinged, adding interest
fc: clear pink - of the richest pink shades in the genus which
fc: is often too pale in pink to be appreciated
infl: to 5 in. long
bt: spring, then sometimes repeating later.
fd: deciduous (UK)
lc: dark green, a brightish shade at first

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Marie Simon Variegated'
ns: listed name with the RHS Plant Finder 2000. 'Golden Elan' is also variegated.

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Perle Rose'

ht: 1.5m tall x 1.5m wide

ha: very large plant when happy, taller than 'Marie Simon' on average but it

ha: it not tolerant of all soils and conditions so it sometimes reported as weak

ha: and difficult to establish.

fc: deep rich pink or rose carmine

infl: very large, plumose

lu: a lovely color but the clone has a reputation as being difficult to grow.

Ceanothus x pallidus 'Roseus'

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: mounded

fc: light pink

Ceanothus 'Pantheon'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Percy Picton' (C. impressus x C. papillosus)

ht: 6-10 ft. tall x 10-14 ft. wide

ha: subglobose, dense yet not slow, arching

fc: rich dark, cobalt blue

lc: dark green, well textured

or: UK, named for Mr. Picton, famous owner of Old Court Nursery

eval: Fross and Wilken report it popular in the UK but not the US. We grow other dark clones.

Ceanothus 'Pershire Zanzibar' = 'Zanzibar'

Ceanothus 'Picnic Day' (C. griseus x C. arboreus)

ht: 12 ft. tall x wide

ha: upright, vigorous

fc: rich blue

inf: 6-7 in. long

lc: dark green

lu: proven drought and heat tolerant in CA

or: Don Sexton, UC Davis Arboretum 1960's as seedling

Ceanothus 'Pin Cushion'

ht: 8 in. - inches not feet - dwarf

ha: dwarf, flat, cushion-like, wide spreading in time

fc: blue

Ceanothus 'Puget Blue' (C. impressus x C. papillosus var. roweanus)

ht: 8-12 ft. tall x 12-15 ft. wide

ha: arching at first, later dense, globose

fc: rich lavender-blue, various described as light, mid, and dark blue in

fc: catalogs!

lc: glossy green
ll: 0.5-0.75 in. long
ll: smaller than species typical
aw: RHS AM 1971, AGM 1984
or: Lester Rowntree, selected and named by Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle
ch: 10 def. F. - one of the hardier evergreen hybrids

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' ('Blue Sky')(C. arboreus x C. griseus)

ht: 10-20 ft. tall, usually trained as large shrub or small tree
ha: upright-subglobose, tending to mature to subglobose trees, some trained to spread widely
fc: lavender-pink buds open medium blue
infl: 3-5 in. lng
ll: 1.5-3.0 in. long x 0.5-0.75 in. wide
lc: glossy dark green, silky greyish below
or: Leonard Coates Nurseries, briefly called 'Blue Sky' 1940's, evaluated by Saratoga Hort.
or: Foundation, renamed and distributed by them since 1954. Originator approved this renaming.
eval: one of the most garden tolerant of the large hybrids, It can be a large hedge, single tree, or
eval: windbreak. It tolerants poor soils and heavy trimming.

Ceanothus 'Remote Blue' (C. oliganthus var. sorediatus x C. griseus)

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide
ha: mounded to subglobose
fc: clear blue from darker buds
infl: 2-3 in.
in, or: Las Pilitas Nursery, CA USA, intro. 1991

Ceanothus x roseus = C. x pallidus

Ceanothus 'Russellianus' (C. dentatus x C. ?)

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x wide
ha: vigorous, mounding with age
lc: glossy rich green above
lm: glandular teeth
ls: elliptic to oblanceolate
ll: 0.5-0.75 in. long
fc: silvery buds open slate blue
fq, bt: very floriferous, long-blooming
ns: Fross and Wilken consider it a interspecific hybrid and not
ns: pure C. dentatus. It resembles a C. x lobbianus but it not
ns: clearly assignabl here. It has been confused with 'Southmead'

Ceanothus 'Sierra Blue' (C. cyaneus x ?)

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide
ha: often open, rarely dense, vigorous, needs early pruning to form it well.
fc: bright violet-blue
ind: inflor. 6-8 in. long, one source says only 3 in.
lc: glossy dark green
ll: 2.5 in.
ns: should not be confused with C. maritimus 'Point Sierra' which much shorter.
or: Walter Lammerts 1948 as open-pollinated 'LaPrimavera'

Ceanthus 'Sierra Snow' (C. cuneatus x C. fresnensis?)

ht: 8-10 ft. tall x wide

ha: rigid, erect, often open and spiky-mounded with age

st: grey, showy

lc: olive green

lb: much as C. cuneatus

ll: 0.5 in. long

fc: greyish-white buds open more clean white

infl: to 1 in. long

or: Lee Lenz, Rancho Santa Ana B.G. as hybrid, into. 1979

Ceanothus 'Skylark' (C. thrysiflorus x C. velutinus)(C. thrysiflorus 'Victoria')

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 5-8 ft. wide

ha: smallish, compact, mounded among the hybrids

fc: bright but very dark true blue

bt: up to a month later than other hybrid cultivars (May in California)

lc: glossy dark green

ll: 2.0 in.

ls: blades curled

lv: distinctly resinous to touch

eval: a very garden tolerant, compact plant suitable for smaller spaces. It has

eval: a bad habit of clinging to old, spent flower heads which can be cut off.

in, ns: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA 1970's, named by M. Nevin Smith in 1979

Ceanothus 'Snowball' = C. cuneatus var. rigidus 'Snowball'

Ceanothus 'Southmead'

ht: 6 ft. tall x wide

ha: strong growing, globose, dense, used in the UK for training against walls.

fc: deep blue, a very rich shade

fd: inflor. 2-4 in.

lc: dark glossy green

ls: oblong to elliptic

ll: 0.75-1.25 in.

aw: RHS AM 1964

ch: 15 deg. F.

or: Captain C.K. Mooney, as hybrid before 1964

Ceanothus 'Tassajara Blue'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

ha: upright, vigorous

fc: buds dark pinkish-blue becoming bright blue

fd: infl. 3-5 in. in sprays

infl: conical

lc: dark green

ll: 2-3 in.

or: Bert and Celeste Wilson, Las Piliats Nursery, CA USA, probably of

or: C. arboreus x C. griseus.

in: 1996

CEANOTHUS THYRSIFLORUS

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Arroyo de la Cruz'

ht: 4 ft. x 6-10 ft.

ha: low, mounded as young plants

fc: medium to light blue

fd: infll 0.5-2.0 in.

lc: bright green leaf, nice gloss

or: Nevin Smith 1981 coll. near Arroyo de la Cruz CA

in: Einergren Nursery, Aromas, CA USA

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Borne Again' ('Born Again')

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide

ha: subglobose, often dense

lc: broadly gold margined, center irregular and green

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *griseus* = *C. griseus*

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Millerton Point'

ht: 2m tall

ha: more vigorous

fc: white

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *repens*

ha: prostrate

eval: 'Taylor's Blue' is a proven clone of it

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Snow Flurry' (*C.* 'Snow Flurries')

ht: 6-10 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide, larger than species typical.

ha: more vigorous

fc: white, not browning like some other selections

lc: bright glossy green

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'San Andreas'

ht: 15 ft. tall (as species)

fc: true blue compared to species typical

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Skylark' = *C.* 'Skylark'

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Spring Valley'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

fc: white

infl: 1.5-2.5 in.

lc: dark green

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. Ceanothus. Timber Press. p. 112-113

Ceanothus thrysiflorus var. repens 'Taylors Blue'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 10-14 ft. wide

ha: spreading to mounded, very elegant form

fc: light blue

infl: 2-3 in.

lc: medium green

Ceanothus thrysiflorus 'Variegata'

lc: mottled cream, often variable

ns, id: probably mulit-clonal

Ceanothus thrysiflorus 'Victoria'

ht: 9 ft. tall x 10-12 ft. wide

fc: bright medium to dark blue

fq: very floriferous

lc: glossy green

eval: in the Northwestern US it is one of the best performing cultivars

ns, id: it is similar to C. 'Skylark' and confused with it. We believe this is a larger plant.

so: www.monrovia.com

Ceanothus 'Tilden Park'

ht: 6-10 ft. tall x wide, reportedly smaller in California

ha: large in the UK, more mounded, small in CA climates

fc: violet-blue

fq: very floriferous

infl: 2-4 in.

lc: dark green

ll: 1.0 in.

ns: a listed name.

Ceanothus tomentosus var. olivaceous 'Cielo'

ht: 10-12 ft. tall x wide

ha: vase-shaped, open

st: dark red, often semi-showy

fc: bright blue, one of the brightest blues in the genus

infl: 3-5 in.

lc: bright, rich green

ll: 1.0 in.

or, ns, in: Rancho Santa Ana B.G. from a notable plant there, named 1998

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. Ceanothus. Timber Press. p. 116-117

Ceanothus 'Treasure Island'

ht: 8-12 ft. tall x wider

ha: upright to subglobose

fc: silvery-pink buds open bright blue

infl: 4-7 in.

lc: glossy medium green

ll: 1-3 in.

or: unknown before 1942, likely *C. thrysiflorus* x *C. arboreus*

li: Fross, D. and D. Wilken. 2006. *Ceanothus*. Timber Press. p. 118

Ceanothus 'Underway'

ns: a listed name with [Water Wheel Nursery UK](#). In the RHS Plant Finder 1999.

Ceanothus 'Vesta'

ns, id, so: an old European hybrid c. 1885, considered lost.

Ceanothus 'Wheeler Canyon'

ht: 6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

fc: true blue

lw: narrower than most hybrids

lc: dark green

Ceanothus 'White Cascade'

fc: pure white

ll: "small"

lc: dark green

Ceanothus ZANZIBAR™ 'Persshore Zanzibar'

lc: mostly lime to about 80% with a dark green bar in each leaf center. 'El Dorado' is

lc: a selected sport of it.

fc: blue

or: Persshore College UK as sport c.,. 1993

pat: PBR Europe

photo, distributor: [Plant Haven](#)

CEDRUS ATLANTICA

Cedrus atlantica 'Albospica'

lc: new growth pure white

or: Europe before 1868

Cedrus atlantica 'Argentea Fastigiata'

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: grey-green

in, or: Hillier Nurseries 1956, more widely sold after 1961

ns: Jacobsen (1996) thinks this is similar to or a rename of 'Glauca Fastigiata'.

Cedrus atlantica 'Arneson's Dwarf'

in: US trade c. 1985. No seen in searches in 2007.

Cedrus atlantica 'Aurea'

ha: pyramidal

ll: shorter than species typical

lc: golden-yellow, especially in spring

or: Boskoop, Netherlands before 1900

Cedrus atlantica 'Aurea Prostrata' provisional illegitimate name

ns: a yellow spreader (cultivariant?) from Esveld c. 1987. Needs a new name.

Cedrus atlantica 'Aurea Robusta'

ha: pyramidal, more vigorous than older 'Aurea'

ll: larger than older 'Aurea'

lc: yellow, a lighter shade than 'Aurea', some blue tones occur if shaded

in: denOUden & Son Nurseries, Boskoop, Netherlands 1932

Cedrus atlantica 'Chetenham'

ha: wide-spreading, drooping limbs

lc: rich glaucous blue

in: Cedar Lodge Nursery, NZ c. 1990

Cedrus atlantica 'Cinerea' (cinerescens)

ha: vigorous

lc: silvery-blue

in: Seneclauze Nursery, France c. 1868

Cedrus atlantica 'Compacta Green'

ns, id: a lited name from Holland c. 1993

Cedrus atlantica 'Contorta'

ha: semi-dwarf, contorted, upright

lc: glaucous blue

ns, id: Welch and Haddow refer this name to *C. deodara* 'Raywood's Contorted'

Cedrus atlantica 'Fastigiata' ('Columnaris', 'Columnaris Erecta', f. *fastigiata* Rehd.)

ht: 70 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide, some plants prove much wider

ha: columnar, laterals very short, older plants more narrowly pyramidal to ovoid

ha: and often quite fine-textured and a bit spiky.

lc: blue-green, not usually as silvery or blue as most 'Glauca' today, the older growth

lc: being more dark and green. It tends to be a bicolor of blue and green when plants

lc: are vigorous with mple portions of both recent and older needles. Some older plants

lc: without much blue new tissue are much more green.

or: Lalande, Nantes, France before 1890 - the same folks known for *Pyracantha coccinea* 'Lalandei'

Cedrus atlantica 'Fez'

ort: M. Mason, Fincham, England. Known from Windsor Great Park per Welch and Haddow.

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Glauca' (f. *argentea* Murr., *Glauca* Group)

lc: more intensely, glaucous blue, usually silvery-blue in gardens
or: occurs in the wild and is a genetic range occurring in seedbeds and nature both.
ns: the RHS use *Glauca* Group but as it occurs in the wild, we prefer the botanical forma.
lsp: great trees exist in the old arboreta of the world. In the US one must see the grand 100 year+
lsp: trees at Longwood Gardens. Some of the big trees on the lawn are less blue than the others
lsp: in the denser canopy of the main conifer collection. The USNA Bonsai Pavillion has a grand
lsp: old, cascading bonsai that is so amazingly beautiful one hardly needs the big, outdoor stuff.

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Aurea' provisional illegitimate name

lc: yellow ting on the familiar blue of 'Glauca'

in: New Zealand, c. 1992

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Glauca Fastigiata' ('Glauca Victoria', 'Fastigiata Glauca')

ha: narrowly pyramidal, branches erect and upswept at times

lc: rich powder blue as the better 'Glauca' and far bluer than regular 'Fastigiata'

or: US trade since 1931 per Jacobsen (1996)

lsp: Jacobsen records a 92 foot tree in Everett WA USA. There is a nice old tree at the Tyler Arboretum

lsp: labeled as "Glauca (columnar form)" which seems similar - narrowly pyramidal to conical, dense

lsp: in the upper portions with no tips drooping to the least extent."

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Horizontalis' illegitimate name

ns, id: a name based on a tree in Jardin Botanique, France, cited by Krussman 1979. Latin is after 1959.

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Glauca Pendula' ('Pendula Glauca')

ha: broadly weeping, forming irregular and spreading mounds. Plants are often trained to

ha: form the now famous "living waterfall". Plants are often trained over and around arbors or some

ha: very ornately arranged combinations of stakes and bamboo. We've even seen plants trained in shapes

ha: that are best described as resembling a grazing blue woolly mammoth. In some more affluent US

ha: neighborhoods it has been popular (as least with their designers and architects) to place a single specimen

ha: on the sprawling front lawn as a statement or status symbol.

lc: rich glaucous, silvery-blue

lsp: many people in the US are growing plants (sometimes multiple ones) to get a large "living waterfall" in

lsp: short time. Old, single plants of note include those in the Gotelli and Hershey Gardens collections.

or: Paillet, Chatenay, France before 1900

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Pyramidalis' illegitimate name in Latin form

in: Germany c. 1988

Cedrus atlantica 'Granny Louise'

ha: upright, very columnar

ll: needles shorter

lc: blue

or, in: Evan Farms, Oregon City, OR found in field in 1979, named 1986, introduced 1988

Cedrus atlantica 'Hillier's HB' provisional invalid name (9/6)

ha: flat, bun, dwarf

lc: light green

or: presumed to be Hillier Nurseries

ns: "HB" is usually a German abbrev. for witches broom

Cedrus atlantica 'Hillsboro'

ha: vigorous, "nice shape", conical, dense, growing up to 2 feet per year when young

lc: green to greyish-green

or: Bill Wilson found in Hillsboro OR USA

Cedrus atlantica 'Horstmann' (9/6)

ha: dwarf, upright, 4-6 in. growth a year

lc: light blue

Cedrus atlantica 'Hoyt' ('Glauca Hoyt')

ns, id: a listed name from the US for a blue clone.

Cedrus atlantica 'Krous Twisted' (6/5)

ha: upright, branches contorted

lc: bluish-green

so, in: www.boldspring.com (online catalog 2005)

Cedrus atlantica 'Liliput'

ht: 6 ft. (20 years)

ha: dwarf

lc: greenish

Cedrus atlantica 'Morocco'

ha: conical

lc: dark green

or: William Goddard, Floravista Gardens, Victoria BC, Canada c. 1989

Cedrus atlantica 'Nana'

ns, id: a curious name from denOuden 1949 for a slow, dwarf variant. Welch and Haddow

ns, id: believe these may be dwarf *C. libani* instead.

Cedrus atlantica 'Nivea'

lc: light silvery-blue, whitish as the name implies

so: probably lost under this name.

Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula' (f. *pendula* Rehd.)

ha: highly and elegantly weeping, usually a columnar plant with branchlets hanging downward and nearly vertical

lc: blue-green, never rich silvery-blue as 'Glauca Pendula' which has virtually replaced it everywhere

ch: more hardy than 'Glauca Pendula'

or: Moreau, France before 1875

Cedrus atlantica 'Pendula Contorta' illegimate in Latin form ('Glauca Pendula Contorta'?)

ha: weeping, twisted

in: France c. 1976

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Prostrate'

ha: spreading
lc: blue

Cedrus atlantica 'Pyramidalis'
ha: pyramidal, branchlets irregularly spreading
or: Paillet, France before 1889

Cedrus atlantica 'Robusta Green' invalid in Latin form
in: Germany c. 1984

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Rustic'
ha: pyramidal (pretty much species typical)
lc: very rich blue color
prop: grafted, retaining good traits unlike seedling f. *glauca*
or, in: Monrovia Nursery 1962, not widely sold after 1979 according to Jacobsen (1996)

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Saint Catherine' ('Mount St. Catherine')
ha: compact and dwarf, bun-shaped at first
lc: blue by some reports, others say more green
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 85
or: P. Tarverna as broom 1977
wd: 35cm in 5 years

Cedrus atlantica 'Sander's Blue Weeping'
ha: pendulous
lc: blue
in: US c. 1990

Cedrus atlantica 'Saphir Nymph' (9/6)
ha: miniature, flat shrub
lc: blue
or: Pat McCracken

Cedrus atlantica f. *glauca* 'Silberspitz'
ha: vigorous to 12 in. growth a year
lc: rich silvery-white new growth, later more silvery blue
or, in: Horstmann Nurseries, Germany c. 1991

Cedrus atlantica 'Silver Dust'
lc: silvery-white
or: Ian Gordon as seedling
in: Cedar Lodge Nursery, NZ 1988

Cedrus atlantica 'Silversprite'
ha: upright, growing up to 1 foot per year when young
lc: white tipped new growth, best in shade to avoid burning

Cedrus atlantica 'Swan Island' (10/02)
or: found in OR USA c. 2001

Cedrus atlantica 'Taverna'

ha: slow dwarf and very dense like a *Juniperus communis* 'Echiniformis'

lc: greyish

or: Peter Taverna found as broom in 1977

li: Teese, D. 1985. *Cedrus deodara* 'Limeglow' and other new *Cedrus*

li: witches-broom derived cultivars. Bull. Amer. Con. Soc. 2(4): 112-113

Cedrus atlantica 'Turkish Delight' (9/6)

ns: a listed name from Stanley & Sons OR USA c. 2005

Cedrus atlantica 'Uwe' (9/6)

ha: miniature, globose, from witches broom, 0.5 in. a year

lc: rich blue

or: Uwe Horstmann found in England as broom c. 1966

Cedrus atlantica 'Variegata' (aureovariegata Senec.)

lc, st: twigs marked yellow to cream at first, leaves variably variegated, not a bold nor stable variegate

or: Seneclauze, France before 1867

Cedrus atlantica 'Viridis' = species *sensu lato*

ns, id: a superfluous name used in contract only to 'Glauca' and not for a particular green-leaved

ns, id: clone or strain.

Cedrus atlantica 'Wilkman' ('Wilkman's Green')

ha: ovoid, vigorous

lc: bright green

in: Iseli Nursery, OR USA c. 1984

CEDRUS BREVIFOLIA

Cedrus brevifolia 'Bergman' ('Bergmanii', 'Bergmann')

ha: irregular, smaller, perhaps dwarf at first

lc: dark blue-green, darker blades

ll: very short needles

or: almost certainly Fred Bergman, PA USA or at least named for him.

in: Iseli Nursery, OR USA c. 1985

Cedrus brevifolia 'Compacta'

ha: compact, dense, shrubby

ns: some plants under this name are now 'Hillier Compact'

Cedrus brevifolia 'Epstein' ('Epsteinianum')

ha: irregular, slower, dwarf

lc: dark green

ns: the Latin version of this name did not occur before 1959. Welch and Haddow (1993) give the vernacular it's

ns: first publication.

or: Harold Epstein, noted plantsman and author from Larchmont NY

Cedrus brevifolia 'Gracilis'

ha: narrow, pendulous

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France as seedling before 1868

so: surely lost.

Cedrus brevifolia 'Hillier Compacta' ('Compacta' of Hillier NOT original clone)

ha: dense, shrubby

or: J.W. Archer's garden before 1965

in: Hillier Nurseries

Cedrus brevifolia 'Horizon' ('Horizontalis')

ha: prostrate, low-spreading, likely a cultivariant

or: Harold Hillier before 1965

Cedrus brevifolia 'Kenwith'

ha: upright, dwarf

It: sub-terminal and terminal leaves much like *Larix*

or, in: Kenwith Nursery, England, intro. 1986

Cedrus brevifolia 'Rosemoor'

ha: branches contorted

or: from a notable tree at Rosemoor, England

in: Kenwith Castle Nurseries c. 1983

Cedrus brevifolia 'Treveron'

ns, or: a listed name for a clone of William Goddard, Victoria, BC Canada.

in: Iseli Nurseries, OR USA 1984

CEDRUS DEODARA

Cedrus deodara 'Albospica'

lc: new growth white, giving a white-tipped appearance

Cedrus deodara 'Argentea' ('Silver?')

lc: rich silvery-blue, less dark a blue than 'Bill's Blue' and some others.

ns: the common name "Silver Deodar Cedar" is applied to this old clone. It is

ns: not clear if the plant sold merely as 'Silver' in the US is traceable to it or not.

ns: the plants seem to match but doubtless various silver seedling or mutations
ns: will occur as these are normal genetic ranges in most conifer species.

Cedrus deodara 'Aurea'

ha: pyramidal

lc: golden yellow becoming yellow-green by fall. It seems most appealing as young plants under 30 years or so.

lc: older trees are often less vigorous, giving fewer and paler yellow tips in spring and summer. It is best used in

lc: our opinion near blue and dark green examples of the genus where the contrasts will be sharp for many

lc: decades.

Cedrus deodara 'Aurea Pendula'

ha: broadly pyramidal, secondary limbs drooping

lc: golden yellow new growth becomes yellow-green by fall

eval, ns, id: If I were naming it back "in the day" I would have called it 'Aurea Horizontalis' instead. It is

eval, ns, id: no means a golden version of 'Pendula'

Cedrus deodara 'Aurea Wells' = 'Wells Golden'

Cedrus deodara 'Bewley's Variegated'

lc: new growth whitish

or: Bill Bewley, New South Wales c. 1991

Cedrus deodara 'Bill's Blue' (9/01)

ha: horizontal branches with upright tips

lc: rich blue-green

or: Bob Head of Headlee Nursery before 1998

lsp: Headlee Nur. to JC Raulston Arb. 1998

photo, source: bluespring.com

Cedrus deodara 'Blue Dwarf'

ha: globose, compact

lc: greyish-blue

ll: shorter needles

or: H. Huizer, Boskoop as seedling c. 1965

Cedrus deodara 'Blue Snake'

ha: upright, branches elongated, twisted, snake-like

lc: rich bluish-grey

or: P. Vergeldt, Holland c. 1962

Cedrus deodara 'Blue Truimph'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland c. 1993.

Cedrus deodara BLUE VELVET™ 'Sander's Blue'

ha: erect, branches highly weeping

lc: bright blue

rai: Welch reports that it improves over 'Verticillata Glauca'

in: Iseli Nursery to US trade c. 1986

li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 188 (new name)

Cedrus deodara 'Bold Dwarf'

ha: lower, semi-dwarf

lc: grey-green

li: shorter than species typical

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) say this is an error for 'Blue Dwarf'

or: H. Huizer Nursery, Boskoop, Netherlands from seed before 1983

li: *Dendroflora* 20: 67 (1983)

Cedrus deodara 'Bracken's Best' ('Bracken's Best Cedar')(9/01)

ha: pyramidal with drooping tips, the most vigorous clone known to the

ha: originator, with "good skirt" of foliage at base.

lc: blue-green, said to remain in good color in summer in southern US

or: Bracken

photo, source: bluespring.com

Cedrus deodara 'Bush's Electra' ('Electra')

ha: stiffly upright with horizontal limbs. The side branches run nearly parallel to the trunk and their laterals are much more

ha: horizontal. The effect is very attractive as the photo above shows. The habit is unique and very showy, a sign of

ha: a truly important, out of the ordinary cultivar.

lc: intense powder blue. The color is about as good as 'Bill's Blue' but slightly better in some light.

or: Richard Bush of Canby OR

eval: a very interesting clone among the many blue clones, it is ascending and horizontal at once and a very

eval: amazing plant for architecture.

so: Porterhowse Farms 503-668-5834

li: Porterhowse Farms Catalog 1998: 7

Cedrus deodara 'Clarke' ('Compacta' in part)

ha: pyramidal, compact, dense

id: differs from the similar 'Compacta' in branches not as decurving

Cedrus deodara 'Compacta'

ht: 2-4m

ha: pyramidal, compact, branches short but drooping and decurving. Not as elegant as full-sized cultivars

ns: some plants such under this name are now considered to be 'Clarke', a distinct clone.

Cedrus deodara 'Contorta' = 'Raywood's Contorted'

Cedrus deodara 'Cream Puff'

ha: erect and globose

gr: dwarf to semi-dwarf

lc: creamy white and less prone to sunscorch

or: Floravista Gardens of Victoria BC Canada

Cedrus deodara 'Crystal Falls' (9/01)

ht: 30 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: pendulous and upright, giving a cascading look. It is perhaps

ha: best described as a wayward weeper, not symmetrical nor

ha: well-directed, going it's odd cool things in many directions.

lc: soft blue-green

photo, source: bluespring.com

Cedrus deodara 'Dawn Mist'

lc: white tips on greyish-green foliage

Cedrus deodara 'Deep Cove'

ha: pyramidal

lc: pure white but maturing to more typical blue green - twotone in spring

or: Floravista Gardens of Victoria BC Canada before 1981

Cedrus deodara 'Descancio Dwarf'

ha: dwarf, irregular, semi-decumbent to semi-pendulous

in: Mitsch Nursery Catalog 1981

Cedrus deodara 'Devinely Blue' ('Divinely Blue')

ha: compact and conical by one report. The plant shot above at the

ha: Gotelli is broadly spreading and quite like a spreading *Taxus* or

ha: Blue Pfitzer juniper for outline.

lc: blue-green. It is bluer than species typical but not nearly as bright

lc: at the Gotelli as any *C. atlantica*.

or: Bill Devine of MD

so: Porterhowse Farms 503-668-5834

li: Porterhowse Farms Catalog 1998: 7

Cedrus deodara 'Droop Tip'

ns: a listed name US trade c. 1985.

Cedrus deodara Patkia Group 'Eisregen'

ha: semi-pendulous, dense foliage

lc: light blue-gray

ch: more cold hardy as in the cultivar group

Cedrus deodara Patkia Group 'Eiswinter'

lc: gray-green

ch: more cold hardy as in the cultivar group

Cedrus deodara 'Emerald Falls'

ha: weeping

so, in, or: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Cedrus deodara 'Emerald Prince'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, irregular, 1 inch growth a year

so, in, or: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Cedrus deodara 'Emerald Spreader' ('Viridis Prostrata', 'Well's Prostrate')

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: low spreading

lc: bright to medium green

ns, id: perhaps a doubtful name or a cultivar. It is said by

ns, id: Wells Nur. to be a "creeping version of 'Emerald Falls' "

ns, id: It implies merely different training and grafting.

or: Harold Wells of Mt. Vernon WA

so, in, or: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Cedrus deodara 'Erecta'

ha: more erect

lc: more silvery

or: Cripps Nursery, England c. 1875

Cedrus deodara 'Fallout' (4/5)

ha: low shrub, spreading

lc: dark green

so: Conifergardens.com (online catalog 2005)

Cedrus deodara 'Fastigiata'

ha: columnar to fastigate, branches very erect, not as highly branched

ll: highly diverse in size

Cedrus deodara 'Feelin' Blue'

haL: dwarf, low-spreading

lc: greyish-blue

or: H.C. Trimp & Sons, Holland c. 1987

Cedrus deodara 'First Snow'

ha: upright, pyramidal, arching, semi-pendulous (perhaps typical?)

lc: needles mix of white and greyish-green, very showy if well grown

or: Yoshimichi Hirose, Japan c. 1998

Cedrus deodara 'Flava'

lc: yellowish to whitish

or: plant at Angiers, France, reported by Carriere 1867.

ns, id: may have been a chlorotic example and nothing more.

Cedrus deodara 'Fructu-luteo'

lc: needles partly creamy to light yellow

ns, id: the name suggests it might have yellowish cone(?)

Cedrus deodara 'Gemstone'

lc: rich blue-green - not as silvery as 'Bill's Blue' but very showy

Cedrus deodara 'Glacier Blue'

ht: 5-8 ft. tall (10 years)

ha: semi-dwarf, mounded

lc: rich blue

Cedrus deodara 'Glauca'

lc: blue-green to silvery-blue

Cedrus deodara 'Glauca Pendula' some or all=*C. atlantica* 'G.P.'

Cedrus deodara 'Gold Cone'

ha: dense, narrowly columnar to conical, branchlets pendulous

lc: tinged golden yellow

or: William Gooddard, Floravista Gardens, BC before 1981

Cedrus deodara 'Gold Gowa'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland c. 1992 per Welch and Haddow (1993)

Cedrus deodara 'Gold Mound'

ha: broadly pyramidal

lc: bright golden yellow

or: William Goddard, Floravista Gardens, BC c. 1986

li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer. p. 186

Cedrus deodara 'Gold Rush'

ht: 3m tall x 1m wide (original plant, 15 years)

ha: upright, broadly conical with time

lc: golden yellow

or: William Goddard, Floravista Gardens, BC before 1986

Cedrus deodara 'Gold Strike'

ha: broadly pyramidal

lc: golden yellow

in: Iseli Nursery 1986

or: Floravista Gardens, Victoria, BC, Canada

Cedrus deodara 'Golden Horizon'

ha: 3 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: spreading, low yet vigorous, sometimes like a strong gold Pfitzer juniper from a distance

lc: yellow new growth becoming yellowish-green in summer

lsp: a lovely group of them exist behind the Conservatory at Brookside Garden, MD USA

Cedrus deodara 'Golden Jubilee'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland c. 1986.

Cedrus deodara 'Gracilis'

ha: slender branches

or: Europe before 1868, likely France.

Cedrus deodara 'Harvest Gold'
lc: golden-yellow, richer shade than 'Aurea'
in: Coenosium Gardens c. 1989

Cedrus deodara 'Hesse'
ha: dwarf, dense
or: Hesse Nurseries, Germany before 1963

Cedrus deodara 'Hibernal'
ch: to -20 deg. F.
or: Coenosium Gardens, PA USA c. 1983

Cedrus deodara 'Hiland Gold' (4/5)
ha: spreading shrub
lc: golden-yellow
so: Conifergardens.com (online catalog 2005)

Cedrus deodara 'Hollandia'
ha: semi-dwarf, spreading, arching, like a much larger 'Pygmaea'
lc: a tad greener than 'Pygmaea' but still a nice greyish-blue
in: Coenosium Gardens c. 1989

Cedrus deodara 'Ibridio'
or: Jeddelloh Nurseries, Germany c. 1990, possibly a cross
or: to C. atlantica 'Glauca' but this is not proven. This parentage
or: is doubted by some parties and so it is often sold as C. deodara.

Cedrus deodara Patkia Group 'Karl Fuchs'
lc: blue green
ch: to -25 deg. F. - more cold hardy
or: Horstmann Nurseries, Germany c. 1979

Cedrus deodara 'Kashmir'
or: Styer Nur. of Dr. J. Franklin Styer of Concordville PA around 1929 as
or: only plant of 200 to survive winter of 1933-34 at -25 F.
in: by Dr. Styer in 1950
ch: proven more hardy in many trials though 'Karl Fuchs' is more hardy yet.
li: Wyman, D. 1969. Plant registrations. Arnoldia 29(1): 1.

Cedrus deodara 'Kingsville'
ns, id: listed name with Ed Cope 1986, probably tracing to the famous MD nursery.

Cedrus deodara 'Klondyke' ('Klondike')
ht: 4.5m tall x 3m wide (original plant, 18 years)
ha: dense, broadly conical
lc: yellow green (lime green) become more gold in winter
or: William Goddard, Floravista Gardens, BC c. 1981
in: Iseli Nurseries to US trade as 'Klondike'

Cedrus deodara 'Lime Glow'

lc: lime to 'yellowish-grey'

ha: densely dwarf and stems slightly twisted with some pendulous limbs

ls: slightly twisted

prop: will be stiffly weeping if grafted on a standard understock

or: found in garden at Sassafras Australia and propagated by Arnold Teese

or: (father of D. Teese) and Ken Gillanders - both nurseryman

li: Teese, D. 1985. Cedrus deodara 'Limeglow' and other new Cedrus

li: witches-broom derived cultivars. Bull. Amer. Con. Soc. 2(4): 112-113

Cedrus deodara 'Limelight'

ha: pyramidal with semi-pendulous limbs

lc: greenish white when young becoming light green

or: Floravista Gardens of Victoria BC Canada

in: Iseli Nurseries

Cedrus deodara 'Lohbrunner's Weeper'

ha: pendulous

or: William Goddard, Floravista Gardens, BC c. 1985

Cedrus deodara 'Luteolineata'

lc: new growth partly cream

Cedrus deodara 'MacPenny's Seedling'

ns, id: a listed name from England c. 1993.

Cedrus deodara 'Maxima Pendula'

ns: probably requires a vernacular name.

Cedrus deodara 'Miles High'

ha: branches formed along trunk like sequoia

gr: slower than normal

ht: 40'

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cedrus deodara 'Montana Verdea' (12/6)

ht: 60 ft.

ha: broadly pyramidal

Cedrus deodara 'Montrose Veil'

ha: variable in collections, ranging from a low spreading to semi-upright

ha: weeper but usually wider than tall, slower but

ha: not a true dwarf.

Cedrus deodara 'Mount Buffalo' (4/5)

lc: green

so: Conifergardens.com (online catalog 2005), as ;Mt. Buffalo'

Cedrus deodara 'Mountain Beauty' ('Mount Beauty')(10/02)

ht: 3 in. tall for many years
ha: dwarf, groundcover, mounded with age
lc: blue-gray
or: Gordon Wilton as broom in Blue Mountains near Sydney, Australia 1980's
in: Milton Nurseries, NSW 1985

Cedrus deodara 'Mutabilis'
ha: nearly conical
or: Europe before 1894

Cedrus deodara 'Mylor'
ha: stiff and arching limbs and forming a dense bush
lc: yellow green but less bright than 'Limeglow'
gr: more vigorous than 'Limeglow'
li: Teese, D. 1985. *Cedrus deodara* 'Limeglow' and other new *Cedrus*
li: witches-broom derived cultivars. Bull. Amer. Con. Soc. 2(4): 112-113

Cedrus deodara 'Nana'
ha: dwarf, shrubby, globose to flat-topped, compact
id: Welch considers this a group of similar clones since this mutation is not uncommon

Cedrus deodara 'Nana Aurea'
ha: slow, dwarf
lc: golden-yellow
ns, id: a British name not valid in Latin form.

Cedrus deodara Patkia Group ('Patkia')
ch: more cold hardy
or: Patkia Province, Afghanistan as seedlings
eval: named clones like 'Eiswinter', 'Eisregen', 'Polarwinter' and 'Karl Fuchs' are better than seedlings

Cedrus deodara 'Pendula'
ha: pendulous, often low and spreading like curtains over a rock, many are
ha: grown and trained taller than wide.
lsp: Gotelli and Lewis Ginter examples are very showy, tending to be taller than wide.

Cedrus deodara 'Polarwinter'
ha: thick branches, weeping to drooping tips
lc: green

Cedrus deodara 'Prospect Prostrate' (4/5)
ha: low spreading
lc: creamy-green
so: Conifergardens.com (online catalog 2005)

Cedrus deodara 'Prostrate Beauty'
ha: prostrate, semi-dwarf, almost like drooping blue yews, a very nice look
lsp: excellent at Brookside Gardens outside the conservatory and INSIDE the Conservatory
lsp: doing a *Juniperus conferta* impressive over a rock at Columbus Ohio.

Cedrus deodara 'Pygmy' ('Pygmaea')

ht: 30cm tall x 40cm wide (original plant, 17 years)

ha: true dwarf, small pyramidal, lower limbs slightly trailing as seen at Gotelli

lc: blue-green, a nice glaucous shade by some reports, rather a bland gray-green at the Gotelli. But given the

lc: number of dark green and very blue dwarf conifers even a weak and washed out color has contrast value.

or: James Noble, found in California nursery c. 1943, gave to Gotelli in 1958. It is unclear if all 'Pygmaea'

or: are this clone or not.

Cedrus deodara 'Raywood's Contorted' ('Contorta')

ha: contorted with angled limbs

gr: 10-15cm per year

or: seedling at Raywood Nursery of Delamere S. Australia

in: to trad eby C. Nitschke

li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 187

Cedrus deodara 'Repandens'

ha: extremely pendulous to trailing or prostrate - varies with training and grafting

ns: it is quite similar to 'Pendula' and may in fact be the same clone with different training.

lsp: as seen at Gotelli (2000-2006) a tallish weeper, 7 ft. tall and wide, less dense than 'Pendula'

Cedrus deodara 'Robusta'

ha: vigorous, branches irregularly spreading, decurving, thicker than normal

ll: 5-6cm

lt: thicker needles

lc: dark blue-green

Cedrus deodara 'Roman Candle' (3/7)

ht: 3m (10 years)

ha: upright

lc: creamy-white new growth becomes blue

Cedrus deodara 'Sahara Frost' (2/01)

ha: upright, twice the growth rate of sister seedling 'Sahara Ice'

lc: new growth icy white in spring and summer, becoming gray-green with white tips in winter.

or: Collector's Nursery

in: Collector's Nursery 2001

Cedrus deodara 'Sahara Ice' (2/01)

ht: 24 in. tall in 9 years

ha: dwarf, upright

lc: new growth icy white in spring and summer, becoming gray-green with white tips in winter.

or: Collector's Nursery

in: Collector's Nursery 2001

Cedrus deodara 'Sampson'

ha: dwarf but vigorous enough for production

lc: blue-green

Cedrus deodara 'Scott'

lc: blue green by original reports. Iseli Nursery says lime green with yellow

lc: tints

ll: shorter needle

ha: compact, prostrate to spreading, slower, semi-dwarf

ht: 50cm in 6 years

wd: 1.5m in 6 years

rai: 'Waverly Ridge' is a yellow green companion to it

li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 85

so: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007)

Cedrus deodara 'Shalimar'

ch: more cold hardy

or: Arnold Arboretum as cold hardy seedling

li: Arnoldia 42(4): 153-156 (1982)

Cedrus deodara 'Sharp's Golden Weeping'

ha: pendulous

lc: golden yellow

Cedrus deodara 'Silver Mist'

ht: 60cm tall x 100cm wide (original plant, 15 years)

ha: dwarf, mounded by reports. As seen at Brookside Gardens, MD they

ha: are smaller but open, broad pyramids

lc: tinged white when young. Plants at Brookside were yellowish in winter

lc: and spring as the photos confirm.

Cedrus deodara 'Snow Sprite'

ha: dwarf, intermediate between 'Silver Mistr' and 'White Imp' in size

lc: tinged white

or: William Goddard

in: Floravista Gardens, Victoria, BC, Canada

Cedrus deodara 'Turtleback' (2/6)

ha: semi-dwarf, horizontally spreading mound to pendulous mound

lc: bright bluish-green, a "tortoise shell" color in fact

or, in, so: [Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), their selection in early 1980's

Cedrus deodara 'Verticillata'

ha: branchlets whorled

lc: green

Cedrus deodara 'Verticillata Glauca'

ha: branchlets whorled, more upright, less branched, tiered and horizontal

lc: blue-green

Cedrus deodara 'Victoria'

ha: conical
lc: whitish new growth (not bright) becomes dark green
li: longer than species typical

Cedrus deodara 'Vink's Golden'

ha: densely pyramidal with drooping limbs
lc: bright yellow
or: Cedar Lodge Nur. of Tasmania
so: Porterhowse Farms 503-668-5834
li: Porterhowse Farms Catalog 1998: 8

Cedrus deodara 'Viridis'

ha: tips less drooping than species typical
lc: brighter green
li: straighter, less curved

Cedrus deodara 'Viridis Prostrata' = 'Emerald Spreader'

Cedrus deodara 'Warrakilla'

ha: dense mushroom-shaped mound
lc: blue
or: witches broom found at Mylor S. Australia
li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 188 (new name)

Cedrus deodara 'Waverly Ridge'

lc: green tinged yellow
ha: compact and prostrate
ht: 50cm in 6 years
wd: 1.5m in 6 years a
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 85

Cedrus deodara 'Well's Golden' ('Wells')('Aurea Wells')

ha: densely pyramidal with multiple stems
lc: bright yellow
or: Wells Nursery of Mt. Vernon WA

Cedrus deodara 'White Imp'

ha: pygmy-sized dwarf
lc: mostly white, especially in the current year's growth
or: William Goddard
in: Floravista Gardens, Victoria, BC, Canada

Cedrus deodara 'Wiesemannii'

ha: pyramidal, compact, slower
lc: blue-green

CEDRUS LIBANI

Cedrus libani 'Aurea'

ha: slower

lc: yellow tinged or suffused over green

in: Seneclauze before 1868

Cedrus libani 'Beacon Hill'

ns: a listed name for a hardier clone

or: William Goddard Nurseries, Victoria, BC Canada c. 1981, probably before that decade.

Cedrus libani var. *brevifolia* = *C. brevifolia*

Cedrus libani 'Candelabrum'

ha: odd, candelabra-like tree, columnar

or: from a tree in a park in Limon, France before 1859 when Carriere published it.

Cedrus libani 'Columnaris' provisional invalid name

ha: columnar

in, or: Hlland c. 1993. Must be renamed.

Cedrus libani 'Comte de Dijon'

ha: dwarf, pyramidal, dense, branches quite short

ll:" 2.0-2.5cm lng much shorter

in: Barbier Nurseries, France 1908

Cedrus libani 'Decidua'

ha: shrubby

ld: deciduous tendencies - they named everything back then!

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France before 1867

Cedrus libani 'Denudata'

ha: irregularly and sparsely branched, straight trunk

or: Jacquement-Bonneford Nursery, Annonay, France c. 1840

ns, id: there are semi-deciduous populations of the species

ns, id: and perhaps the denuded nature of this plant came

ns, id: such a gene pool.

Cedrus libani 'Elizabeth'

ll: shorter needles

Cedrus deodara f. *fusiformis* Carr.

frt: female strobili usually shaped and fused

Cedrus libani Glauca Group ('Glauca', 'Argentea', var. *foliis argenteus*)

lc: more blue, that is bluish-green overall

or: known in England since 1850 or so.

ns, id: W.J. Bean like the name f. *argentea* (Carr.) Beiss. and I'm

ns, id: almost inclined to use that name since it does occur in the
ns, id: wild, making a cultivar group not as appropriate.

Cedrus libani 'Glauca Pendula' illegimate

ns, id: Arthur Lee Jacobson (1996) observed that a "coarse,
ns, id: bluish, dwarf *C. deodara*" has been offered under this name
ns, id: in the east and west coast nurseries of the US c. 1991. Besides *C.*
ns, id: atlantica 'Glauca Pendula', Jacobson says, this name is
ns, id: used a third way for *C. deodata* 'Repandens' and remarks
ns, id: that "No authentic *C. libani* 'Glauca Pendula' exists".

Cedrus libani 'Gold Tip' ('Aurea Variegata')

lc: new growth bright yellow
or: Fred Bergman before 1979

Cedrus libani 'Golden Dwarf' ('Aureo Prostrata')

ha: low, spreading
lc: golden-yellow

Cedrus libani 'Green Knight' ('Minuta')

ha: extreme dwarf, irregular, very dense
in: US c. 1981

Cedrus libani 'Green Prince'

ha: dwarf, a bit more vigorous than 'Green Knight'

Cedrus libani 'Hedgehog'

ha: slow-growing, low mound
ht: 25cm x 70cm in 10 yrs.
or: Cedar Lodge Nursery found among seedlings
so: Cedar Lodge Nursery

Cedrus libani 'Heemsted'

ns, id: a listed name by J.H. vander Laar in his 1986 namelist.

Cedrus libani 'Home Park' (6/7)

ha: arching-horizontal, dwarf
lc: bright green
so, in: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007)

Cedrus libani 'Jacoba'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

Cedrus libani 'Katere'

ha: slow-growing, low spreader
ht: 45cm x 1.3m in 10 yrs.
or: Cedar Lodge Nursery among seedlings - sister to 'Hedgehog'
so: Cedar Lodge Nursery

Cedrus libani f. *microcarpa* Carr.

frd: a smaller-coned variation, these being nearly globose in fact.

Cedrus libani 'Multicaulis'

ha: dwarf, conical, many-trunked

or: Audibert Nursery, France before 1868

Cedrus libani 'Nana'

ha: irregular, low spreading, semi-dwarf

or: Europe before 1838, probably a polyclonal entity by now.

Cedrus libani 'Nana Pyramidata' ('Conica Nana', 'Nana Pyramidalis')

ha: conical, dwarf

inL: Europe before 1855, probably from Seneclauze, France c. 1827

Cedrus libani 'Pendula'

ha: pendulous

ll: needles longer than species typical

ns, id: in the US at least, plants under this name are

ns, id: very apt to be *C. deodata* 'Repandens' grown as a

ns, id: weeper.

Cedrus libani 'Purdue Hardy' (10/02)

ch: USDA 6 - proven hardy at Purdue Univ. for over 20 years,

ch: notably handling temps as low as -26 deg. F.

lc: blue-green (typical?)

or: D.L. Schuder, Purdue Univ. c. 1988 from seed offered by

or: Sherwod Nursery, Gresham, OR USA

Cedrus libani 'Sargentii' ('Pendula Sargentii')

ht: 1.5m tall

ha: dwarf, pendulous, shrubby at first, never strong as 'Pendula'

lc: bluish-green, a tad more glaucous than some

or: Arnold Arboretum before 1910

Cedrus libani var. *stenocoma* (Schwarz) Davis

cn: sometimes called the Turkish Cedar as opposed to Cedar-of-Lebanon.

ha: more narrowly pyramidal than typical variety, columnar seedlings are common.

ha: Branches are shorter than the typical var. also

lc: silvery-grey, more glaucous than the greener var. *libani*

frd, frd: female cones intermediate to *C. atlantica* to dimensions only.

or: Arnold Arb. intro. in 1902 from a collection by Walter Siehe in the Taurus

or: mountains of Cilicia. Also found in 1938 in the forests at 1800m near S.E.

or: Anatolia. There are named clones of this including 'Taurus'

ch: much more cold hardy than typical var. seed found in the west.

Cedrus libani 'Stricta'

ha: more narrowly erect, conical, dense

lc: greyish-green to silvery-grey

or: "David at House near Auck, France" per denOuden & Boom

Cedrus libani var. *stenocoma* 'Taurus'

ha: semi-spreading dwarf when young becoming more erect and dense with age

ll: shorter

lc: light green

or: A.A.M. Vergeer, Boskoop c. 1987 as seedling

aw: Award of Recommendation (Holland)

li: *Dendroflora* 25: 76 (1988)

Cedrus libani 'Tortuosa'

ha: branches twisted, often spirally so

or: from a tree in Dulwich, England before 1903

Cedrus libani 'Viridis'

ha: more erect

lc: darker, richer green foliage, rather glossier too

or: known to Carriere in 1867

Cedrus libani 'Wormleybury'

ns, id: a listed name from Welch and Haddow, found in a Hillier list 1970.

Cedrus 'Tesi' (*C. deodara* x *C. atlantica*)

ht: 15m tall

ha: vigorous

lc: bluish-green

lt: intermediate between two parent species

in, or: INRA, France

CELASTRUS

Celastrus orbiculatus 'Major'

sex: female clone

frd: nearly twice species typical diameter

or: Arnold Arb. from China, intro. 1920, distributed 1942

ns, id: this name is unknown today but I wonder if this large-fruited

ns, id: clone has not influenced garden stock under the species name?

li: Wyman, D. in *Arnoldia* 8: 48

Celastrus scandens 'Cornell'

li: *HortScience* 28(4): 278 (1993)

Celastrus scandens 'Diana'

ha: denser vine

lc: dark glossy green

frq: more fruit than species typical

sex: female - 'Hercules' is her chosen mate. There is no word if 'Indian Brave' is as

sex: favored a suitor.

Celastrus scandens [Greek Mix] = mixed offering of 'Hercules' and 'Diana', not a true cultivar

Celastrus scandens 'Hercules' ('Herkules')

sex: male - pollinator clone for 'Diana'

lc: lighter green than 'Diana'

Celastrus scandens 'Hermaphroditus'

frq: said to be self-fertile, producing fruit without a separate male pollinator nearby.

Celastrus scandens 'Indian Brave'

sex: male - pollinating 'Indian Maiden'

rai: clonal selection of proven merit

in: Midwest Groundcovers of St. Charles IL

Celastrus scandens 'Indian Maiden'

sex: female - producing showy fruit

rai: clonal selection of proven merit

in: Midwest Groundcovers of St. Charles IL

Celastrus scandens SWEET TANGERINE™ 'Swtazam' (6/3)

ht: 30 ft. tall

lc: dark green

fc: tangerine orange

so, in: www.lakecountynursery.com (online catalog 2003)

CELTIS

Aside from some balanced, neater clones by Roy Klehm and the very amazing 'Green Cascade' weeper, very little progress has been made of late to improve the value and fortunes of this genus in the modern garden. We are happy to note that the US National Arboretum, now well-staffed at or better than traditional levels of skill and genius, has taken up the genus. Drs. Alan Whitemore and Alden Townsend have made interspecific crosses and studied the resultant AFLP profiles. Hardiness, form, and disease resistance will be important criteria for evaluation by Dr. Olsen and others. We look forward to their first products.

Celtis adolfi 'Friderich I' = C. adolfi-fridericii

ns, id: this name appears with cultivar rank in the www.ppp-index.com 2007

Celtis crenata 'Serrata' = *C. crenato-serrata*
ns, id: this name appears with cultivar rank in the www.ppp-index.com 2007

Celtis julianae 'Jinye'
lc: golden
or: China

Celtis laevigata 'All Seasons'
gr: vigorous
dr: witches broom resistant
or: Wandell of Urbana IL c. 1983

Celtis 'Magnifica' (*Celtis laevigata* x *Celtis occidentalis*)
ha: vigorous growth to vase shape
ht: 50-60 ft.
ll: larger than parent species
lc: glossy green
ir: resistant to leaf hoppers
or: Princeton Nur. of Princeton NJ c. 1983
pat: US #2795 in 1968
tm: unregistered trademark
ns: it may be argued this a Latin cultivar name and it should be renamed.

Celtis nervosa 'Pinnatifid Leaf' (6/7)
ls, lm: lobed and 3-parted, serrate, only appearing pinnatifid
ll, lw: 2.0-5.0cm long x 1.5-3.0cm wide
li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2001. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.
li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 16(1): 39-42. (available in PDF online)

Celtis occidentalis 'Chicagoland'
ha: single & straight upright leader
gr: balanced but rapid growth
ll: leaves larger than species typical
ht: 7.8m in 15 years
wd: 4.2m in 15 years
ch: 3
tm: name is a registered trademark
or: Roy Klehm as seedling found in S. Barrington IL c. 1978
in: Klehm Nur. c. 1987

Celtis occidentalis 'Delta'
or: Lake Manitoba c. 1987

Celtis occidentalis 'Eagle Lake'
ha: globose and spreading
or: Eagle Lake Nursery
web: [Regional Woody Plant Test Project \(Alberta\)](#)

Celtis occidentalis 'Oahe'
ha: denser canopy with irregular oval form
ch: -20 to -30 F. in tests

gr: to 1.5 ft. per year
lu: very fast windbreak or screen
prop: seed grown strain but uniform
prop: field seedlings survive up to 95% unlike some strains
or: USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1984 from SD and ND

Celtis occidentalis 'Prairie Pride'

ha: compact oval crown. As seen at the Dawes Arb. in 2003 is was nearly globose.

ht: 30-40 ft.

lc: darker glossy green

lt: thicker blade

dr: witches broom resistant

pat: US #3771 in 1975

or: Wandell of Urbana IL c. 1975

Celtis occidentalis 'Windy City'

ha: upright & spreading but with a single leader

or: Roy Klehm as seedling in S. Barrington IL c. 1978

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

no: original plant was lost

ch: 3

gr: 'healthy'

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

in: Klehm Nur. c. 1985

Celtis sinensis 'Green Cascade' ('Pendula' at least in part)

ha: pendulous, vigorous, arching mound at first. Many of the plants seen in

ha: US gardens are being trained over entrance ways, gates, arbors, and so on.

ha: It is a wonderful strong and plastic weeper. If it were not so appealing, one

ha: might call it a "weedy weeper" but it does slow down a bit after a decade.

lu: the species is more durable than weeping *Cercidiphyllum* where hardy, especially in hot, sunny climates

ns: 'Pendula', a name used in the West, was never published before 1959.

in: Camellia Forest Nursery, NC USA c. 1995

Celtis sinensis 'Pendula' invalid name

ha: pendulous

in: Arborvillage Nur. of Holt MO c. 1993

ns: The original name 'Pendula' is invalid. We do not know if this is the same as 'Green Cascade' or not.

CEPHALANTHUS

Cephalanthus 'Moonlight Fantasy' (3/01)

fc: light yellow

ft: spherical inflorescence

photo, source: [Here and Now Garden](#)

Cephalanthus 'Moonshine Fantasy' (3/01)

ht: taller than 'Moonlight Fantasy'

fc: light yellow

bt: later than 'Moonlight Fantasy'

ft: spherical inflorescence

photo, source: [Here and Now Garden](#)

Cephalanthus occidentalis 'Sputnik' (2/4)

ht: 8-12 ft. - larger than some selection

fd: larger than species typical

fc: Sunshine Nursery's website says white. Arborvillage and

fc: others (perhaps quoting them) say pink(?).

lc: glossy green

or: Steve Bieberich, Sunshine Nursery, Clinton, OK USA found in Washita Co. OK USA

so: [Arborvillage](#) (online catalog 2004)

Cephalanthus occidentalis 'Sputnik' (2/4)

ha: more compact than species typical

fc: white

fd: heads 1.5 in. wide - larger than species typical

or: found in the wild near Statesboro GA USA by Dr. Michael Dirr about 1999.

web: described and imaged on nobleplants.com 2004, now offline

CEPHALOTAXUS

This is the Taxus of warm climates, a genus with longer leaves and larger fruit than the familiar and common yew. It is oft a Taxus on steroids, larger in all ways, taller, and bolder. People in harsh, snow-bound climates know little of Plum Yew charm. It's gold offerings and columnar choices have far to go in sophistication. The C-tax are more splendid and free I think in their wide, cascading, spreading clones. When when given a choice I like a choice of both genera in their finest forms. I would like to think the next brilliant ornamentals geneticist will combine a dozen Taxus with a couple of very good C-tax and get very amazing progeny. Let's get going and give it a go. Pollen has been flying for centuries and many a red or gold cup goes unfulfilled. Let's breed some Nobel Lauriats and change our world.

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Brevifolia'

ll: shorter than species typical

li: Dallimore and Jackson. 1948. Hand. Coniferae. p. 42

Cephalotaxus fortunei var. concolor

lc: more silvery-white below
ns, id: now lumped with var. fortunei by most botanists.

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Grandis'

ha: said to be more "beautiful" than ordinary species of account of the texture created by leaf size
sex: female, thus coning ("fruiting") well
ll: larger than species typical
or: Hillier Nurseries, England before 1928
or: Hillier Nurseries 1928 Catalog: 187.

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'H.W. Sargent' (11/02)

ha: low spreading
lt: foliage distinctly distichous (2-ranked)
ll: longer than some spreading forms
lc: dark glossy green, better than species typical of gardens

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Lion's Plume'

ha: vigorous
ll: to 15cm - larger
or: Willowood Arboretum, Rutgers Univ., Gladstone NJ USA received from Japan in 1952

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Longifolia'

ll: much longer than species typical
li: Dallimore and Jackson. 1948. Hand. Coniferae. p. 42

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Pendula'

ha: weeping or drooping
li: Nelson, J. Sr. 1866. Pinaceae. p. 167

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Prostrate Spreader' ('Prostrata')

ha: low, wide-spreading, a suitable ground cover. This is probably the oldest cultivariant, spreader clone.
lc: dark green
ll: larger than some species variants
ns: the Latin name does not appear to be published before 1959 so this name is preferred. Welch in
ns: 1990 manual says the Latin name was probably published this name before 1914 but offers no
ns: citation. Lacking a clear citation of an old Hillier catalog we will go with the denOuden & Boom
ns: vernacular name. This would be a good project for a nursery catalog researcher.

or: Hillier Nurseries from a side cutting (cultivariant) before 1914
li: Hillier, H.G. 1964. Dwarf Conifers. p. 15

Cephalotaxus fortunei 'Robusta'

ha: stronger, more regular in growth, robust
ll: longer and flatter than species typical
li: Carriere, E. 1867. Traite Gen. de Con. p. 719

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Augusta National'

ns: a listed name, presumably from Augusta National country club GA USA. May be 'Augusta Upright'?

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Augusta Upright'

ha: erect, upright
or: Augusta National Country Club, GA USA

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Biltmore'

ns: a listed name, presumably from Biltmore Estates NC USA.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide (10 years) but eventually 4-5 ft. tall x 10-12 ft. wide
ha: broadly spreading, very gracefully so. A spreading mound in time. Both spiral and flat-planned shoots occur.
lc: dark glossy green - better than some clones
sex: female
reg: R.F. Doren, US National Arb., Washington DC USA in 1977
or: Duke Gardens, Durham NC USA as sport of 'Fastigiata' c. 1958
ch: more cold hardy than some variants, having survived to -24 deg. F.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Earth Shade'

ns: a listed name, probably from the USA.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fastigiata'

ht: 5 ft. tall in 10 years. Very old plants of 16-18 ft. are known in Europe.
ha: columnar to oval, erect with leaves arranged spirally (not in flat planes) on the young twigs.

ha: Similar to Irish yew in time. It is slower growing than species typical. It is slightly more coarser

ha: textured than columnar Taxus cultivars. It can be unstable, especially if propagated from

ha: more spreading, basal shoots. Only rigidly upright terminal, upper shoots should be rooted.

lc: darker green than some species variants

ll: 3.0-5.0 cm long

lw: 3mm wide

or: Japan possibly obtained from Korea given their name 'Chosen-maki'

in: Dr. Siebold to western gardens in 1830 (Gent, Belgium)

lu: it has good merit where hardy. Since there are dozens of good columnar Taxus cultivars it is not

lu: seen in the US. It is appropriate and authentic for Japanese gardens.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fastigiata Aurea'

ha: columnar as 'Fastigiata'

lc: variegated or margined yellow yellow

so: no longer in cultivation according to denOuden & Boom. 'Korean Gold' is erect and has gold new growth.

li: deVos in Sempervirnes 3: 229 (1874)

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fastigata Aureovariegata'

ha: as 'Fastigiata'

lc: gold in part

ns, id: apparently not 'Fastigiata Aurea'

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fritz Huber' ('Fritz Hubert')

ht: 2 ft. tall x wider

ha: dwarf, low, spreading - much slower than 'Duke Gardens'

lc: very dark green

ll: shorter than 'Prostrate Spreader'

lu: reportedly more sun tolerant

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Gimborn's Pillow'

ha: flat, mounded, pillow-like

or: Gimborn Nur. before 1987

in: L. Konijn Nursery, Holland

Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. drupacea 'Glauca'

lc: silvery or more glaucous

li: Nelson, J. Sr. 1966. Pinaceae. p. 166

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Gnome'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide
ha: densely globose, rounded, slow
or: branch sport of 'Fastigiata'
in: Hillier Nurseries

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Goodyear'

ns: a listed name.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 205

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Hills Long Leaf'

ns: a listed name

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Hills Short Leaf'

ns: a listed name

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Korean Gold' ('Ogon', common name=Ogon Chosen Maki)

ha: erect, ovoid, somewhat intermediate between species and 'Fastigiata'
lc: bright golden yellow new growth becoming greener with age. Not an impressive plant in any amount of shade nor will it ever triumph over the best erect gold yews for color or form.
in: Barry Yinger 1980's from Japan to Brookside Gardens MD USA

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Lad' (3/7)

ht: 50-60cm tall (10 years)
ha: low, spreading
ll: long needles
lc: dark green
or: Barabits Nursery as seedling 1965
so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Mary Fleming'

ha: low, spreading
ls: needled highly recurved

or: Will Fleming

in: Yucca Do Nursery purchased seedlings from originator 1983

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'McCorkle'

ns: a listed name, probably from the USA.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. nana 'Nana' ('Nana Compacta')

ht: 30-180cm

la: dwarf, upright but spreading by suckers, larger and shrubby with time, sometimes globose.

ll: shorter than species typical

lw: narrower than species typical

or: Japan.

seeds: subglobose

ns: the botanical variety occurs in Japan along the sea. This cultivar name is the garden variant.

in: E.H. Wilson to Arnold Arb. 1916

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Prostrata'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 5-10 ft. wide, perhaps wider

ha: prostrate, spreading. In our experience the tips are more drooping than 'Duke Gardens'.

ha: Young plants show 2-ranked foliage.

id: it not the same as the C. fortunei cultivar 'Prostrate Spreader' ('Prostrata')

or: obtained from side cuttings or cultivariants of species. It likely has originated in several places.

lu: it would be best to obtained named clone like 'Duke Gardens' or 'Fritz Huber' that are well known.

li: Hornibrook, M. 1923. Dwarf and slow-growing Con. p. 27

Cephalotaxus harringtonia SEA ISLAND™

ht: 16 in. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: low, sprawling, a very elegant, special clone

or, in: Robert L. Means of Yadkin Valley Nursery and Dr. Mike Dirr found at Sea Island, GA

so: www.yadkinvalleynursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Sphaeralis' (f. globosa Rehd. & Wilson)

frt: seeds nearly globose or sphaerical

ls: sickle-shaped

ll: 4.5-5.0 cm long

or: Dr. Masters found in garden of Rev. J. Goring, Steyning, Sussex England in later 1800's

li: Masters in Gard. Chron. 1884(1): 113.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Uptight'

ha: narrowly upright

in: Louisiana Nursery Opelousas LA USA (1990-92 Catalog: 41)

ns: sounds like this is 'Fastigiata' which they do not list.

Cephalotaxus sinensis 'Dogwoodhills'

in: Yucco Do Nursery 1990's. Not listed by them in 2007.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Central to our review of cultivars is an appreciation of the three major botanical varieties that comprise our much admired *C. japonicum*.

BOTANICAL VARIETIES OF CERCIDIPHYLLUM			
JAPONICUM			
CHARACTER	var. japonicum	var. magnificum Nakai	var. sinense Rehder
Habit (natural without grafting)	large tree multiple trunks	smaller than var. japonicum, multiple trunks	large tree to 130 ft., always single trunk
Bark	furrowed, even on younger trees	more smooth than var. japonicum, except on older trees	(unreported)
Petiole	-	-	shorter than others
Leaf shape	ovate to cordiform	ovate to cordiform, usually more cordiform at the base and rounded than var. japonicum	somewhat more cordiform (perhaps a dubious distinction according to Bean)

Leaf Size	-	larger than var. japonicum	(unreported)
Seeds	-	longer than var. japonicum. winged both ends	(unreported)
Geography	Japan	Japan, main island, often in mountains	China

Literature:

li: Li, J., Dosmann, M. and P. Del Tredici. 2002. Systematic relationship of weeping Katsura based on nuclear

li: ribosomal DNA sequences. HortScience 37(3): 595-598. (a wonderful piece of modern horticultural taxonomy.

li: this is essential reading for anyone even slightly interested in the genus. The nomenclature below has been

li: changed to reflect this important work).

Cercidiphyllum japonicum Weeping Group 'Amazing Grace'

ht: 15-25 ft. tall

ha: gracefully weeping, apparently superior to ordinary 'Pendulum' and wider than it.

afc: orange yellow

or: Theodore Kelin, Yew Dell Nursery, Crestwood KY USA c. 1960

photo, history: [University of Kentucky](#)

so: it was offered in a special Wayside Gardens catalog in 2000 but not listed since.

li: Cappiello, P.E. 1999. C. j. 'Amazing Grace', a new weeping katsure. Int. Plant Prop. Soc. 49: 381.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Aureum' provisional name

lc: new leaves purplish, later light green, finally bright yellow

in: Piroche Plants

ns: this name does not appear in literature prior to 1959 and is therefore invalid

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Pub. p. 207

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Boyd's Dwarf'

ht: 8 ft. (10 years)

ha: dwarf to semi-dwarf, compact, slower growth rate

lc: bronze new growth (perhaps typical?)

so: www.bridgmore.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Herkenrode Dwarf'

ht: 6 ft. (10 years)

ha: dwarf, semi-weeping at times

lc: bronze new growth

in: Europe c. 2005, not yet seen in US collections (11/2006)

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Heronswood Globe'

ht: 15-20 ft.

ha: globose, very dense, not as dwarf as once reported

or, so: Heronswood Nursery 1990's

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Krukenberg Dwarf'

ha: currently the JCRA example is about 12 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: compact, semi-dwarf, pyramidal to ovoid, slower than species typical.

ls: new leaves more narrowly ovate than species typical, eventually more broadly ovate to cordate but smaller.

ll: blades are seldom over 1.75 in. long

lsp: known from the Raulston Arboretum, Raleigh, NC USA 1990's.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum var. *japonicum* Weeping Group 'Morioka Weeping' ('Pendulum' in part, recently as 'Marioka')

ht: 30-50 ft. - generally to be larger and taller than other clones which is more mounded and spreading

ha: erect and weeping with a distinct trunk. Most of the other Weeping Group clones have less erect a trunk

ha: (even if grafted high on understock) and tend to form spreading, mounded plants. This clone is taller than

ha: the wide, often 2-5 times taller than wide. Li et. al. describe it is a upright and excurrent.

afc: usually yellow shades - other clones are more red to orange but this trait is not always evident.

or: Li et. al. state it was first reported somewhere between 1576 and 1635 when a priest found one in a

or: forest in the Iwate Prefecture, Japan. It has thought to date from 1700 but in fact it is much older. The

or: modern stock is certainly from this plant brought to the Ryugenzi Temple near Morioka. Some stock is

or: likely originated from other plants of a much younger age and American stock almost always are traceable

or: to plants at the Arnold Arboretum. There is no evidence of var. *magnificum* or hybridization of the two

or: varieties (or species) as once theorized.

lsp: two notable trees at are Morton Arboretum with a bench under it and one above the Asian Valley

lsp: at the US National Arboretum under the grand huge pines.

in: to US at Arnold Arboretum in 1981 by Dr. Hayao Iwagaki of Japan

li: Koller, G.L. 1987. *Cercidiphyllum magnificum* 'Pendulum'. Public

li: Garden 2(1): 17. (photo of large specimen).

li: Li, J., Dosmann, M. and P. Del Tredici. 2002. Systematic relationship of weeping *Katsura* based on nuclear

li: ribosomal DNA sequences. *HortScience* 37(3): 595-598. (first publication of this new name).

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Peach'

lc: orangish new growth

afc: orange and light red shades

so: www.esveld.nl

Cercidiphyllum japonicum var. *japonicum* Weeping Group 'Pendulum'

ha: this name reflects the wide-spreading, mounded to globose weeping plants (perhaps several clones in addition

ha: to 'Tidal Wave' and 'Amazing Grace') and is wider than tall or of equal dimensions. This epithet should

ha: not be used for the old Japanese clone that is taller than wide and now named 'Morioka Weeping'

ns: Li et. al. (2002) have coined the group name for the various weeping variants. See 'Morioka Weeping' for

ns: separation of this group from some clones. Most of the weepers grown in the US in the 80's and early

90's are

ns: now referred to 'Morioka Weeping'. They were most widely distributed, at least in the eastern US states.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum var. *magnificum* 'Pendulum' = *C. japonicum* var. *japonicum* 'Morioka Weeping'

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Raspberry'

ht: 40-60 ft., probably larger with age

afc: bright raspberry red, a good clone for reliable fall color.

so: www.esveld.nl

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Rotfuchs' ('Red Fox')

ht: 4-5M

lc: deep red new growth with pale veins in spring - providing 2 seasons of color. It

lc: needs a bit of sun exposure to get the best dark pigments.

afc: reliable fall colors

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Ruby'

afc: bright and dark red shades

in: first seen by us in the US trade from Aesthetic Gardens (c.2000, now closed)

so: www.esveld.nl

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Strawberry'

afc: bright strawberry red, like 'Raspberry' a proven clone for red fall colors.

or: Holland

so: www.esveld.nl

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cercidiphyllum japonicum Weeping Group 'Tidal Wave'

ha: weeping, reportedly more elegant than ordinary Weeping Group 'Pendulum'

or: H. William Barnes, Lorax Farms, Warrington PA before 1995

in: Roslyn Nursery to US trade

li: Barnes, H.W. 1995. New and unusual plants worthy of use and propagation. Proc. Int. Plant Prop. Soc.

45:

li: 513-516.

Cercidiphyllum magnificum = *C. japonicum* var. *magnificum*

Cercidiphyllum magnificum 'Pendulum' = *C. japonicum* var. *japonicum* 'Morioka Weeping'

CERCIS

A large number of photos are posted at www.newplantpage.com of both cultivars and rare species. The USNA and famed Raulston Cercis collections are covered in more detail than anywhere else. Descriptions and ID keys for the Asian species are found there too.

General papers

li: Burns, S. and J.C. Raulston. 1994. An updated checklist of existing

li: ...Cercis taxa. S. Nur. Assoc. Proc. 38: 342-345.

li: Davis, C. 2002. Phylogeny and biogeography of Cercis: evidence from nuclear

li: ribosomal ITS and chloroplast ndhF sequential data. Syst. Bot. 27(2): 289-302.

li: (a good modern understanding of species relationships. They used cultivated

li: examples (in part) including plants known from the Raulston collections).

li: Raulston, J.C. 1990. Redbuds. Amer. Nur. 171(5): 39-51.

Cercis - Breeding Programs

1) US National Arboretum has a large number of hybrids made by the late Dr. Donald Egolf. Dr. Margaret Pooler continues the evaluation, basic science, and breeding work. Among their recent goals are:

- evaluating F2 hybrids of *C. chinensis* x *C. racemosa*
- more breeding with parent *C. racemosa*
- genetic transformation of *C. yunnanensis* (called *C. glabra* elsewhere) for antifungal resistances

2) Dr. Dennis Werner at North Carolina State University has done work since the 90's. Refer to: Werner, D.J. 2006. Breeding efforts in *Cercis* at North Carolina State University. SNA Res. Conf. Proc. 51: 595-6.

- 'Dwarf White' x 'Forest Pansy' were crossed.
- White flowers are recessive to pink or purplish flowers
- *C. canadensis* var. *mexicana* (purple pod) x 'Forest Pansy' - showy purple pods are interesting and provide post-flowering interest.
- var. *mexicana* x 'Forest Pansy' - glossy purple-leaved seedlings are under evaluation.
- 'Dwarf White' x 'Covey' were crossed.
- 'Dwarf White' x 'Flame' were crossed.
- 'Forest Pansy', which fades to bronze by summer, has only upper layers of purple pigments unlike the persistently purple *Prunus* which have many layers of leaf pigments.
- 'Tennessee Pink' x 'Covey' were crossed.
- The double-flowered 'Flame' roots much more easily from cuttings (a great way to improve widespread use of the genus) and it's hybrids can inherit this important trait.
- 'Tennessee Pink' x 'Silver Cloud' were crossed.
- 'Covey' x 'Forest Pansy' - weeping purples are possible and likely to be interesting future choices.
- Dwarf variegates are possible as 'Silver Cloud' has genetic and not cytoplasmic inheritance. We understand one clone is in distributed trials.

Cercis 'Bubble Gum' (8/5)

fd: very large, corolla to 1cm wide or more.

bt: mid-early at JCRA, with most *C. chinensis* but after the earlier *C. chinensis* (early clone) formerly labeled as *C. glabra*.

fc: rich pink, not a clear, clean bubble gum pink (lacking violet tones) as I expected. Bright it is.

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum, bed W12, received 2/9/2005.

or, ns: an apparent interspecific hybrid named by John Allen of Shiloh Nursery, NC USA, he

or, ns: received from JC Raulston Arboretum plant distribution, a seedling found under *C. canadensis*

or, ns: subsp. *mexicana* near the larger multi-species collection there, possibly having *C. glabra* and/or

or, ns: *C. gigantea* influence.

CERCIS CANADENSIS (INCLUSIVE OF C. MEXICANA AND C. RENIFORMIS)

Cercis canadensis subsp. canadensis 'Ace of Hearts' (5/5)

ht: 12 ft. tall x 11 ft. wide (10 years)

ha: shorter internodes, more compact, neater with age with most seedlings

ll, ls: notable for leaves half of typical species size, giving a finer texture

fd: smaller than species typical. See photo above with US quarter which is about 1 inch wide.

fc: corolla a light, clean pink, calyx darker magenta-rose.

fq: very floriferous, the tiny flowers closely clustered on the branchlets, doubtless due to shorter pedicels.

so: Landsteward.com (online catalog 2005)

or, pat: US# 17161 on 10.24.2006 to Paul Ewing, Morganton, NC USA as seedling 1997

li: Fantz, P. and Woody, P. 2005. Ace of Hearts and Little Woody redbuds. HortScience 40(7):

li: 2209-10.

Cercis canadensis subsp. canadensis f. alba Rehd.

fc: white

or: Jacobson (1996) states that it was first discovered <1903 in Teas' Nursery of Carthage, MO (unless B.K.

or: Boom is right in saying it originated in Austria in 1792).

ns: This name includes several clones of which 'Royal White' is best so far (2002). 'Dwarf White' has much merit

ns: for smaller gardens.

eval: there is hardly a prettier tree against a blue spring sky than this pristine Whitebud

Cercis canadensis subsp. canadensis 'Amethyst Mist' (2/5)

lsp, so: JC Raulston Arboretum received 2/2005 from Shadow Nursery, TN USA

Cercis canadensis subsp. canadensis 'Appalachia'

fc: rich rose-red, very near red in bud, as dark as 'Oklahoma' in the early stages

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Bartlett King' (9/00)

fc: pink, closer to subspecies typical shade

frq: sterile - lacking pods

or: Bartlett Tree Labs, Charlotte NC USA before 1990

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* BURGUNDY HEARTS™ 'Greswan' (3/7)

lc: bright reddish-purple, holding color much longer in summer than 'Forest Pansy'

or, in, so: www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2007), their own selection

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Columbus' ('Wisconsin' in part)

ch: more hardy than species typical, a useful seed strain for midwestern, prairie, and northern US states - USDA 4 or better

or: collected near Columbus, WI from a very durable population

ns: the name Wisconsin Strain or 'Wisconsin' appears to refer to this same selected population.

Cercis canadensis 'Crosswicks Red' (11/6)

pat: US PPAF. Not showing on online applicant file as of 11/21/2006

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* f. *alba* 'Dwarf White'

ht: 8-10 ft. - smaller tree

fc: white as in f. *alba*

fq: more abundant than some f. *alba*

ns: the name is certainly invalid since simple descriptive names are

ns: disallowed in the code.

in: Roslyn Nurs. to US trade c. 2004

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Fantasy Falls' (6/02)

so, ns: a listed name with styers.com (online catalog 2002). Per Brotzman's Nursery

so, ns: (pers. comm. from) this was a provisional name for LAVENDER TWIST and

so, ns: never officially used.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Flame' ('Plena', 'Flore-pleno')

ha: more erect branches than typical seedlings

fc: brighter pink - however registrant stated color was typical?! Calyx is rich dark violet-red

fd: larger than typical

ft: semi-double and appearing larger in effect

pc: up to 20 petals and 'multiple non-functional pistils'

bt: later according to originator

ch: 4

rai: can replace species for better color and fuller bloom

rd: 30 June 1964 by Dr. J.C. McDaniel of Univ. of IL at Urbana IL

or: seedling found in wild at Ft. Adams MS by Mr. Anderson Gratz around 1905. Jacobsen (1996)

or: mentions a 'Plena' offered by Kingsville Nursery, MD and 1959 with an origination date of

or: <1894. We know of no data to support more than one double clone at this time.

in: Louis Gerardi Nur. of O'Fallon IL in 1965

so: Roslyn Nursery 516-643-9347

eval: it's no Kwazan cherry but for this genus it's a pretty oddity. Every serious arboretum

eval: should have one or two.

li: Wyman, D. 1966. More plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 26(3): 15.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Floating Clouds' (2/5)

lc: white mottled green. First impressions suggest it has more chimera than 'Silver Cloud'. The young tree
lc: at the Raulston (Spring 2006) shows mottling over the entire blade and not just near the margins as is
lc: typical of 'Silver Cloud'.

lsp, so: JC Raulston Arboretum received 2/2005 from Shadow Nursery, TN USA

so: [Roslyn Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005)

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Forest Pansy' ('Purple Leaf')

lc: dark purple in spring becoming purplish-green to 'dirty' green by summer.

lc: Shade is harmful to enduring color and it will quickly becoming a muddy-green

lc: when overshadowed by larger trees. You will hate it then. The color lasts longer into

lc: summer in cooler climates and with a more sunny exposure. Shade and heat wash it out.

fc: typical medium pink. The calyx seems a bit darker purplish-pink than the lighter flowered

fc: clones. This would be expected for a clone with more anthocyanins in the leaf.

rai: can replace the species for foliage interest after blooming

pat: US #2556 in 1965 as 'Purple Leaf'

or: Charles Keel and Eugene Nunley as 'Purple Leaf'

in: Forest Nur. Co. - hence origin of Forest epithet?

ns: while the oldest name is 'Purple Leaf' from the patent book, the originator and contemporary

ns: growers did not use the name to our knowledge. One normally follows the originator's

ns: preference for names and I consider it their right to rename it before commercial

ns: introduction. Such a simple name is invalid under modern codes so there is no

ns: compelling need to resurrect it.

Cercis canadensis f. *glabrifolia* Fernald

lv, ns, id: a old listed name from Fernald, apparently for a more glabrous variant. It is not a name seen

lv, ns, id: in literature or trade catalogs today (5/2006)

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Hearts of Gold' ('Roethgold') (2/5)

lc: new growth golden-yellow, later lime tinged yellow if hot sun. Claims of all summer golden color

lc: are not substantiated in full sun based on JC Raulston Arboretum, Raleigh, NC evaluations. It is gold

lc: for 3-4 weeks max in two years of my evaluation at JCRA.

or, pat: US# 17740 on 5.15.2007 to John Roethling, Raleigh, NC USA as seedling from Greensboro, NC
2002

in, so: www.waysidegardens.com (online catalog February 2005), exclusive US mailorder introduction 2005

Cercis canadensis JOY'S PRIDE™ 'Morton' (10/4)

frc: pods "eggplant colored" (dark reddish-purple) in winter, showy

fc: dark lavender-purple

lc: dark green

lsp: Morton Arboretum 2000 obtained from Harold Neubauer, Hidden Hollow Nursery.

so, in: www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* LAVENDER TWIST™ 'Covey' ('Corey Weeping' hort. Japan, 'Fantasy Falls')

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

ha: stiffly weeping, some plants erect and others mounded and umbrella-like, branches often at

ha: unusual right angles in this bent. It needs some staking and training for the best effect. I mistook

ha: the young tree at the Dawes Arboretum in 2003 for a grapevine due to its thick, lush, cascading form.

fc: reddish-pink, not really a lavender at all
or: Miss Connie (Cornelia) Covey, Westfield, NY USA 1991 as seedling
pat: US# 10328 on 4/14/1998.
in: Brtozman's Nursery, Madison, OH. Also Wayside Gardens to US retail trade, among others

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Little Woody' (5/5)
ht: 6-10 ft. at maturity - original tree is 8 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide
ha: dwarf
lc: darker green
lt: thick blades described as "garbled" and "almost rubbery"
in: Don Shadow among others c. 2005 to trade
pat: US# 15854 on 7.12.2005 to Paul Ewing, Morganton, NC USA as seedling 1997
so: Landsteward.com (online catalog 2005)
li: Fantz, P. and Woody, P. 2005. Ace of Hearts and Little Woody redbuds. HortScience 40(7):
li: 2209-10.

Cercis canadensis 'LSS Dwarf Pink' (3/7)
ht: 6 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (15 years)
ha: compact, slower, dwarf
fc: corolla pink (typical?)
eval: originatos believe this to be the first dwarf pink clone named.
so, or, in: www.lazysfarm.com (online catalog 2007), their own intro. from Pete's mothers house.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *mexicana* (var. *mexicana* (Rose) M. Hopkins)
ns, id: this subspecies is often lumped with subsp. *texensis*, an entity with glossier, darker, thicker
ns, id: and often undulate leaves. However there are forms of subsp. *mexicana* not similar to
ns, id: to the Texas taxon, suggesting we need to know more of this subspecies. In the meantime
ns, id: we wish to maintain them as distinct entities though doubtless overlapping in their
ns, id: range. See 'Sanderson' below for one variant that is different from ordinary subsp. *texensis*.
ns, id: recent work from Davis et. al (2002) confirms a case for 3 varieties or subspecies of *C. canadensis*,
ns, id: this one distinct from subsp. *texensis*.

Cercis canadensis 'Moutauk' (3/7)
lsp: Hillier Arb. 2004.0356

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* [NCSU Upright] (2/5)
ha: columnar, erect, so far about 7 times taller than wide. Stayed tune.
lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum 2/2005
ns: this is a provisional, non-approved designation.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Northland' ('Northland Strain' invalid)
ch: more cold hardy, surviving in MN USA
prop: seed strain
or: Horticulture Farm, Univ. of MN, USA
ns, id: 'Columbus' is another strain from a nearby state.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Land. Plts. p. 210

Cercis canadensis var. *occidentalis* = *C. orbiculata* Greene

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Oklahoma' (reniformis)

lc: dark green and very glossy - new growth can be reddish

lm: often slightly wavy

fc: darker pink to reddish purple in bud and uniform over surface, one of the richest, darkest colors,
fc: calyx also dark rose-purple seen in the genus. It is not "red flowered" as many catalogs claim.

fc: It is surely more plumy or purple than subsp. *canadensis*.

fq: blooms more densely packed than subsp. *canadensis*. See the photos above as proof.

bt: young plants are known to bloom earlier than typical

rai: Can replace species due to superior foliage and rich colors

or: seedling at Arbuckle Mts. in Murray Co. OK by Otis Warren & Son Nur.

or: of Oklahoma City OK in spring 1964

id, ns: Jacobsen (1996) places it as a hybrid without species affinity, noting it may be

id, ns: a cross of subsp. *canadensis* and subsp. *texensis*. In any event, it would still

id, ns: be under *C. canadensis*. Unless a different species is shown as a likely parent

id, ns: such nomenclatural status is unwarranted.

in: Otis Warren & Son Nur. of Oklahoma City OK in 1965 found in Arbuckle Mts., OK USA

rd: 12 Nov. 1964 by Otis Warren

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

li: Wyman, D. 1966. More plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 26(3): 15.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Pauline Lily' (9/00)

fc: corolla white blushed pink to very light pink, calyx a bright rose-magenta. It is bicolored

fc: when viewed very close.

fq: very floriferous

or: found in West Virginia USA before 1990

or: Harald Neubauer

in: Roslyn Nursery, LI NY USA c. 2000, now closed.

Cercis canadensis 'Pendula'

ha: stiffly weeping

ns: is this just 'Covey' with using the TM and Patent? People said that would happen. The name is

ns: not supported by literature.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Pinkbud'

fc: clean, clear but very bright pink - lacks those harsh lavender or strong magenta undertones.

or: found in Kansas City, MO c. 1961.

lsp: Morton Arb. obtained it in 1961 from Willis Nursery.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Plena' = 'Flame'

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* f. *alba* 'Royal White' ('Royal?')

ha: compact compared to f. *alba* which is often open like the species

fc: white

lb: wider than typical

bt: earlier than typical f. *alba*

fd: larger than typical f. *alba*

or: Royal Oakes of Bluffs IL as seedling from native tree before 1940

in: Louis Gerardi Nursery of O'Fallon IL in 1950

so: Roslyn Nur. in 1993 at 516-643-9347

li: Hebb, R.S. 1970. Notes from the Arnold Arboretum: plant registrations.

li: *Arnoldia* 30(6): 252

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Royalty'

ht: 25 ft.

lw: smaller

lc: dark and glossy green

fc: rose pink

ns: it has no association with 'Royal' or 'Royal White'

li: Lone Star Nursery 1986 Wholesale Cat.: 13

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Ruby Atkinson'

fc: paler or shell pink corolla, calyx a darker pink

no: said to be more heat tolerant

ch: 4

rai: can replace species for more harmonious flower color

or: Willis Nursery, Ottawa, KS USA in 1960's

Cercis canadensis subsp. *mexicana* 'Sanderson'

ha: denser, more shrubby as seen in USDA 7b at the Raulston Arb.

st: young twigs pink, somewhat showy

lc: light greyish-green, often tinged pink in spring and cold weather, more pubescent than any redbud I know, the

lc: originator called it "felty". Appears glaucous from a distance but hairs are the factor in most part.

or: Madrone Nursery 1990

eval: said by Madrone Nur. to be more drought tolerant than ordinary subsp. *mexicana*. By any

eval: measure a very distinctive clone and one worthy of naming and more use in warm climates.

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum accession 1994.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Silver Cloud'

lc: splashed and edged white It is technically what is called a margino-maculata chimera ("margin spotted").

lc: In hot sunny climates it is prone to both burning and fading, giving it a very short time of interest. On the edge

lc: of a dense woods will give it some limbs with the perfect balance of light. Newest leaves are pinkish but it is not

lc: usually a tricolor effect in larger, mature trees. Young nursery plants can be very highly tricolored.

tw: stems often mottled white as with foliage

gr: reduced

lu: best with partial shade to avoid leafscorch

fq: few or none

or: Theodore Klein of Yellow-Dell Nursery of Crestwood KY as seedling in 1964

or: The original seedlings can from TN

li: Hebb, R.S. 1970. Notes from the Arnold Arboretum: plant registrations.

li: *Arnoldia* 30(6): 253

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Tennessee Pink'

fc: clear clean pink - no blue or purple tints

id: unclear how it differs from others with a similar claim

or: Harold Newbauer

so: Roslyn Nur. 516-643-9347

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* ['Tennessee Pink' variegated clone] (8/5)
lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum, Bed W14, received there 3/1/2003.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Texas Star' (*mexicana*)
ht: 25 ft.
fc: rose pink
lc: dark and glossy green
lu: more adapted to warm climates than cultivars of subsp. *canadensis*
li: Lone Star Nursery 1986 Wholesale Cat.: 13

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Texas White' (*reniformis* 'Alba', 'Oklahoma White')
fc: white
ls, lc: as subspecies, particularly a glossy leaf
rai: better than subsp. *canadensis* f. *alba* in warm climates
or: Germany Nursery, Fort Worth, TX USA c. 1970 as seedling, perhaps as early as 1967.
id: some plants under this name are ordinary subsp. *canadensis* f. *alba*.
ns: since the late 90's it has been sold as 'Oklahoma White' as it is literally the
white-flowered version of 'Oklahoma'. This older name has priority in our opinion.
ns: One can cite Jacobson's NALT (1996) for 'Texas White' if a precedent is needed.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* (*Cercis reniformis* in part)
lw: smaller than subsp. *canadensis*
lc: blades distinctly darker green and glossier than the subsp. *canadensis*, doubtless an adaption for
very hot climates
la: sometimes short acute but more likely to be obtuse, evenly slightly emarginate
ls: suborbicular to broadly cordiform, some blades quite reniform (hence *C. reniformis*). Some
ls: stock is more reniform than others so perhaps a botanical form will be in order.
lt: blades thicker than subsp. *canadensis*
geo: known from Texas
so: Woodlander's
ch: USDA 8

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Tom Thumb' (2/5)
lsp, so: JC Raulston Arboretum received 2/9/2005 from Shadow Nursery, TN USA

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Traveller'
ht: 6 ft. tall x 5-12 ft. wide
ha: weeping, broadly mounded to arching-spreading, suitable for small gardens. It will trail long
ha: shoots along the ground if untrimmed. It has much potential as a prostrate flowering shrub.
ha: Older plants form a mound with congested, gnarled stems in close association.
lc: glossy dark green as the subspecies, quite shinier than LAVENDER TWIST™. New growth
lc: reddish but not particularly unique.
fc: rose-pink
lu: it is superior to LAVENDER TWIST™ in the southern US due to the uniform, mounded form,
lu: and more appealing glossy leaf. However, in the north this subsp. is not always hardy nor adaptable.
or: Dan Hosage Jr., Madrone Nursery, San Marcos TX USA
ns: named for Gen. Robert E. Lee's famous horse and spelled with two l's. I had wrongly
ns: assumed this name referred to its very ample ability to travel and trail along the ground when
ns: foliage contacts mulch or when grafted low. I have never seen a weeping tree so eager
ns: spread with a curtain or skirt of prostrate and glossy foliage around it.
eval: It is a truly unique and superior woody weeper, one of the most lovely pendulous trees when the

eval: spring-flowering, leaf gloss, and distorted winter trunk are considered. Four season interest
eval: is real and not just some market slogan here.

Cercis canadensis subsp. *canadensis* 'Wisconsin' see 'Columbus'

Cercis canadensis subsp. *texensis* 'Wither's Pink Charm' ('Pink Charm')

fc: clear, clean pink much

prop: more difficult to graft, thus more rare than 'Pinkbud' which is quite manageable

or: found at Mt. Solon, VA 1943

ns: named for D.D. Wither

in: Kingsville Nursery, MD USA c. 1950

CERCIS CHINENSIS

Cercis chinensis f. *alba* S.C. Hsu (f. *leucantha* J. Sugumoto, 'Alba' hort. in part)

fc: corolla white

id, ns: the garden clone of this color is sold as 'Shirobana'. This name applies to the wild form as a whole.

li: Hsu, S.C. 1966. *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 1(2): 192

li: Sugimoto, J. 1977. *J. Geobot.* 24(3): 62

Cercis chinensis 'Arborea'

ht: 30-50 ft. - much taller - typical "shrubby" species in the southeastern US tops off at 15 feet after 25-35 years.

ha: larger, more arborescent

or: large, tree-like forms are known in the wild

in: W.B. Clarke, CA USA c. 1930's

Cercis chinensis 'Avondale'

ha: smaller, shrubby, suitable for smaller properties and spaces

fc: dark purplish pink - darker than typical

fq: very abundant and clustered on stems of even small plants

or: Duncan & Davies of NZ is the first source into the US c. 1985

Cercis chinensis 'Don Egolf'

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x wide, much smaller as young trees.

ha: dwarf, compact, vase-shaped (typical), slower growing than species typical

fc: bright purplish pink, almost a neon pink shade

fq: more densely floriferous with flowers numerous along the stems rather than sparsely clustered as

fq: in larger, common species examples.

frq: seed sterile or fruitless

dr: Botryosphaeria canker resistant, a problem with the species in some regions.

prop: roots readily from cuttings - eliminating cost of grafting in commercial production.

or: raised from Chinese collected seed at the National Arboretum c. 1984 received as *C. chingii*.

Taxonomist

or: Ted Dudley determined the seedlot was *C. chinensis* rather than *C. chingii*. It is named for Dr. Donald

or: Egolf, surely our century's greatest woody plant breeder and long time staff member of the National Arb.
ch: USDA 6
web: fona.org

Cercis chinensis 'Gempei'

fc: bicolored flowers of pink and white

Cercis chinensis 'Nana' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf

ls: veins nicely sunken above compared to species typical

ns: name is almost certainly invalid in Latin form. JC Raulston is known to have raised

ns: genetic dwarf redbuds, possibly from his own collections and seed sought from around the world.

ns: if memory serves, he did have a dwarf seedling he grew himself in the 80's.

ns: It should be noted that 'Don Egolf' is one dwarf seedling he did have on trial and it was

ns: unnamed by the USDA at that time (mid to late 1980's). 'Don Egolf' is mostly or all sterile

ns: this Raulston plant does produce pods.

lsp: plant known from the JC Raulston Arboretum, two planted out at entrance gate 2004

Cercis chinensis 'Pink Charm'

so: sold by Piroche Plants, BC Canada 1993

ns: unless this is a misassignment of species, the name is invalid. 'Pink Charm' has been in use for a

ns: *C. canadensis* clone (now called 'Wither's Pink Charm') for decades.

Cercis chinensis f. *rosea* S.C. Hsu = species typical = f. *chinensis*

fc: corolla pink

id, ns: this variety apparently only serves to contrast to Hsu's f. *alba* and may be regarded as synonym of the species.

li: Hsu, S.C. 1966. *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 1(2): 193

Cercis chinensis f. *pubescens* C.F. Wei

lv: more heavily pubescent, at least when young

li: Wei, C.F. 1983. *Guihaia* 3(1): 15

Cercis chinensis 'Shirobana'

ns: this may be a synonym of f. *alba* and could be the correct name for it as a garden clone.

ns: It is certainly a good clone and floriferous white clone so for the time being it is kept apart.

Cercis chinensis x *C. canadensis*

ns: Don Egolf raised this cross at the USNA. Dirr reports them as large shrubs

ns: with two-toned flowers. It has not be introduced (2005).

Cercis chingii (dwarf selection)

ns: plants under this provisional name from the National Arb. are in one clone *C. chinensis* 'Don Egolf'

Cercis glabra 'Celestial Plum' (*C. yunnanensis* 'Celestial Plum')

fc: corolla rich purplish-pink

id: this clone was presumed lost and unidentified for some time in the 90's but we are

id: happy to say at least two wholesale nurseries in North Carolina have the original
id: Raulston clone and are offering it today in 2006. The original tree on the Raulston
id: Arboretum grounds was removed for construction and it was felt it had not been
id: propagated; nor did any recipients of early distributions immediately come forward.
or: JC Raulston selected from seedlings c. 1985

Cercis occidentalis cultivars = *C. orbiculata* cultivars

Cercis orbiculata 'Alba' (*C. occidentalis* 'Alba')

fc: corolla white

ns: Latin name here may post-date 1959.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cercis occidentalis 'Claremont' = *C. racemosa* 'Claremont'

Cercis racemosa 'Claremont' (*C. occidentalis* 'Claremont')

fc: rich magenta-pink, a more colorful clone

fq: more floriferous

or: Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard, Claremont, CA USA 1980's or before

prop: roots well from cuttings

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM

Cercis siliquastrum 'Afghan Deep Purple' (2/01)

fc: deep purple

so: selected from seed collected in Afghanistan

ch: likely more cold hardy than southern European seed sources

in: Arrowhead Alpines 2001

so: [Arrowhead Alpines](#)

Cercis siliquastrum f. *alba* (West.) Rehd ('Alba', 'Album', 'Albidum')

fc: corolla white, calyx light green to yellowish-green

or: known in Europe since 1600's. It is almost certainly a wild entity as are most white-flowered forms

or: of common woodland trees.

Cercis siliquastrum 'Albino' = f. *alba*

Cercis siliquastrum 'Bodnant'

fc: corolla very deep rose purple by literature but as seen by us it is slightly richer purplish-pink at best.

fd: very large, much larger diameter than any *C. canadensis* cultivar

aw: RHS FCC 1944

or: Bodnant Gardens, England c. 1876

Cercis siliquastrum 'Carnea'

fc: corolla a lighter, flesh-colored pink

id, ns: while this name is not associated with him, Miller reported a flesh-flowered form of the species.

Cercis siliquastrum 'Floreo-plena'

ft: semi-double to double

Cercis siliquastrum 'Fructu Rubra'

fr: fruit reddened when mature

Cercis siliquastrum subsp. *hebecarpa* (*C. hebecarpa*)

ns, id: a very rare variant. It has crossed to the typical subsp. to become nothosubsp. *yaltirkii*

Cercis siliquastrum 'Penduliflora'

ft: pedicels longer giving a drooping flower effect

Cercis siliquastrum 'Sinense'

ha: said to be more vigorous than species typical. If it comes from China it is surely assignable to another species.

Cercis siliquastrum 'Sterilis'

frq: reportedly sterile, fruitlessness

Cercis siliquastrum 'Variegata' ('Variegated?')

lc: marbled white, grey, and green

or: Barron Nursery, England c. 1875

Cercis siliquastrum 'White Swan' (3/7)

lsp: Hillier Arb. 2005.0503.

Cercis yunnanensis 'Celestial Plum' = *C. glabra* 'Celestial Plum'

CHAENOMELES

Introduction

li: Weber, C. 1963. Cultivars in the genus Chaenomeles. *Arnoldia* 23(3): 17-75. (this is the li: authoritative and largest checklist to date. It is the classic for nomenclature).

The following chart reflects on the newest cultivars or those popular in the North American and British trades. A great many of the cultivars described by Weber no longer appear in the western trade though perhaps some are retrievable from older arboreta. I'd venture a guess that the Japanese still retain the majority of their old cultivars (wars notwithstanding) because so many are treasured as bonsai plants.

In November 2005 I reviewed Weber's checklist yet again (for a dozen or so hours) and remarked how many of the important clones today were known back in 1963. That is because Clarke and Moerloose bred and selected such wonderful plants that stand the test of time. The best Japanese clones are old too and still amaze us for their great colors and odd growth forms. I've supplemented the history of cultivars below and corrected some nomenclature since the earlier version of the chart. A comparative chart to the major species has been added. LCH.

CULTIVAR	SPECIES AFFINITY	FLOWER COLOR	MISC.
Afterglow	x vilmoriniana	white tinged pink and even lavender	Tall to 8 ft. or more, long narrow leaves, semi-double flowers. W.B. Clarke as seedling of 'Mount Everest', introduced 1947. US Patent #847 in 1949.
Apple Blossom some=Moerloosei			
Atsuyahamada	japonica	very dark red, as close to a blood red as we've seen in the genus	New leaves reddish, older ones often tinged red.

Audrey	x superba		a listed name from Europe.
Ballerina	x superba		a listed name from Europe.
Boule de Feu	x superba	orange-red to salmon or coral shades	Bright yellow fruit. Barbier, Orleans, France 1913.
Bright Hedge	x superba		a listed name from Europe.
Cameo	x superba	light peach-pink	<p>floriferous, double, 4-5 ft. tall, some blight resistance. Partly thornless but not completely so.</p> <p>W.B. Clarke of CA selected before 1956 when it was first offered.</p> <p>Some plants are said to be 'Falconet Charlet'.</p>
Cardinal	x californica	cardinal red	It is not 'Cardinalis'
Cardinalis	speciosa	crimson-red	<p>flowers 1.5 in. wide, single or semi-double</p> <p>Spath 1885 by one report but Weber says var. C. japonica var. cardinalis dates from Lemaire in 1856 and came from Mr. Moerloose, Belgium in 1855.</p>
Carl Ramke		red	Flowers single. Upright habit but to 1-2m wide.
Chojubai Red		red	<p>floriferous.</p> <p>Source: evergreengardenworks.com</p>

Chojubai White		creamy-white	floriferous. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Chojuraku		medium salmon-orange	double. 6 ft. all. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Color Trail		light red	Flower single. Plants upright-spreading, 1-2m wide.
Contorta = Rinho			
Contorted Red		dark red	Contorted stems. 3-4 ft. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Contorted Salmon-Pink		salmon-pink	Contorted stems. Source: evergreengardenworks.com , introduced by them before 2000
Contorted White = Rinho		pink becoming white	Contorted stems. 4-5 ft. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Corallina (Coral Glow)	x superba	coral pink, actually more of a reddish-orange	single. Selected by W.B. Clarke before 1934 as interspecific cross.
Coral Sea	x superba	rich coral pink, a fairly unique color	compact to 3 ft. Another W.B. Clarke intro from 1943. It's a seedling of 'Candida'

Crimson and Gold	x superba	dark crimson red with showy golden anthers	dense, spreading, 3 ft. tall, sometimes very vigorous. W.B. Clarke hybrid before 1939. From the shorter 'Naranja' x the colorful 'Sanguinea'.
Cynthia	x clarkiana	pink and rose-red shades	single, small narrow blade. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1947.
Enchantress	x californica	light shell pink, some darker pink shades occur.	Tall plants. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1940. Award: RHS AM 1943.
Dart's Electra			a listed name from Europe. Darthuizer Nur.
Diane	speciosa		a listed name from Europe.
Dragon's Blood'		dark, rich red.	Double flowers on a subglobose 6 ft. plant. Reported in Europe c. 2005.
Elly Mosel	x superba	crimson-red	Spreading but eventually to 4-5 ft. tall.
Embers		dark red	Low. Repeats bloom. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Ernst Finken	x superba	dark red	

Falconet Charlet (Falconet Charlotte, Falconet Charlot, Falconnet Scarlet)	speciosa	salmon-pink, often medium pink tinged darker shades in parts	semi-double. vigorous plant, partly thornless, one of the best doubles around. From Falconnet Nursery, France before 1900, sold by Barbier Nurseries 1915 and Duncan & Davies in 1926. It is sold with many different spellings. 'Comeo' has been mixed up with it but they are very different in petal color. Weber says that 'Rosea Plena' should not be a synonym of it as sometimes seen elsewhere.
Fire Dance	x superba	bright red	4 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide.
Forescate	speciosa		a listed name.
Fusion (11/6)	x superba	bright red	Improved selection derived from 'Crimson and Gold' in Germany. Often sold incorrectly as 'Superba Fusion', combining the hybrid epithet in error.
Grayshott Salmon	speciosa	salmon-pink	Very large flowers, double. 4 ft. tall. Source: Holdencloughnursery.com (online catalog 2005)
Hime		red	low plants of 2-4 ft. Showy yellow anthers. Small half inch flowers make it good for bonsai.

Hollandia	x superba	bright scarlet red with showy yellow anthers	large 2 in. flowers, somewhat irregular habit so it needs pruning. Can rebloom well in fall. Intro. by K. Verboon, Boskoop 1953 as hybrid of 'Simonii' x unknown superba.
Iwai Nishiki		dark red	double. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Jet Trail	x superba	pure white	spreading, floriferous, lower, 3 ft. tall. Flattish, open single flower Sport of the popular 'Texas Scarlet' in 1959 found by Harvey Templeton, Phytotektor Nursery, TN USA.
John Pilger		vermillion-red	Light green leaf. Source: Holdencloughnursery.com (online catalog 2005)
Kan Toyo		pinkish-white	low-growing. 0.5 in. flowers good for bonsai. There is a Japanese clone 'Kan Toyo Nishiki' for a clone with white, pink, and red flowers on the same plant. Source: evergreengardenworks.com

Kingishi = Kinjishi?		orange	4-5 ft. If this proves to be reddish-orange and double the name is probably 'Kinjishi' Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Knap Hill Scarlet	x superba	bright red sometimes tinged orange	floriferous, dark green leaf, low, spreading at first, eventually to 4-5 ft. Anthony Waterer c. 1870 but introduced 1891. Named for their Knaphill Nursery. Still one of the most popular reds despite being one of the oldest western clones.
Kuro		bright red	small leaf is good for bonsai purposes. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Kurokoji		very dark red, a velvety sheen	4 ft. S ource: evergreengardenworks.com
Lemon and Lime	x superba	orange	dense habit, foliage dark green, variegated ivory white to yellow tinged lime green. Notcutts UK in. 1989.
Low n' White'		white	low, spreading. Compares to 'Jet Trail'.

MADAME BUTTERFLY™ 'Whitice'		salmon-pink with white markings or shadings	5-6 feet tall. European PBR. Introduced c. 2002
Mandarin	x <i>superba</i>	orange	vigorous, strong plants. Single flower. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1947.
Minerva	x <i>clarkiana</i>	clear cherry red to rose-red	spreading, compact W.B. Clarke intro. from 1951, cross of <i>C. japonica</i> x <i>C. cathayensis</i> .
Moerloosei (Moerloosii, Apple Blossom in part)	<i>speciosa</i>	white tinged pink and carmine red	Moerloose, Belgium before 1856 Weber says the name 'Moorloosii' is not correct since the originator's name is spelled Moorloose. Weber says that Clarke's 'Apple Blossom' is not this clone though we know today that some are. Weber says that this plant is "white striped rose-pink" while Clarke's plant is "white tinged with pink, and lemon". I do not have enough data to assign the plants I know. Award: RHS AM 1957.
Mount Everest	x <i>vilmoriniana</i>	white, sometimes tinged pink, some lavender and yellow tints too.	Tall to 8 ft. Single flower until 'Afterglow'. W.B. Clarke hybrid intro. 1940

Nicoline	x superba	crimson-red	single to semi-double, very large flowers. Dr. Doorenbos, Netherlands, as 'Incendie' x 'Rowallane', intro. 1956, sold by Grootendorst more widely in 1960
Nivalis	speciosa	pure white	vigorous growth. One of the best whites today even though introduced by Lemoine way back in 1881.
O Tashima		white	double. 6 ft. Source: evergreengardenworks.com
Old Red	speciosa	orange-red, bright yellow stamens	Spreading, mound to 4 ft. Very floriferous. Known from the Raulston Arboretum and named this way from JCR. Likely an old, named cultivar.
Orange Delight (Maulei)	japonica	dark orange tinged red	spreading, low at first, eventually to 4 ft.
Orange Flame	x superba	orange	a listed name from Europe, newish in the 80's
Phylis Moore	speciosa	salmon-pink, often two or more shades of pink	Knap Hill gardens. Named for Mrs. Sir Frederick Moore. Sparse open form makes it suitable for espalier or training. Semi-double.
Pink Beauty	x californica	purplish-pink, mixture of pink shades too	single. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1941.
Pink Lady	x superba	rose pink from darker buds	low form. Single flowers. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1946.

Port Eliot	speciosa	red	Known in Europe c. 2004. Not yet seen in the US to our knowledge.
Pygmaea = Sargentii?	japonica	rosy-orange to medium orange	<p>Weber (1963) says that var. pygmaea Maxim. is reserved for a dwarf plant found around Yokohama. The plant cultivated then as cultivar 'Pygmaea' (Chenault Nurseries 1910) is in fact the dwarf plant 'Sargentii'. 'Sargentii' was introduced by C.S. Sargent from Japan in 1892 and offered by Lemoine Nurseries, France in 1899.</p> <p>The plant photographed here was planted at the Raulston Arboretum about 2004 and certainly matches the flower color of 'Sargentii'. It does not seem to be a very dwarf plant but may stay that way in coming years. We'll see....</p>
Red Charlet (Red Chalot)		rose-red to scarlet	double. Apparently a redder version of 'Falconet Charlet' and thus the spelling Charlot would not be correct.
Red Chief	x superba	bright rosy-red	compact form double. W.B. Clarke intro. from 1953.

Red Ruffles		red	<p>ruffled overlapping petals, large diameter, tall, nearly thornless.</p> <p>I mistakenly called this a "promising new cultivar" in an earlier version of this chart. While new to me it came from W.B Clarke in 1951 and seems to have been reintroduced again. US Patent 941 in 1950 so perhaps it was just waiting for expiration to get another life.</p>
Red Trail	x superba	reddish-pink to rose-red	Single flowers. Dense, low-growing plant.
Rinho (Contorta, Contorted White)	speciosa	white tinged pink	<p>interestingly twisted stems. This clone was called 'Contorta' by Clarke Nurseries of San Jose in Garden Aristocrats of 1942. Ishii published the name 'Rinho' in 1930 in Japan and it was probably given that name some years earlier. Tiochi Domoto Nursery of Haywood, CA imported it first to the US from Japan in 1929. It received a Silver Medal at the NY International Flower Show in 1936. Clearly Ishii's name predates Clarke's so the nomenclatural change is made here.</p> <p>var. tortuosa Nakai (Japanese J. Bot. 4: 329 (1929) is the oldest name for a contorted plant but since flower color is not mentioned we cannot assign it to a particular contorted clone today. Weber says he was</p>

			<p>retaining use of the name 'Tortuosa' for a plant in Superba Group while the C. speciosa plant may be called 'Rinho'.</p> <p>Weber says it is a sport of 'Tatsugashira'</p> <p>Source: evergreengardenworks.com</p>
Rowallane (Rowallane Variety)	x superba	bright but dark crimson red	<p>single flowers to 1.5 in. wide. Low, spreading, mounded form. One of the best dark reds.</p> <p>H. Armytage Moore, Rowallane Gardens 1920.</p>
Rubra Grandiflora	speciosa	dark crimson red	<p>Low, spreading form. Single.</p> <p>Moorloose, Belgium before 1857</p>
Salmon Horizon	x superba	presumed to be salmon-pink	
Scarff's Red	?	bright red	<p>nearly thornless, upright 4-5 ft. One of the most popular reds in the US today where thorn-bearing plants are often against building codes. Scarff Nursery USA.</p>

Simonii	speciosa	dark red, often marked green in parts	<p>semi-double, low and slow habit, partly horizontal at times, eventually to 5 feet.</p> <p>Webers says it belong to <i>C. speciosa</i> "despite the small leaves".</p> <p>Seedling of 'Atrosanguinea' before 1882, named for Simon-Louis Nursery, Metz, France.</p>
Snow	speciosa	pure white	<p>large flower diameter in single form, tall plants.</p> <p>W.B. Clarke intro. from 1945</p>
Spitfire	speciosa	bright crimson-red	<p>upright habit, single.</p> <p>Wayside Gardens intro. from 1949 when they were in Mentor, OH. US Patent #830 in 1949.</p>
Stanford Red	x superba	bright tomato red	<p>low growing, nearly thornless. Flat, open single flower.</p> <p>W.B. Clarke intro. 1940, likely associated with Stanford University in some manner.</p>
Sunset Glow (Sunset Gold)	x californica	rose-pink shades with some rosy-red	<p>W.B. Clarke intro. from 1940.</p>
Super Red		bright red	<p>tall, upright plants. Large flower diameter.</p>

Texas Scarlet	speciosa	bright rose-red	<p>compact, 24-40 in. tall, very floriferous. A nice flowering hedge. Very few if any spines.</p> <p>W.B. Clarke intro. from 1951 but popularized by Thomas Bell Foster Nurseries, Houston TX, thus explaining the name.</p> <p>One of the best compact red and very popular in the American trade today.</p>
Toyo-nishiki	speciosa	white, red, and pink flowers on one plant, some of two colors at once.	<p>upright, very showy with size, very cold hardy, fireblight sensitive however. One of many multicolored clones from Japan but the most popular one in the west. Vigorous and eventually to 6-10 ft. tall.</p> <p>Selected by K. Wada, Hakoneya Nurseries before 1941. Weber says it was named for a Japanese wrestler!</p>
Umbilicata	speciosa	dark rose-pink	<p>vigorous habit, single flowers.</p> <p>Japan introduced by Siebold 1847.</p>
Utamaro		bright but dark orange-red	<p>double, 1.5 in. wide. Dwarf, spreading, with many short branchlets. Good bonsai clone.</p> <p>Source: evergreengardenworks.com</p>
Vermillion	x superba	vermillion orange	This name is accepted in Europe.

Yaegaki	?	unusual coral pink	dwarf, double. Japan.
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CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis formosensis 'Millenium' (6/7)

ht: 1.2m tal x 1m wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf, compact

lt: dimorphic but mostly juvenile by the photo in Lu (2001)

li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2001. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.

li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 16(1): 43-45. (available in PDF online)

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA

GOLD TO YELLOW FOLIAGE

Allumigold - pyramidal to conical as 'Allumii' but yellowish-green in new growth

Ashton Gold - upright, chrome-yellow foliage

Aurea - pyramidal, compact, slower, rich golden-yellow all year.

Some plants under the name are 'Lutea'

Aurea Densa - dwarf, pyramidal, swirling tiny sprays like a C. obtusa, rich golden yellow, grows 1-3cm a year

Aurea Nova - pyramidal, greenish-yellow becoming yellow, more green in winter. More cold hardy.

B.D. Edginton - upright, compact, yellow, 5m tall when 2m wide.

Boeri - columnar, slow, leaves yellowish-green to yellow but not bright nor very showy, green in winter

Broomhill Gold - columnar, yellow becomes more lime green. A proven hedging clone.

Chantry Gold - wide pyramidal, bush, yellow. A good hedge choice.

Chingii - upright pyramidal, compact, yellow.
Dutch Gold - conical, soft refined foliage, golden yellow all year
Ellwood's Empire (3/7) - Ellwood-type foliage and erect habit, foliage greenish-yellow, slightly spiralled erect branchlets.
Ellwood's Gold Pillar - columnar, slowish, compact, yellow
Erecta Aurea - conical, very vertical sprays as *Platyclusus*, rich golden-yellow, it can burn in sun and winter wind
Elegantissima - broadly conical, new growth bright golden yellow. See 'Hillier's Elegant' for an imposter under this old name.
Golden King - pyramidal, branches open and drooping, tips golden yellow. US stock is often 'Golden Showers'
Golden Showers - pyramidal, compact, rich golden-yellow all year, drooping branches
Golden Spire (Columnaris Aurea) - columnar, golden-yellow
Golden Weeping - erect, branches very pendulous
Golden Wonder - narrowly pyramidal, vigorous, golden yellow
Gracilis Aurea - pyramidal, drooping tips, rich golden all year
Hillieri - conica,, very dense, sprays often parallel and erect, bright yellow, a tad less hardy
Ivonne - conical, neat form, bright gold in summer
Kelleriis Gold - upright, yellowish-green to yellow
Lanei (Lane) - broadly conical, sprays dense but plumose, rich golden-yellow
Lemon Pillar - columnar, yellow
Lemon Queen - upright, conical, slowish, yellow
Limelight - dwarf to slow, light yellow to lime green
Lutea - columnar (narrower than true 'Aurea'), bright golden-yellow than 'Aurea'
Luteocompacta - semi-dwarf to 1.5m, dense, conical, clear yellow
Lutescens - conical, vigorous, quite compact in time, very similar to 'Lutea'
Minima Aurea - conical, dwarf, golden yellow, sprays erect
Moerheimii - conical, vigorous, new sprays golden, becoming greener
Moonshine - upright, yellow
Moonsprite - pyramidal, bright yellow
Naberi - conical, moderate vigor, unusual light sulphur yellow color that turns a frosty white in winter.
Nicole - conical, slowish, light yellow become cream to yellow shades, more gold again in winter
POT OF GOLD (Golden Pot) - upright, neat outline, golden-yellow
Romana (Aurea Romana) - columnar, yellow, 5-7m tall in time
Royal Gold - upright, 10cm growth a year, yellow all year
Smithii (Lutea Smithii?) - pyramidal, very dense, neat in outline on older plant but irregular in youth. It is open in warmer climates.
Stardust - broadly columnar, yellowish-green as if dusted in pigment
Stewartii - conical, golden-yellow, more green later, sprays very drooping with age, a bright and elegant tree
Supernova - upright, flame-like, golden-yellow, very bright
Susan - upright, golden-yellow all year

Treasure Island - globose, miniature, true dwarf at just 0.3 in. growth a year, yellow

Ven's Yellow - conical, 30 ft. in time, bright yellow. An Australian selection.

Westermanni - pyramidal, dense, tips drooping, new growth yellow, later green. Older trees with little vigor are barely colorful.

Winston Churchill - narrowly pyramidal, dense, rich yellow, improved over some stock sold as 'Lutea'

Yellow Cascade - conical, drooping tips, yellow

Yellow Transparent - pyramidal, often slow shrubby, new growth light golden-yellow, bronzes much in winter

LIGHT TO DARK GREEN FOLIAGE

Atrovirens - pyramidal glossy dark green

Billwoodiana - drooping branches. Probably lost.

Darleyensis - narrowly pyramidal, nice silvery-green leaf. A gold clone like 'Lutea Smithii' is found under this name.

Dik's Weeping - columnar, stiffly weeping, green foliage

Dow's Gem (Dow's Variety, Noble's Variety) - low feathery spreading to weeping, very Thuja like, gray-green

Duncanii - low, weeping to thread-like mound, blue-green but looks green overall, wider than tall

Emerald - globose, shrubby, dark green

Emerald Spire - columnar, rich green

Erecta Viridis (Erecta) - columnar to narrowly pyramidal, branches vertical, a nice bright grass green color makes it stand out. It is replaced by Leyland cypress in some areas.

Filifera - conical to globose, shoots slender, thread-like, a semi-pendulous tree over time.

Filiformis - open, thin branches tree with long sprays 12-14 in. long, lighter green and far sparser than true 'Filifera'

Filiformis Compacta - mounded to subglobose, thread-like branches in blue-green. It resembles a Thread Sawara except none of them are so blue.

Forsteckensis - subglobose to mounded, it reverts to a vigorous form and plants of both smaller size (30cm 10 years) and much faster are known.

Gimbornii - dwarf, very uniform subglobose to broadly conical, very dense, dark blue-green but appears green from a distance

Gnome - subglobose, dwarf, green

Gracilis - pyramidal, branches spreading to drooping, dark glossy green, leaves smaller than species.

Gracilis - a variant of 'Gracilis' that is more drooping yet

Grayswood Feather - columnar, feathery, erect sprays dark green

Green Hedger - conical, very dense, vigorous, a nice bright green shade. One clone (imposter) is dark green.

Green Globe - compact, dwarf, subglobose in time, mounded when young. It may be the same or very similar to 'Gnome'

Hollandia - pyramidal, vigorous, branches horizontal, very rich and dark green color, sprays often fan-shaped, very cold hardy in Holland

Imbricata Pendula - broadly pyramidal, branchlets all thread-like, light green, and very pendulous, sprays can reach 1m long!

Intertexta - pendulous, dark green, often too sparse to be appealing

Kilmacurragh - narrowly pyramidal to columnar, very dark but bright green color. It resembles the widest Cupressus sempervirens Stricta Group at a distance.

Little Spire - columnar, twisted and spiralling, dark green, slow but very picturesque when well grown

LSS Green Peaks (3/7) - 6 ft. tall, numerous peaks or heads of green foliage. From Kordus of NJ, now sold by www.lazyssfarms.com

Nana - globose, dense, old plants more conical

Miki - broadly conical, cord-like sprays

Minima - globose, dwarf, sprays often vertical as in *Platycladus* or at least more erect. It branches from the base unlike 'Nana'

f. pendula - weeping with elegant drooping tips, colors vary in green shades to some faintly blue or yellow. Occurs in the wild.

f. pendula 'Pendula Vera' - more pendulous with even the main branches drooping - not just the tips

Pioneer - columnar, dense, rich green. Found in an old cemetery. It could be 'Erecta Viridis' but may be a new selection.

Pottenii - narrowly pyramidal, semi-juvenile sprays, rich sage green

Pyramidalis - columnar to fastigiate, this name has been applied to various ultra-narrow clones

SPRINGTIME^{PBR} - dwarf, globose, lime to light green, Ellwood-type foliage

Tamariscifolia - spreading mound, usually lacking a central leader, very Thuja-like in appearance, older plants may be more subglobose

Warenga - conical, rich lime green

Witzeliana - fastigiate to narrowly columnar, very vertical sprays, rich dark green color. It is slower, neater, and darker than 'Erecta Viridis'.

Youngii - pyramidal, sprays loose and slightly twisted, fern-like overall, glossy dark green foliage all year. Resembles a *C. obtusa* and it's 'Filicoides'

BLUE-GREEN TO BLUE TO GRAYISH-GREEN FOLIAGE

Allumii - dense, columnar, branches erect and spirally upwards, sprays more flattened, steel blue soft foliage. A very distinct plant

Azurea - 'Alumii' sport that is bluer yet, slower, and with flatter sprays

Barabits Globe (Globus, Glauca Globus) - large globose to conical plant, bluish-green.

Beissneriana - pyramidal, vigorous, rich blue-green

Bleu Nantais (Blue Nantais) - broadly columnar, 4-5 ft. (10 years), feather, bright blue color

Blom - columnar, dense, vertical planes rich blue-green foliage

Blue Gem - Smallish Ellwoodii type with very soft, juvenile blue foliage

Blue Gown - pyramidal, rich bluishgray to blue. Proven as a showy hedge.

Blue Jacket - broadly pyramidal to conical, compact, blue-green, nice silver markings below

Blue Mountain - conical, neat, rich blue color

Blue Plume (Plumosa Glauca) - broadly columnar, flat blue sprays

Blue Surprise - conical, slower, juvenile type foliage, silvery-blue

Booth - upright to oval or subglobose, more blue-green

Bregeon - dwarf, globose, cord-like blue-green shoots

Coerulea - densely pyramidal, blue-green, sprays somewhat more erect than normal

Columnaris - columnar, vertical blue sprays, narrower than 'Alumii'

Elegant Pearl - globose, semi-dwarf, whorled sprays, drooping tips, blue-green, 4 x 6 ft. when young

Ellwoodii - ovoid to conical, dense, distinctly plumose and ornate, blue-green. There are many sports and clonal forms of it.

Ellwood's Improved - a US selection with a slower, more richly silver-blue spray

Ellwood's Nymph - dwarf, just 3cm growth a year, blue-green

Ellwood's Pygmy - subglobose, semi-dwarf, juvenile plumose as 'Ellwoodii', rich silvery-blue, 40cm in 20 years or so

Erecta Glaucescens - columnar to narrowly pyramidal, blue-green

Fletcheri - conical, dense, very plumose, semi-juvenile or intermediate divergent leaves, nice blue-green color.

Fraseri - columnar, often very dense, gray-green to blue-green. It has been confused with 'Alumii' in the trade

Gillingham - upright weeper, 7m tall x 4.5m wide, rich blue foliage, not dwarf as 'Gillingham Blue'

Gillingham Blue (NOT Gillingham) - dwarf, flat globose to mounded, greyish-green to blue-green

f. glauca - a collective name for blue seedlings which also occur in the wild, making it a good botanical taxon.

Grayswood Pillar - fastigate in blue-green to bluish-gray, one of the narrowest of all clones known today. Looks like a Skyrocket Juniper from a distance.

Greycoat (*Argentea Smithii*) - conical, tips nodding, rich silvery-grey foliage

Hopken's Silberstar (3/7) - narrowly pyramidal, a rich bluish-silver.

Juvinalis Stricta - narrowly pyramidal, rich blue-green, intermediate plumose sprays.

Kooy - columnar, blue

LSS Silver Feather (3/7) - silvery-green, very feathery, semi-juvenile foliage. Might be a *C. pisifera*. From Kordus of NJ, now sold by www.lazysfarm.com

Lycopodiodes - dense, contorted, grayish-green but appearing a bit green

Minima Glauca - semi-dwarf, subglobose, sprays more erect near the apex, nice blue-green color. It forms elegant fans of foliage in time.

Monumentalis - narrowly columnar, a nice rich light blue foliage, dense in most cases

Nana Glauca - subglobose, sprays erect, semi-dwarf. It is said to differ from 'Minima Glauca' but we are unsure in what ways.

Oregon Blue - vigorous, broadly conical, very bright silvery-blue. Popular for a vigorous blue hedge in the NW US.

Pembury Blue - narrowly pyramidal, informal at times, tips erect, very light grayish-blue

Pick's Dwarf Blue (Dwarf Blue in part) - globose, semi-dwarf, just 2 ft. in 10 years, blue-green, flat sprays

Pygmaea Argentea - dwarf, dense, subglobose to conical, tips white, later green

Silver Dome - shrubby to globose, silvery-blue

Spek - narrowly pyramidal, vigorous, rich grayish-blue. Some plants under the name are greener and are 'Pyramidalis'

Thrandtensis Caesia - semi-dwarf, irregular bush to spreading mound, tips often thread-like at first, rich gray-blue

Triompf van Boskoop (Triumph of Boskoop) - broadly columnar, sometimes open, vigorous, richly colored in blue

Veitchii Glauca (*Glauca Veitch*) - pyramidal, branchlet tips decurving to spreading, very light blue color

Wisselii - tufted and twisted pyramid, slower, irregular outline in time, dark blue-green, known for numerous cones. Some plants have an outline like a Hollywood juniper.

Wissel's Saguaro - columnar, twisted with cactus-like branching, 4 in. growth a year, nice blue color. A sport of 'Wisselii'.

WHITE TO CREAM VARIEGATED, SUFFUSED, OR TIPPEDFOLIAGE

Albospica - narrowly pyramidal, tips creamy-white

Albovariegata - dwarf, dense, conical, mottled white to cream.

Forms a loose informal globe up to 60% chimera.

Allumii Magnificent (Allumii Magnifica) - conical, blue-green with cream new growth

Argenteovariegata - bold white sectors, strong unlike 'Albovariegata'

Argenteovariegata Nova - white sectored, sunscald resistant. Probably lost to gardens.

Armstrongii - pyramidal, green mottled in cream

Barry's Silver - dwarf, upright, white new growth becomes silvery-blue. Roly Barry found as sport of 'Silver Queen'

Ellwood's Splashed - erect, dense, mottled cream on dark blue-green to about 30%

Ellwood's White - erect as 'Ellwoodii' but mottled cream. It burns in both sun and winter light

Fleckellwood - erect 'Ellwoodii' type (plumose of course), mottled creamy-white to 45%, reverts much. This is New Zealand clone

Flether's White - vigorous, conical, marked cream to 50% or more, it less likely to burn than some others

Handsworth Park - upright, branches drooping, blue-green mottled cream

Hughes (Hughesii) - 4.5m tall x 3.5m wide, blue-green mottled white, a New Zealand clone. Latin version of the name is surely invalid.

Hillier's Elegant - conical, yellow tips, later mottled silvery to gray, frosted in appearance. Sold as 'Elegantissima'. This is Jaconson's name for it.

Konijn's Silver - conical, irregular to mounded at time, mottled cream to white at 45% a nice blue-green spray

Nana Albospica - subglobose, dwarf, sometimes irregular and open with age, greenish-white in new growth, sometimes more grey than variegated.

Pygmaea Argentea (Backhouse Silver?) - dwarf, subglobose, tips very creamy-white, contrasting with dark green older foliage

Schneeball - globose to flat mound, heavily marked white to 50%

Silver Queen - pyramidal, broadly so in time, new growth creamy to silver, later yellow-green to frost grayish-green. It is very unique type of shading.

Silver Threads - narrowly conical to 3m, mottled white to 25% or so, Ellwood-type foliage

Silver Tips - whitish new growth

Snow Flurry - semi-dwarf, slower, intermediate type foliage, mottled cream to 50% or more

Snowwhite (Snow White) - dwarf, white tips

Summer Snow - conical, usually a bit open, creamy-white new growth

Whitewater - narrowly pyramidal, strong, drooping tips, heavily marked cream to white, occasionally more yellow in shade

YELLOW TO GOLD VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Aureospica - new growth yellow, inner and mature foliage mostly green, yellow-tipped more than yellow

Aureovariegata - some branchlets all yellow, others typical, conical

Blue Empire - narrowly pyramidal, blue with gold sheen, 6 inches growth a year

Cream Glow - slower and smaller than 'Ellwood's Gold', creamy-yellow colors

Eclipse - narrowly columnar as 'Columnaris', mottled yellow to 50% or more

Ellwood's Gold - narrowly erect and plumose as 'Ellwoodii' but new tips yellow, contrasting nicely with a darker green inner core.

Gold Flake - as 'Ellwoodii' but mottled yellow to cream, columnar to conical

Gold Splash - 'Fletcheri' sport mottled yellow to 60% on rich blue foliage.

Goldregen - narrowly upright, open, semi-drooping tips, new growth marked and flushed yellow in open ferny sprays

Green Pillar - columnar green, yellowish new growth

Handcross Park - subglobose, dense, mottled yellow on dark green to about 40%

Hannah's Gold - bun-shaped, shrubby, green mottled with gold

Mondonga Park - filiferous (thread-bearing) sprays, dark green mottled yellow

Stilton Cheese - blue mottled yellow.

Sunkist - drooping, green mottled with gold

Treasure - 'Ellwoodii' sport marked cream to light yellow at 20% or so. It is very subtle

Versicolor - broadly conical, slower than species, sprays mottled yellow to cream, other sprays yellow below and light green above, variable and mixed shades.

Waitomo - globose, thread-like sprays, drooping tips, green mottled cream, 4 ft. x 4 ft. as young plants. 'Duncanii' sport

OTHER FOLIAGE COLOR OR UNKNOWN

Argentea Smith - silvery gray

Argentea Waterer - upright, sprays short, silvery-gray

Chief - a listed name in the US 2004.

Fascination - a listed name in the US 2004.

Louver - a listed name in the US 2004.

Marianne - a listed name in the US 2004.

Ringelaar - a listed name in the US 2004.

Sandy - a listed name in the US 2004.

CHAMAECYPARIS NOOTKATENSIS

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Aldrich Mountain' (11/3)

ch: more cold hardy

or: from an isolated population at 5300 ft. in the Aldrich Mts. of Central OR USA. It may

or: become a subspecies when better known.

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2003)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis argenteo-variens = 'Argentea Variegata' = 'Variegata'?

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Aurea' ('Lutea' misapplied)

ha: pyramidal, usually slower than species typical but never dwarf.

lc: bright yellow in spring, later more greenish-yellow. Not so impressive as most *C. lawsoniana* golds.

id: 'Lutea' has been confused with it but they are distinct - see below.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Coles Select' provisional illegitimate name (3/7)

ht: 25 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pendulous, upright in the main trunk, laterals drooping

lc: blue - more so than 'Pendula'

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis aureo-discolor = 'Glauca Aureovariegata'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Aureovariegata'

lc: foliage heavily mottled yellow, bronzy yellow in winter. Chimera is often

lc: 30-45% of surface coverage in good clonal selections.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis aureo-versicolor = 'Aureovariegata'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Aureoviridis'

lc: foliage mix of green and yellowish-green colors

so: probably lost to gardens.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Boyko's Sundown' (11/3)

ha: weeping

lc: golden-yellow

or: Jim Boyko, Boring OR USA

in: www.stanleyandsons.com c. 2003

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis cinerescens = 'Glauca'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Columnaris'

ha: columnar, narrower, branches thinner, branchlets may be more horizontal

lc: dark green

frq: abundant coning has been reported for this clone.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Compacta'

ht: 1-2m in many decades

ha: dwarf, dense, globose, often sparsely branched and not always attractive

lc: light green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Compacta Glauca'

ha: globose, very dense, some shoots very erect

lc: blue-green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Compacta Viridis'

ha: dwarf, globose

lc: light green

ns: may be a synonym of 'Compacta' and the RHS checklist considers it so now.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Elegant' NEW NAME ('Elegantissima' invalid)

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: rich glaucous blue-green

lsp: I know it only from a nice 5 foot in the Dawes Conifer Collection (2003)

ns: the Latin version of this name is not known to be published before 1959.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Ericoides'

ha: dwarf

lt: juvenile foliage, needles acuminate to mucronate, linear, densely born

lc: blue-green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis genuina = 'Glauca Vera'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glauca'

lc: more glaucous, blue-green than species typical

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glauca Aureovariegata'

lc: blue-green mottled golden yellow

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glauca Pendula' ('Pendula Glauca')

ha: weeping, somewhat like 'Pendula' but not always as dramatically or as elegantly

lc: medium blue-green to gray-green, more glaucous than ordinary 'Pendula', not as dark as 'Green Arrow'

ns: dubious Latin name as publication before 1959 seems lacking. It is however a very attractive plant and

ns: surely deserves a new name.

or: Jacobsen (1998) states this name and clone appeared in the OR USA nursery trade about 1987

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glauca Vera'

ha: compact, pyramidal

lc: dark glaucous blue-green

ll: smaller needles

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glenmore'

ns: a listed name for a clone from R. More, collected in OK USA. He named many clones including some junipers.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Globosa'

ns: a listed name, likely illegitimate. Probably an error for one of the dwarf, globose clones

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Gracilis'

ha: globose, dwarf, very dense, smaller than 'Compacta'

lc: dark green - darker than 'Compacta' and 'Compacta Viridis'

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Green Arrow'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide as young plants

ha: highly pendulous, more narrow and arrow-shaped than ordinary 'Pendula'. Main limbs a

ha: re more steeply angled than 'Pendula'. Very narrow ratio in time.

lc: rich and very dark blue-green to gray-green. It is clearly more glaucous than one

lc: popular US clone of 'Pendula' so the name seems a poor choice. It is far more dark a

lc: glaucous-green than what circulates as 'Glauca Pendula'

or: Gordon Bentham found in forest land on Vancouver Is. BC Canada

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Jubilee'

ha: more narrowly weeping than 'Pendula'

or: Bock Nursery, Canada c. 1978

ns: it is not the x *Cupressocyparis* cultivar of this name.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Laura Aurora'

ha: pendulous much as 'Pendula'

lc: sometimes marked yellow or suffused yellow to various degrees. Not always

lc: bold or noticable on young nursery plants.

or: Buchholz & Buchholz Nurdery, Gaston OR USA before 1993. Named for

or: Laura Buchholz, daughter of the nursery owners.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Lutea'

ha: branches pendulous - more so than 'Aurea' and not as slow as it

lc: bright yellow at first, later more green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Moon Shot'

ns: a listed name with the Dawes Arboretum OH USA c. 2003. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Nana'

ha: dwarf

ns: a collective name according to denOuden & Boom, not a single clone. Illegitimate

ns: per RHS register. It perhaps based on *C. nutkaensis nana compacta* of Barron's 1875

ns: catalog. The name does not appear in modern collection lists (2003).

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Nidifera' (*C. lawsoniana* 'Nidiformis' in part)

ha: loosely spreading, semi-dwarf, often sparse in parts

lc: dark blue-green above, non-glaucous below

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Nutans'

ha: pyramidal, branches spreading with drooping tips

lc: light blue-green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pacific Arrow'

ht: 20 ft. tall x 8-10 ft. wide

ha: weeping, apparently arrowhead-shaped

so, in, or: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis pendens = 'Pendula'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula'

ht: 75-100 ft. Jacobsen (1998) states the largest plant in the US is probably

ht: one of 74 feet tall in Tacoma WA USA.

ha: pendulous, often irregularly, typically with long horizontal or downwardly angled "arms" with

ha: branchlets hanging below them. Being polyclonal, the habit varies from vertically drooping poles (8-10x tall as wide)

ha: to narrow pyramidal with long cascading arms (more typical of the Northwestern US) to stuff close to the species with only

ha: slightly drooping tips and a denser, columnar outline. Many clones are named to split of the distinctive forms

ha: and colors but do date not all the useful variation is named.

lc: the most common clone in the US is a rich olive green

id: it is a polyclonal cultivar but probably not more than 3 clones belong under this name overall.

id: The most popular is a rich olive green. The amount of "pendulosity" varies overall. 'Strict Weeping' and 'Green Arrow'

id: are named clones of this sort, the former being very narrow like a green sheet draped over a metal pole. Two nice trees at

id: Brookside Garden droop in tips only, having a neat outline much like a loose x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* or a *C. lawsoniana* clone.

id: These have been called "semi-weepers" but are not named to my knowledge nor have much commercial

id: demand for such names as they approach the species' normal dimensions. The very old tree at Morris Arboretum

id: is not a fully "wide-armed" and might be called a "semi-weeper" when compared to the wide things seen in

id: Seattle and even at the Dawes Arboretum in snowy Ohio. Climate changes habit too so use "common site evaluation"

id: when possible.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula Glauca' = 'Glauc Pendula'

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula Aureovariegata' ('Pendula Variegata')

ha: weeping as 'Pendula'

lc: mottled white

in: L. Konijn Nursery, Netherlands c. 1960

ns: given the close introduction time to 1959 it may be risky to conclude the name was not

ns: published somewhere prior to 1959.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula Vera'

ha: more strongly weeping than 'Pendula'

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pyramidalis'

ha: more narrowly pyramidal to columnar, dense

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Strict Weeping' ('Stricta' illegitimate, 'Strict Weeper')

ha: more narrowly (that is, strictly) weeping than 'Pendula'. Many growers prefer this to the

ha: wider 'Pendula' for elegance. It is far narrower than 'Green Arrow' from our observation of

ha: several plants. It has been compared to a flagpole with attached foliage.

or: Iseli Nursery, OR USA c. 1995

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Sullivan'

ht: 20 ft. tall x 13 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal, branchlet tips drooping, semi-pendulous overall

lc: dark bluish-green, appearing green from a distance

lu: develops a nice semi-pendulous habit even in some shade. It is good conifer for

lu: for a moist, organic shady location.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Tatra'

ha: conical, dense

lc: richer blue than 'Glauca' - probably the best blue clone to date (2003)

lt: foliage of finer texture than 'Glauca'

or: Fr. Machala, Czech Republic

in, so: Bluesterling.com (online catalog 2003)

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Variegata' ('Albovariegata')

lc: foliage mottled white, usually irregularly. Chimera is not stable.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Viridis'

lc: brighter green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Viridiis Pendula'

ha: pyramidal, tips drooping and sometimes thread-like

lc: bright light green, often a lime green

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis xanthophylla = 'Aurea' or perhaps 'Lutea'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA

To say this species is a nomenclatural mess is to say the sun is sometimes bright and the moon sometimes pale and cratered. I suspect some of the answers will come when someone (perhaps a graduate student with about 10 years to earn a degree) does chemo, DNA, and cladometric (branch measurement) on documented living collections. Old herbarium vouchers in the great horticulturally minded collections will do wonders. The old pressed stuff is out there for the taking. Cladometric analysis has been used successfully to delimit very minor differences in resemblant cultivars of Thuja, Juniperus, and Cryptomeria. Basically one counts, measures, and produces both means and ranges for primary, secondary, tertiary, and sometimes quarternary shoots. It's boring but very productive work and you should not come at it with a botanist's lumping mentality. When I get more time and have finished my paper on phyllometric cultivar taxonomy (a study of leaf measurements that work) , I hope to jump of the Hinoki problem and give the top 50 or so cultivars a going over. At this point, almost anything with real data and approach taxonomic measurement would be welcome. The terms "dwarf", "tufted", "dark", and "swirled" have never had more diverse, even inscrutable meanings than when used for Hinoki clones.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Acuta'

lsp: a listed name from NY Bot. Gard. accession no. 73587

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Adera' ('Adera Nana' invalid)

ha: miniature, Nana-type foliage, 1 inch growth a year

lc: dark green

or: Adera Nurseries, BC, Canada

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Alaska'

ha: foliage filiform, twisted, dwarf, more irregular and more vigorous than true 'Mariesii'

lc: mottled cream to yellow

in: K.A. Koemens, Boskoop, c. 1992, received as 'Mariesii' but not the true plant.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Albospica' (albospicata)

ht: 2m

ha: semi-dwarf, conical

lc: new growth white, becoming green by summer

or: Europe before 1884 when described by Nichols

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Albospica Bergman's Sport' invalid name

ns: a listed name from the Bergman collection.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Albovariegata'

lc: mottled white in first year or so, later mostly green.

ns, id: may be identical to 'Argenteovariegata' but this remains unclear from history.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Andorra'

ha: miniature, globose to low-growing at first, later more conical

lc: bright green

in: Kenwith Nurseries, UK c. 2004

ns: it could be confused with 'Adera' from Canada as they sound and appear to look similar.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Anokujahuhiba'

ha: dwarf, monstrose, sparsely branched but these with dense foliage or frond-like shoots

ns, id: it is thought to be another name for 'Filicoides' and certainly a clone of that type but

ns, id: reports of it having sprays longer and narrower than 'Filicoides' appear. The name is

ns, id: established so we have not dropped the "hiba" common name from the epithet here.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Argentea' (argenteovariegata)

lc: silvery or white foliage among green foliage. Others report it marked pale silvery-white which suggests

lc: it may have been an early name for 'Mariesii'.

ns, id: it may be 'Argenteovariegata' or vice versa. Houtman in his encyclopedia believes 'Argentea' is more vigorous.

or, in: Japan, introduced by R. Fortune to Standish Nurseries, UK c. 1960

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Arnesons Compact'

ha: slower, spreading at first, later more erect

lc: light green, becoming darker the second years

or, in: Arnesons Nursery, OR USA c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Arthur Menzies'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea'

ht: Jacobson (1996) reports a record tree of 62 feet in Devon, England
ha: conical, smaller
lc: golden-yellow in parts, some shoots all yellow
in: Robert Fortune from Japan to Standish Nurseries, England.
lsp: grown at NYBG in 1904 from Hlcks Nursery, LI NY
eval: it has no merit and everyone today is wise to grow 'Crippsii' instead

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Conspicua' provisional invalid name
ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) list it for a plant at Nat. Bot. Gard., Dublin

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Crippsii' = 'Crippsii'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Nana' = *C. lawsoniana* 'A.N.'?

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Nova'
lsp: grown at NYBG in 1914, stock from Bobbink & Atkins NJ USA

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Spicata' = 'Goldspire'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea Youngii' = 'Youngii'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurescens'
ns, id: listed for National Bot. Gardens, Dublin c. 1981 by Welch and Haddow (1993)

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aureovariegata' = 'Opaal'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurora'
ha: dwarf much as 'Nana Gracilis', broadly conical in time
lc: light yellow, paler shade than 'Nana Aurea'
or: Koster & Sons, Boskoop c. 1940 as sport of 'Nana Gracilis'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Autumn Gold' = 'Winter Gold'?
ns: a listed name with Barncroft Nurseries, England 1987

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Baldwin Variegated'
ha: as parent 'Nana Gracilis' but perhaps looser, globose bun at first, later more erect, 2 inches growth a year
lc: mottled yellow in parts, up to half cream in some good examples, perhaps 33% chimera in others
or: Joel Spingarn, Baldwin, NY c. 1966 (definitely before 1972) as sport of 'Nana Gracilis'
eval: one of the better cream-marked clones in this species. Good vigor and nice uniform chimera.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bambi'
ht: 12cm tall x 9cm wide (10 years)
ha: miniature, pygmy, flat cushion to subglobose when young
lc: medium green
or: C. Franklin, Reading, England
in: Haddow, Kenwith Nurseries, England c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa f. *barronii*

ns, id: perhaps a synonym of 'Tetragona' as named by Rehder in 1945 but this
ns, id: is somewhat unclear. In any event, 'Tetragona' is a much earlier name for that clone.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Barkenny'

ha: dwarf, very dense, low conical to beehive

lc: dark green

or: Reis before 1983

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bartley'

ha: dwarf, irregularly spreading-globose, flat-topped at first, later more conical

lc: bluish-green in new growth

or: William Gardiner, Rogers Nursery, England as seedling of 'Nana Gracilis' c. 1901

in: Hillier offered c. 1976. Kenwith Nursery has offered it since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa Nana Group 'Bassett'

ha: dwarf, similar to a more upright 'Juniperoides'

lc: very dark blackish-green

or: Red Lodge Nurseries

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Beehive'

ns, id: a name listed with T.J. Cole in Woody Plt. Source List, Can. Dept. Ag. 1986

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bess'

ha: dwarf, compact, narrowly conical with age, 2-3 inches growth a year

lc: very dark green

or: Joe Reis, NY US c. 1983

in: Fincham, Coenosium Gardens

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bess Sport'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Blizzard'

ha: globose

lt: mostly juvenile foliage

lc: creamy-white spots and mottlings

or: Stanley & Sons as sport of 'Snowflake'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Blue Globe'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Blue Feathers' ('Ivan's Column')

ha: dwarf, slow, dense, globose

gr: 2-4 in. per year

lc: blue

lt: soft, juvenile foliage

ns, id: may be the *C. pisifera* cultivar of this name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bob Lougheed'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Breviramea' (var. *breviramea*, 'Kamakura-hiba' in part?, 'Chabo-hiba' in part (see 'Chabo'))

ha: tree-sized, narrower than some species variants, denser

lc: glossy dark green, white stomatal markings not conspicuous below as seen in the west.

frd: female strobili smaller than species typical

ns: Bailey (1923) in *The Cultivated Evergreens* notes that this name (hort.) was

ns: used also for 'Pygmaea'. He says "hort. not Beiss.". Regal says it is intermediate

ns: between species typical of the west and 'Filicoides'. See also under 'Chabo' above.

geo, or, in: imported from North Kiushu but not today accepted as a

geo, or, in: wild variant. Known in US collections since about 1903.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Breviramea Aurea'

ha, lc, frd: as 'Breviramea'

lc: yellow new growth, later green

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Brian'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Brigitt'

ht: 50cm tall x 75cm wide (10 years)

ha: slower version of 'Coraliformis', also with more fasciations

in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ c. 1990

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Brigitt's Beehive'

ht: 80cm tall x 60cm wide (7 years)

ha: broadly pyramidal, beehive-shaped in fact, dense, fasciated growths occur

lc: dark green

in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bronze Elegance'

ha: slower, fan-like sprays

lc: bronze new growth, entire plant bronze tinged in winter

or: Ingwersen Nurseries, England c. 1975

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Bronze Pygmy' (7/01)

ha: dwarf

lc: dark golden yellow

afc: nice bronze tones in winter

or: K.W. van Klaveren, Boskoop c. 1989 as sport of 'Pygmaea Aurescens'

so: Gee Farms

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Butterball'

ha: miniature, globose, 0.5 in. growth a year, very slow

lc: golden-yellow

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Buttonball'

ha: dwarf, globose, very dense

or: Reis 1960's

ns: 'Butterball' is a golden plant and not likely the same.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Caespitosa' ('Nana Caespitosa')

ht: 10cm (10 years)

ha: true dwarf to pygmy, tufted to tiny mound, very shortened branchlets

lc: medium to dark green, some bluish tints in spring

or: W.H Rogers & Sons, Red Lodge Nurseries, England c. 1910

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Carmen'

ha: upright, very dense

lc: dark green

in: US trade c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Caudata'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland c. 1992 per Welch and Haddow

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Ceramic' = 'Lynn's Golden'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chabo' ('Chabo-hiba', 'Chabohiba', var. *breviramea* Japan hort. in part)

ht: 15-20 ft. in many years, usually seen as a compact, semi-dwarf bonsai in larger pots

lc: medium to dark green

It: all adult- never juvenile or intermediate as 'Chabo Yadori'

ns, id: This name has nothing to do with 'Chabo Yadori' other than sharing the

ns, id: word chabo=bantam=chicken. It is all adult foliage.

ns, id: Dr. DelTredici studied the bonsai at the Arnold Arboretum and concluded this may be the

ns, id: oldest name for one of the Latin-named, compact clones. He figured 'Compacta' would be

ns, id: be the most likely synonym but this is not confirmed. Nana Group is a smaller entity than this. It would

ns, id: be a fun DNA study to how the bonsai clones relate to western-named garden plants. I found

ns, id: many references (12/2005) on the internet to this plant. Several Japanese language sites list var.

ns, id: *breviramea* as a synonym of the Chabo-hiba. If one is looking for the Japanese name for

'*Breviramea*'

ns, id: we also found it linked to 'Kamakura-hiba' which some others say is intermediate between

'*Breviramea*' and

ns, id: the species. Lots of confusion here. Given that the relationship of '*Breviramea*' and '*Compacta*' are

ns, id: not well-known and that Bailey says '*Breviramea*' has been confused with '*Pygmaea*', we do have

ns, id: quite a mystery. As with the junipers, I think the Japanese concepts of taxa (here var. *breviramea*)

are

ns, id: probably very different things than western taxonomists and collectors raise under this name; the

west

ns, id: often having a single clone or two and not what is historically seen throughout Asia. We can

conclude

ns, id: that 'Chabo' is compact, semi-dwarf (no miniature to with the classy round-tipped shoots, a good rich

ns, id: green, often dark.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chabo-yadori' ('Chabo Yadori')

ht: 8-12 ft.

ha: dense, semi-dwarf, irregularly tufted with sections of different morphology

It: has intermediate (slightly divergent) light green foliage mixed with bluer more juvenile (diverged)

sections. For being so

It: highly heterophyllous it is a pretty plant and interesting to study.

ns, id: it has been confused and lumped with 'Ericoides'. Overall, the more bluish, juvenile
ns, id: sections are similar to 'Ericoides' but as a complete plant, this clone is very heterophyllous
ns, id: while true 'Ericoides' is 100% juvenile. The cultivar name means "bantam's nest"
ns, id: or "chicken's nest", a reference to it's sometimes hodgepodge, unkempt, almost
ns, id: "gathered" appearance, as if assembled from bits of available foliage from here and here.
ns, id: The cultivar name should be translated as "nightmare of conifer taxonomist".

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chabo Yadori Nishiki'

ns: a listed name. "Nishiki" usually implies variegation. There are a number
ns: of mottled sports of 'Chabo-yadori', named and not.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chanty Doll'

ns: a listed name, probably an error for 'Dainty Doll'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chapel Hill Dwarf'

ns: a listed name, apparently tracing to Chapel Hill, NC. Living a few minutes
ns: from that town, one could imagine it coming from either the Coker Arboretum
ns: on the UNC campus (where numerous dwarf obtusa are unlabeled but very
ns: irresistably pretty) or one of several avid conifer collectors who live in that town.
ns: Any more detail or theories are welcome.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chicane'

ht: 1.5m tall x 80cm wide (10 years)
ha: irregular, curled sprays
lc: dark green
or: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ as all green sport of 'Albovariegata'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chileab'

ht: 45cm tall x 40cm wide (10 years)
ha: dwarf, slow, layered and tufted branchlets
lc: bright green
or, in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ, as seedling, intro. 2000

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chilworth'

ht: 0.5-1.0m in many years
ha: true pygmy-sized dwarf, broadly pyramidal to conical, very dense, tufted in sections
lc: medium to light green, bronzish in winter.
or: G. Gardner, Red Lodge Nurseries, England c. 1914
lsp: a grand old example at Gotelli is as thick and tiny as anything you can imagine.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chima' ('Chima-anahiba', 'Chimohiba', 'Pygmaea Densa', 'Chimannii-hiba'?)

ns: this appears to be the oldest name for a extreme dwarf clone of Japanese origin. It is smaller
ns: than what the west grows as 'Pygmaea', has a lacy look. Welch and Haddow (1993) consider
ns: it (as 'Chmaani-hiba) to be a slower 'Pygmaea' offered by Alpenglow Nurseries of BC 1967.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chirimen' ('Chairman')

ha: crested shoots, Lycopodiodes-type foliage
lc: dark green
or: Japan

in: Oakdene Nurseries, Sussex, England c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Clarke' ('Clarke's Seedling' invalid)
ns, id: a listed name from Windsor Great Park, UK before 1985

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Club'
ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Columnaris' hort. some= 'Green Diamond'

Chamaecyparis obtusa var. *columnaris* Uyeki
ha: distinctly columnar
geo: found in the wild in Japan together with the typical var. *obtusata*
li: H. Uyeki. 1950. *Novae varietae Cham. obtusatae*. J. Jap. For. Soc. 32(8): 274.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Compact Fernspray' ('Pygmy Fernspray', 'Filicoides Compacta', 'Filicoid Dwarf', 'Compacta' misapplied)
ha: dwarf version of 'Filicoides', smaller in all parts.
lc: glossy green, bronzing slightly in winter
in: UK before 1964 when R.D. Corley described it

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Compact Pyramid' ('den Ouden', *compacta* in part)
ht: 2-3m tall
ha: compact, pyramidal, looser with age, branchlets curled slightly
lc: medium to dark green, tips bronzing in winter
or: denOuden c. 1926 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Compacta'
ht: 2-5m tall
ha: dense, pyramidal to broadly conical. Bailey in his 1923 work called it the Football Cypress for its shape.
ns, id: 'Compact Pyramid' and 'Compact Fernspray' are regarded as separate clones.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Compacta Nana' some="Nana Compacta'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Compressa'
ns, id: a listed name from Ed Cope's 1986 work. Not reported since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Confucious'
ha: dwarf, yet quickly forming shape, like a quicker and less dense 'Nana Aurea'
lc: bright yellow becoming green - nice twotone effect with age
or, in: Duncan & Davies Nurseries, NZ c. 1984

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Contorta'
ht: 1.0-2.0m tall
ha: dwarf, conical, the more vigorous sprays twisted at various angles, some sections
ha: of the plant densely tufted in subglobose rather
ha: than vertical towers as in 'Spiralis'.
lc: medium green. I have never seen it quite as dark as 'Spiralis'.
ns, id: 'Nana Contorta' is said to be 'Spiralis' and not all 'Contorta' as seen in the US.

ns, id: Hillier & Coombes (2002) consider 'Contorta' to be 'Spiralis' there in UK. A plant
ns, id: see at Raulston Arboretum clearly is not the same. Our US plants seem compatible
ns, id: with the description in denOuden & Boom (1965) though a few sprays are shell-shaped
ns, id: as 'Nana Gracilis'.
or, in: denOuden, Boskoop as seedling of 'Nana Gracilis', introduced 1945

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Contorta Minima'
ns, id: an invalid name listed in Holland before 1993

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Coraliformis' (tortuosa hort. in part)
ha: semi-dwarf, irregularly, shoots oddly thickened, sometimes crested, others tread-like and contorted.
Plants
ha: vary from spreading mounds to globose to loose pyramids, depending on the type of propagation done.
lc: medium to bright green in the new growth, darker the second year. It is paler green than most Nana
Group clones.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Coraliformis Nana' provisional invalid name ('Coraliformis Dwarf')
ha, lc, lt: as 'Coraliformis' was smaller, dwarf
or, in: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA c. 1970's. It may date from Bergman as early as 1965 if there is just the one
clone.
ns: name is not valid in Latin form. These may be the same as the Japanese 'Tsatsumi' (see below) or if
clearly of
ns: American origin, it would be a distinct clone. I have chosen not to rename it until more study is done.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Cream Tart'
ha: dwarf, 1 inch growth a year
lc: foliage about one half marked in cream
or: www.stanleyandsons.com, OR USA as 'Chabo Yadori' sport

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'
ht: 40-65 feet in time
ha: vigorous, broadly pyramidal, made of numerous wide sprays with drooping tips,
ha: ometimes open as young plants
lc: bright golden yellow all year. It can bleach to white or very pale yellow, sometimes
lc: burning to tan in very hot climates such as USDA 7-9.
lu: this is as close to the glory of golden Lawson Cypress than some climates can get.
ch: less cold hardy than 'Aurea' but we have seen it thrive in Rochester NY at USDA 5.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii Nana' invalid name.
ns, id: a listed name from Holland. Not valid in Latin. Should be renamed it is proves distinct and of merit.

Chamaecypaeis obtusa 'Crispata Aurea'
lsp: a listed name from NY Bot. Gard. accession no. 45791

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dainty Doll'
ha: semi-dwarf, upright in time
gr: 4-8 in. per year
ft: fine-textured
lc: rich olive-green, not as dark as some

or: Joel Spingarn, NY USA 1967

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dwarf Gold' Girard Nurseries = 'Gracilis Aurea'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dana Nicolette'

ha: dwarf, upright globose, dense made of undulating branchlets

ht: 14 in. tall x 18 in. wide in 20 years

lc: dark green all year

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Danny's Spiral'

ha: dwarf, erect, lower sprays fan-shaped and horizontal, upper ones stronger and pleasant twisted

lc: medium green, a good bright shade

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Densa' = 'Nana Densa'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine's Contorted' ('Devine's Tortulosa' invalid)

ha: dwarf, twisted shoots

lc: dark green

or: Bill Devine

in: Girard Nurseries c. 2005

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine's Dwarf Gold'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide

ha: slow, dwarf

lc: gold

or: Bill Devine

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine's Dwarf Green'

ha: slow, dwarf

lc: green

or: Bill Devine

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine's Golden Upright'

ha: 8-10 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide

ha: erect, dense

lc: light green tinged gold

or: Bill Devine

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine Sport'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Devine's Upright'

ht: 8-10 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ha: erect

lc: rich green

or: Bill Devine

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Diana Verkade'

ns: a listed name, presumably from Verkade's Nursery.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dilanthus'

ha: shrubby, semi-dwarf to moderate vigor, 'Filicoides'-type foliage, 6-8 inches a year

lc: dark green

ns: may be an error for the same plant sold as 'Dilatush'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dilatush'

ha: dwarf, Ficicoides-type foliage.

or: presumed to be noted conifer expert, Tom Dilatush. This name does not

or: appear in most classic references and catalogs and may only indicate the source.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Douglas' ('Douglasii', 'Watchit', 'Watchii', 'Welchii', 'Welchi')

ha: globose, twisted shoots, compact, said to be very elegant and graceful

lc: golden-yellow

or: Doran & Graham Catt, Catt Nursery, NSW, Australia, early 1960's as 'Nana Aurea' sport.

or: Welch and Haddow (1993) list the nursery and owner as Cott.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Draht'

ht: 5m

ha: semi-dwarf, dense, conical

lt, la: scale-like needles thicker, more awl-shaped, borne in 6 rows, somewhat like 'Lycopodioides'

lc: matt green

or: G.J. Draht Nurseries, Germany c. 1960

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Draht Hexe'

ha, lt, la, lc: as version of 'Draht' but with more crested, cockscomb-type shoots.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dwarf Fernspray' = 'Compact Fernspray'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Dwarf White Tip' = 'Mariesii'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Eddie Junior' ('Eddie Jr.)

ha: miniature

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Elf'

ha: miniature dwarf, globose, often with peak-like points

ht: 12 in. wide in 10 years

gr: 0.5-1 in. per year

lc: bright emerald green

ch: more cold hardy on Long Island NY

or: Joel Spingarn, Baldwin, NY USA c. 1967 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Ellie B'

ha: dwarf, very dense, subglobose at first, later more upright, sprays much smaller

lc: darker green

or: Joel Spingarn, NY USA c. 1980 as seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Elmwood'

ha: upright similar to 'Blue Feathers'

lt: juvenile foliage

lc: bluish-green

ns: There is a Chamie called 'Elmwood Gold' seen under *C. pisifera* but for all the world

ns: looking like a dense, globose version of 'Crippsii'. I would not be surprised if someone

ns: eventually sold it under *C. obtusa*.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Emelie'

ha: miniature, bun-shaped

ns: named for Emelie Synder c. 2005

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Erecta' (*stricta*, *Retinospora obtusa acuta* hort., *congesta*)

ha: conical to columnar, more erect, branches shorter

lc: light green, notably glossy below

in: Waterer & Sons, England c. 1870

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Erika'

ha: dwarf, globose at first, later pyramidal to conical

lc: sage green - not blue as in true 'Ericoides'

lt: juvenile

or: J.W. Archer, Surrey, England as sport of 'Nana Gracilis' c. 1970

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Ericoides' ('Nezu')

ha: dwarf, subglobose, more erect with age

lc: bright silvery-blue - a green clone under this name is now called 'Erika'

lt: all juvenile

or: Japan before 1868 when imported to west

ns, id: the green juvenile clone sold today is now called 'Erika'. This plant should

ns, id: be entirely juvenile and uniformly colored unlike 'Chabo Yadori' with it's mixture

ns, id: of leaf divergences and shades from green to blue. Some plants under this

ns, id: name are sure to be *Platyclusus orientalis* 'Sanderi'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa var. *fastigiato-ovata* Uyeki

ha: erect, ovoid to conical, similar to var. *erecta* Beiss. ('Erecta' today) but with multiple trunks, density

ha: similar to var. *gracilis* Nash ('Gracilis') but more narrow than it.

geo: found in the wild in Japan

li: H. Uyeki. 1950. *Novae varietae Cham. obtusae*. J. Jap. For. Soc. 32(8): 274.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Fernspray' = 'Filicoides'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Fern Gold'

ha, lc: a dwarf, feathery, gold plant

ns, id: Yamina Rare Plants of Australia offered it c. 1980. It is likely to be 'Gold Fern' of that

ns, id: same country but might also be a corruption from 'Fernspray Gold'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Fernspray Gold'

ha: Harrison (1975) says the branches are nearly horizontal in this clone while 'Tetragona Aurea' is more upright at

ha: perhaps a 40-50 degree angle. Also this clone is less dense in the center, often being quite open and not full

ha: tufts as 'Tetragona Aurea'. The shoots are not clearly 4- to 5-sided here as in 'Tetragona Aurea'

lc: rich golden yellow

ns, id: it is technically not the same as 'Filicoides Aurea' but in gardens they look very close.

or: Duncan & Davies Nurseries, New Zealand

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filicoides' (*Retinospora filicoides*, *Retinospora nobleana*, 'Fernspray')

ht: 2-3m, old plants to 47 feet are known in England

ha: loosely shrubby, open with numerous horizontal, fern-like limbs, branchlets appearing

ha: very crested with ornate branching

lc: dark glossy green, very glaucous and white-banded below

or, in: P.F. von Siebold from Japan to Veitch Nurseries c. 1860, appeared as

or, in: *Retinospora nobleana* in Siebold's 1868-9 catalog.

ns, id: see under 'Tetragona' for a discussion of those green clones and their historical relation, if any.

lsp: grown at NYBG in 1904 from Hicks Nursery stock.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filicoides Aurea'

ha, lc: as 'Filicoides'

lc: golden-yellow, especially at shoot tips, green the second year

or: Europe c. 1900, perhaps an early sport of the Japanese 'Filicoides'

ns, id: it has been lumped with 'Fernspray Gold' from New Zealand but they differ a bit in branching pattern

ns, id: almost certainly have separate origins. The NZ clone of Duncan & Davies dates from the 1970's.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filicoides Compacta' = 'Compact Fernspray'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filicoides Graciosa' = 'Graciosa?' = 'Loenik'?

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filifera'

ha: small tree, irregular, branchlets filiform

in: Europe before 1881 when Gordon described it

ns, id: this clone is not known today. It may be 'Filiformis' or even

ns, id: an error for the *C. pisifera* group which was long confused as

ns, id: species parentage.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filiformis' ('Pendula'?)

ha: conical, branches pendulous and with some tufted sections

in: Maximowicz from Japan c. 1880, later sold by Hesse Nurseries, Germany

ns, id: this clone may be lost from gardens. I personally suspect it may be

ns, id: have been *C. pisifera* 'Filifera' since we do not have a *C. obtusa* that is

ns, id: classically filiform today. That said, a more liberal reading of the name

ns, id: could have been applied to a 'Coraliformis'-like plant which might

ns, id: in some phases be considered a semi-pendulous plant.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Filiformis Aurea'

ha: as 'Filiformis'

lc: variegated golden-yellow.

in: Japan to west c. 1990

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Flabelliformis'

ha: broadly globose, dwarf, branchlets fan-shaped, said to be like a bluer version of 'Juniperoides'

lc: green with bluish wax covering (glaucescence)

or: G. Gardner, Red Lodge Nurseries, England c. 1910

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Flavescens'

ns: a listed name, likely an error for the *C. pisifera* clone.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Fontana'

ht: 4m tall x 2m wide

ha: dwarf, broadly conical in time, fan-shaped branchlets

lc: bright but dark green

or: C. Verboom, Boskoop c. 1970

Chamaecyparis obtusa var. *formosana*

ht: taller, more vigorous than var. *obtusata*, known to 130 feet in the wild

ha: foliage very flat and Thuja-like overall, more ovoid crown, more vigorous, often with elongated

ha: triangular sprays (not so rounded, shell-like as var. *obtusata* and clones). It is more like *C. pisifera*

ha: *C. lawsoniana* in spray appearance. Sprays are thinner to touch. See the Boyce photos above.

ll: 1.0-1.2mm - smaller than var. *obtusata* (species) at 1.5mm

la: more sharp than var. *obtusata*, not so obtuse, more subacute.

frd: female strobili smaller than var. *obtusata*, seeds also smaller to 3mm

frs: seeds subovoid - not as rounded or suborbicular as var. *obtusata* (species)

ch: much less cold hardy. One does not see this variety in old northern US collections.

geo: Taiwan, a major forest product there

eval: might be a good tree for other areas. It has been reported to take heat and

eval: humidity in TX USA. Like any southern form of a conifer species it may do

eval: well in warmer climates. Overall it is more olive green (less dark), open and ferny

eval: than Hinoki, often narrow and vigorous, quite like a good *C. pisifera* species but

eval: more refined.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gazebo'

ha: dwarf, fastigiate

ht: 2 ft. to date

gr: 2 in. per year

lc: dark green

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gimborn Beauty' ('Gerda von Gimborn-Dietz')

ha: small tree, sprays very wide, vigorous

lc: glaucous bluish-green

lt: juvenile

or: Gimborn Arboretum before 1982

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gnome'

ha: dwarf, bun-shaped

lc: medium to dark green

or: Joel Spingarn, NY YUSA c. 1966

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gold Drop'

ha: like a much smaller 'Crippsii', subglobose to flat

lc: golden-yellow

or: Joel Spingarn before 1982

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gold Thread'
Isp: JC Raulston Arboretum 1996 from Iseli Nursery.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gold Tip'
ns: a listed name with Kenwith Nursery. c. 2004

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Ceramic' = 'Lynn's Golden'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Fairy'
ha: conical, dwarf
lc: golden-yellow
or: Joel Spingarn, NY c. 1967 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Filament'
ha: dwarf, sprays filiform
lc: golden-yellow
or: Joel Spingarn as seedling 'Gracilis Aurea'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Fern' ('Gold Fern?')
gr: 1-3 in. per year
lc: golden green
ft: fern-like sprays, rather juvenile in type
ns: apparently not the same as 'Fernspray Gold' but came from it. Bad name choice.
or: John Emery, Australia as more needle-divergent sport of 'Fernspray Gold' c. 1989

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Filament'
ha: shrubby, loose form, narrow, thready sprays
lc: mix of green and yellow tints
or: Joel Spingarn NY USA c. 1966

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Grape' (10/6)
lc: apparently golden or yellow - we have not seen one
or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection 1968

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Nymph'
ha: compact, dwarf, short conical form
lc: golden yellow tinged green
or: Joel Spingarn c. 1966

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Pillar'
ha: narrowly columnar
ht: 6 ft. to date
lc: bright golden yellow - free of winter burn
or: Henry Weissenberger

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Showers'
ns: a listed name. Description needed. There is a *C. lawsoniana* clone of this name and in
ns: reviewing my photos of one young plant, confusion with *C. obtusa* is surely possible.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Sensation'
ha: broadly erect, foliage sprays cupped upward
in: US trade c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Sprite'
ha: dwarf, flat-globose to mounded
lc: golden yellow
or: Joel Spingarn as 'Gracilis Aurea' seedling c. 1966

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Whirl' (7/01)
ns: same as 'Golden Whorl'? If not, confusion is likely.
so: Gee Farms

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Whorl' ('Tsatsumi Gold', 'Sanotome')
ha: contorted branchlets form a flat globose shape. Thick stems often tangle. Shoots
ha: somewhat filiform but thicker than *C. pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea' and not quite so bright as it.
ht: 6 ft. to date
lc: golden yellow
lt: adult foliage in tufts
ns, id: 'Lemon Twist' is a similar sport. Trials of multiple plants of each from various
ns, id: sources is recommended to sort them all out. 'Sanotome' is a name also used
ns, id: for 'Tsatsumi Gold'. We found no research available at this time but it could
ns, id: prove to be the oldest name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Goldilocks'
ha: resembling a semi-dwarf 'Crippsii' overall
or: Grootendorst before 1979 as sport of 'Nana Lutea'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Goldspire' ('Aureospicata')
ha: narrowly conical, dense
lc: new growth bright yellow, later green but tips gold all year
or: Blijdenstein Pinetum, Holand before 1963

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis'
ht: 10-15 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide, young plants can be narrower at 8 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide
ha: narrowly conical, dense at first and subglobose, later towering with tufted and layered segments, pyramidal in very
ha: old examples as the 1941 Cornell Plantations trees (on the road to the main building).
lc: medium to dark green
or, in: Japan, introduced to the west by von Siebold c. 1862
lsp: grown at NYBG in 1904 from Hicks Nursery stock. The oldest plant I've seen recently as on the road entering to
lsp: Cornell Plantations where plants from 1941 still exist. These old Chamies have seem to shut down in vigor and
lsp: about the same size as years back when I was a student there in 1980.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Aurea'
ht, ha: much as 'Gracilis'
lc: gold at tips, not very bright, generally lime green to pale green by summer in the current year's

increment.

or: Veitch Nursery c. 1870's, not clear if came from Japan or originated there from Japanese clone 'Gracilis'
lsp: a grand tree from 1931 still exists (observed 6/2005) at the Pinetum in Highland Park, Rochester NY. It is shaded

lsp: and greenish but against the redwood-like bark it still shines in lime to faint gold in parts.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Compacta' ('Gracilis Compact')

ns, id, lsp: a listed name from NY Bot. Gard. accession no. 483/62 from 1962 as 'Gracilis Compact'. Welch ns, id, lsp: and Haddow (1993) report it also listed by Weston Nurseries 1982.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Magnifica' = 'Magnifica'?

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Nana', 'Gracilis Nana Compacta' = 'Nana Gracilis'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Pygmaea' = 'Pygmaea'?

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis Pyramidalis' provisional invalid name

ns: known from Mitsch Nurseries Cat. 1968-9. It may be 'Pyramidalis' or 'Nana Pyramidalis'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Graciosa' = 'Loenik'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Grandi-pygmaea' = 'Pygmaea'

ns: listed name in the UK.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Grayswood Bronze'

ha, ht, lc: much as 'Crippsii' but a darker yellow, bronzing more in winter months
or, in: D.W. Hatch, Chantry Nurseries, England before 1993

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Green Cushion' = 'Verkade's Green Cushion'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Green Diamond' ('Columnaris')

ha: erect, dense, branchlets slightly nodding

lc: dark glossy green, heavily marked silver below

in: Konijn Nurseries, Holland c. 1965 received from US as 'Columnaris'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Green Globe'

ns: a listed name. Precise description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Green Mound'

ha: mounded

lc: dark green

in: US trade before 1983

li: Hatch, L. 1983. Ref. guide to orn. plt. cultivars. TCR Press.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Green Wave'

ht: 24 in. in many years

ha: pyramidal, dwarf, slight twisted, wave-like sprays

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Habari'

ht: 15 in.

ha: dwarf

or: Japan

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hage' ('Hage Variety')

ht: 0.5m in many years, oldest plant reaches 1m

ha: true dwarf or pygmy, very dense, smaller and denser than 'Nana'

lc: rich dark green, sometimes yellowish in winter, overall a brighter color

lc: than many of the Nana Group

ns, id: not all plants under this name are true.

or: W. Hage & Co, Boskoop c. 1928

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hannah'

ht: 1.1m tall x 1m wide (10 years)

ha: semi-dwarf, dense, pendulous tips

or, in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ as seedling, intro. 2000

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hartekamp'

ns, id: listed by van der Laar 1989 in his Naamlijst.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Heavy Texture' ('Heavy Texture Hinoki')

ha: dense, conical, upright, formed of heavy textured (thick) branchlets

ht: 10-20 ft.

gr: 6-12 in. per year

ns: including Hinoki, the common name, is not permitted in a cultivar name.

rai: valuable for its rapid development to a saleable plant but remaining dense.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Heinrich'

ns: a listed name from Europe.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hillock'

ht: 35cm tall x 35cm wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf, very dense, slow, said by others to be irregular

or: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ

in: D. and N. Sampson Nursery Catalog 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hinoki King' (10/6)

ht: 7-8 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, smaller than the originator's 'Hinoki Pagoda Green'

lc: dark green

ns: normally a common name portion like "hinoki" should not appear in a cultivar name but

ns: this name predates the 1959 code and recent updates, so we will "grandfather it in" as is.

or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection 1952

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hinoki Junior' = 'Junior'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hinoki King' (10/6)

ht: 18 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: large, vigorous, apparently semi-dwarf

lt: sprays "curly"

ns: normally a common name portion like "hinoki" should not appear in a cultivar name but

ns: this name predates the 1959 code and recent updates, so we will "grandfather it in" as is.

or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection 1950

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hinoki Pagoda Green' (10/6)

ht: 10-12 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide

ha: apparently semi-dwarf

ns: normally a common name portion like "hinoki" should not appear in a cultivar name but

ns: this name predates the 1959 code and recent updates, so we will "grandfather it in" as is.

or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection 1951

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hoersholm'

ns, id: listed name from Horstmann Nurseries, Germany c. 1992

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hohlman's Upright'

ha: upright, irregular, sometimes fastigate

lc: dark green

or: possibly an error referring to Henry Hohman, a leading nurseryman in MD USA

or: who selected many conifers. Any connection to him is not documented.

li: Hatch, L. 1983. Ref. guide to orn. plt. cultivars. TCR Press.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hornibrook', 'Hornibrook Nana'

ns: listed names in the UK c. 1972. Hornibrook described many clones but

ns: none validly bear his name to our knowledge

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hoseri'

ns, id: a listed name with Ed Cope (1986). There is a Chamae-like Thuja of this name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Hypnoides Nana'

ha: dwarf, shoots both flattened and filiform

lc: very dark green

or: Royal Edinburgh Bot. Garden

in: Kenwith Nurseries 1970

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Intermedia' ('Nana Intermedia')

ht: 30cm (15 years)

ha: dwarf, conical, branches shorter

lc: light green

ns, id: it is thought to be polyclonal

or: W.H. Rogers Nursery c. 1937

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Ivan's Column' = 'Blue Feather'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jade' (8/5)

ha: dwarf, dense, broadly upright

lc: rich green

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), their own introduction

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jade Buddha' ('Jade Budha')

ha: dwarf

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jan Dekker' (3/7)

ha: dwarf, branches forming spiralled-subglobose unit with character

lc: golden-yellow

in: Europe c. 2006

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jan Verkade'

ha: miniature

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jean Iseli'

ha: miniature, tufted

in, or: US trade c. 1988, possibly one of Iseli's many clones but

in, or: his own nursery does not list this one.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Jeffery'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Joan-o'

ha: dwarf, conical

or: Joe Reis 1960's

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Joel Spingarn'

ha: upright, dwarf, more erect than 'Bess', 4-6 in. growth a year

lc: dark green

in: US 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Junior' ('Jr.', 'Hinoki Junior')

ha: globose, dwarf, dense, intermediate in size between 'Nana' and 'Echiniformis'

or: Joe Reis, NY USA before 1983

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Juniperoides' ('Juniperoides Compacta')

ht: 30cm

ha: pygmy, very dense, subglobose, branchlets very fan-shaped

lc: dark green

or: Red Lodge Nurseries, England c. 1915

ns, id: distinctions between the original cultivar and the so-called smaller compact one are

ns, id: very doubtful. Welch and Haddow (1993) still separate them.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Just Dandy' (8/5)

ha: dwarf, subglobose, compact

lc: dark green

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), the best of 50,000 seedlings from 'Nana Gracilis' raised by them

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kamakura' ('Kamakurahiba', 'Breviramea Kamakurahiba')

ha, It: intermediate between species and 'Breviramea', branches fan-shaped, a 'Lycopodioides'-type foliage
ns: "hiba" is a common name and should be excluded from the cultivar name. We have
ns: seen this name as a synonym of 'Breviramea' too so distinctions are not universally made.
in: Ungar to Germany c. 1900

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kamaani' ('Kamaeni Hiba', 'Kamaani Hiba')
ha: dwarf, globose, crested shoots along with thread-like ones, twigs thick
lc: lemon yellow or cream-tipped at times
or: Japan
ns: "hiba" is part of the common name and should not be in the cultivar.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kerdalo' (11/6)
ha: irregular, open sprays, subglobose to spreading (variable), overall like a lower 'Crippsii' or
ha: one with more drooping tips
lc: green with gold tips
or: Prince Wolkonsky's garden, Brittany
in: Netherlands c. 1991
so: <http://fantasicplants.com>

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Keteleeri' ('Keteleerii')
lc: half of the branchlets yellow, others green as normal
or: Keteleer, Belgium c. 1975 from Japanese seed.
so: it is likely lost

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kojolco' ('Kojolcohiba')
ns: said to like 'Tetragona Aurea' but more vigorous and less sun sensitive.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Konijin'
ns: listed name from Holland c. 1967. It is likely one of Konijn & Company's
ns: other clones which include 'Loenik' and 'Opaal'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Kosteri' ('Kosteri Nana?')
ht: 1.2m
ha: shrubby, dwarf, irregularly conica, sometimes spreading even more
lc: bright green, sometimes yellowish-green, bronzing well
ns, id: there are fast and slow sports or phases of it, two listed below.
or: Koster & Sons, Boskoop c. 1915

Chamaecyparis obtusa ['Kosteri' Fast Form] (10/6) provisional, invalid name
ht, ha, lc: as 'Kosteri' but more vigorous. Perhaps related to 'Koster Sport' from S&S (see below)
or, so: www.suncrest-gardens.com

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Koster Sport' provisional invalid name
ha: vigorous, tree-like, 8-12 inches growth a year(!)
or: strong sport of 'Kosteri'
in: www.stanleyandsons.com, OR USA c. 1992

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lacey' ('Lacy')
ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Laxa'

ht: 1.5m

ha: dwarf, open with age

lc: dark green

or: Red Lodge Nurseries, England c. 1914 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lemon Lime'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lemon Twist'

ha: vigorous, somewhat contorted, tips crested and slightly fasciated, branchlets very thick

ha: at maturity, much like a gold 'Coraliformis'

lc: golden yellow, later green

ns, id: apparently 'Golden Whorl' (aka 'Tsatsumi Gold') is of a different origin.

or: Bucholz & Bucholz Nursery as sport of 'Tsatsumi'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lenny's Star'

ht: 80cm tall x 40cm wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf, irregularly tufted

or, in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ as seedling, intro. 2000

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Leprechaun'

ha: dwarf, globose at first, later conical, very tufted

lc: dark green

afc: winter bronzing

or: Joel Spingarn c. 1967 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Levine's Tabletop'

ha: flat-topped mound

ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

lc: dark green

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Levy's Dwarf'

ns: a listed name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Limerick'

ht: 24 in. (10 years)

ha: dwarf, 2-3 in. growth a year

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Little Ann'

ha: conical, dense, but vigorous

ht: 5 ft.

lc: bluish green

lt: tufted adult foliage much like 'Nana Gracilis'

or: Joe Reis, NY USA before 1982

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Little Jackie'

ha: slow, upright bun

ht: 18 in. tall
lc: dark green

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Little Jamie' = *C. thyoides* 'Little Jamie'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Little Markey' ('Little Marky')

ha: dense, pyramidal, dwarf but elegant in the strong growing tips and apex

ht: 30 in. tall in 15 years

lc: chartreuse yellow, more clean yellow in spring

ns, id: it has been considered by some a synonym of 'Meroke Twin'. This cannot

ns, id: be confirmed at this time. I find this clone far less spiraled and erect in

ns, id: the individual branches.

or: Joel Spingarn c. 1983

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Little Spire'

ns, id: a listed name, presumably dwarf and erect

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Loenik' ('Graciosa', 'Lunik?', 'Filicoides Graciosa?')

ht: 3m

ha: semi-dwarf but vigorous at first, irregular in time, sprays lace-like but rounded in outline

lc: very bright green, especially in new growth

eval: a very different and showy clone, quite unique and worthwhile in any good conifer collection.

or: L. Konijn & Co, Holland c. 1935 as sport of 'Nana Gracilis'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lorent'

ns: a listed name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lougheed' ('Loucheed')

ha: very dwarf, subglobose

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lowry'

ns, id: listed by Foxborough Nursery, MD USA 1992. Not reported since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lutea Nova' ('Nova Lutea')

ht: 5m

ha: broadly conical, branches spreading and open

lc: light yellow to bronze-yellow, fading to near cream, bronzing well in winter, lacking dark inner foliage of other clones

frd: Jacobson (1996) reports it grows to 19 feet in Seattle and has very much smaller cones.

or: J. van der Kraats Nursery, Boskoop before 1904

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lycopodioides'

ht: 2m

ha: semi-dwarf, dense, broadly conical to pyramidal, branches densely tufted and twisted, some crested sections appear

lc: bluish-green tips become rich moss green - much less dark green than 'Coraliformis'. Bluer than 'Filicoides' too.

id: is has been confused with 'Coraliformis' but study the picture of the two here and elsewhere. This clone has bluish tips

id: and they are lime green in 'Coraliformis'. This clone has shorter branchlets and they are not as elongated as 'Coraliformis'.

id: this clone produces some juvenile foliage and I do not know of 'Coraliformis' having that tendency.

or: Japan, intro. to west before 1862

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lycopodioides Aurea'

ht, ha, lc: as 'Lycopodioides' but slower, new growth yellowish. Not a bold plant

or: Japan

in: Yokohoma Nurseries, Japan to Germany c. 1890

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lycopodioides Compacta' = 'Rasha' (in part)

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Lynn's Golden' ('Ceramic', 'Golden Ceramic', 'Lynn's Golden Ceramic Christmas Tree')

ha: dwarf, upright, neat pyramidal in time. One of it's oldest names 'Lynn's Golden Ceramic Christmas Tree' speaks volumes but

ha: it not quite so formal in many cases.

lc: golden yellow, nice orangish tints in winter

afc: orange-yellow in winter, a nice shade.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Magnifica'

ha: 5m

ha: robust, vigorous, tree-sized in time, branches horizontal

st: distinctly reddish-brown

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Magnifica Aurea'

ht, ha, st: as 'Magnifica'

lc: yellowish-green, best color in tips

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Magnifica Compacta'

ha: dwarf, subglobose

ns: must be a smaller version of 'Magnifica' but this Latin name is doubtful.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Marble Mountain'

ht: 100cm tall x 50cm wide (10 years)

ha: upright

lc: dark green

or: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ as seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Marian'

ha: conical, sprays cupped

lc: yellow

in: Holland c. 1992

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Maries Gold' ('Mariesii Gold Tip?')

ha: dwarf, globose

lc: golden yellow

or: sport of 'Mariesii', sold by Iseli Nursery in the 80's

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 63

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Mariesii' (nana albovariegata, nana argentea)

ht: 0.5-1.5m - variable with cutting material used. Grafting also influences vigor. It can be 3-5 ft. or tiny pygmy-like tufts

ha: variable with cutting selection from a semi-dwarf conical plant to a densely flattened mound. Vigorous shoots appear

ha: among the slower ones so one has many choices for improving or ruining the clone as you see fit.

lc: tips white to cream, virtually all green by summer in some regions or on old, slow-growing plants. One needs pruning

lc: to keep the tips fresh and vigorous. Some shoots remain white-marked with age but turn green quickly in some climates.

lc: I have seen plants with current year's growth at much as 70% white, others examples are barely tinged cream in 10% of

lc: new shoots. Most plants are mostly green in the 2nd and surely by the 3rd year.

ns, id, in: The name here is based on *Cupressus obtusa* var. *mariesii* Kent. He and Beissner considered it "slender" which

ns, id, in: might have been in some examples but not most. If it has always been the same as var. *nana argentea* Horn., we

ns, id, in: know that plant to have been at Glasnevin Bot. Gard., Dublin, received from Veitch Nurseries in 1909.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Marvin's Variegated'

ns: a listed name before 1980. Not reported since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Mastin'

ns, id: listed with Iseli Nursery 1982. Description not known.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Melody'

ns: a listed name. Description required.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Menzies Sport'

ns: a listed name prior to 1983. Mitsch offered it about that time.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Meroke Twin' ('Meroke')

ha: dwarf, irregularly conical to narrowly pyramidal, branches erect in dense towers, reminding one of a golden 'Spiralis'. If you

ha: have familiarity with and can grow *C. lawsoniana* it might look like a dwarf golden one of its clones though much less plumose.

lc: golden yellow, becoming green. A chartreuse plant if given any shade at all.

ns: the name 'Meroke' appears to be a synonym unless it was coined for a closely resemblant clone.

eval: one of the most unique, important and useful cultivars of species ever selected. Belongs even in small collections.

or: Joe Reis as seedling c. 1960

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Meroke Sport'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Mhonduro' (or 'Mhondoro') (8/5)

ha: globose to low mound, branchlet tips twist, dwarfish

lc: dark green

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), their own introduction

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Minima' (minima densa, tetragona minima)

ht: 5cm tall x 10cm wide (20 years)

ha: extreme dwarf or pygmy, denser than even 'Caespitosa'

id: from 'Caespitosa' it differs in much less vigor and the lack of cupped shoots.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Mitch's Selection'

ns: a listed name, possibly one of the Mitsch Nursery selections.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Moonlight Lace' (8/5)

ht: 15 ft. tall

ha: broadly upright, semi-dwarf, intermediate vigor, lacy sprays, about 6 inches growth a year

lc: mottled creamy-white throughout, a nice white and green blend

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), their own introduction

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Morrensis'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa Nana Group ('Nana')

ht: 1.0-1.5m tall - never to 3-5m as true 'Nana Gracilis'

ha: dwarf, subglobose at first, later more broadly pyramidal and tufted, usually flat-topped when young

lc: dark glossy green

ns, id: since it is unclear what is a true, original 'Nana', it must be regarded as a group of clones

ns, id: generally as described above. 'Nana Gracilis' has yielded numerous seedlings and those are named.

in, or: Japan, introduced by von Siebold to Leiden c. 1960

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana albovariegata = 'Mariesii'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Argentea' = 'Mariesii'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Aurea'

ht: 1-2m

ha: dense, conical as Nana Group, stronger than true 'Nana Lutea' by some reports.

lc: golden-yellow, becoming green. Not so gold in hot climates. It may bronze in cold ones.

ns, id: this plant is probably polyclonal but confusion of it with 'Nana Lutea' and other dwarf golds is well-documented.

ns, id: there's a very strong sport from it at Duke Gardens, Durham, NC which is 25 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide, a loose but

ns, id: very strong pyramid. It is still denser than 'Crippsiiii' (sprays never so flat) and has a charm of its own

ns, id: though not very dense.

in, or: Japan, introduced to Veitch c. 1867

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Aureovariegata' = unclear but probably 'Nana Aurea' which can appear marked gold

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Bassett' = 'Bassett'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Caespitosa' = 'Caespitosa'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Compacta'

ha: intermediate between Nana Group and 'Nana Gracilis' in growth rate, dense, globose when young

lc: bright medium green, some Nana Group are much darker

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Contorta' = 'Spiralis'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Densa' provisional invalid name

ha: similar to Nana Group but known but denser than some of them and most differently producing crested or fasciated units.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Filifera' = ?

lsp: grown at NYBG in 1905, stock from Palmer. Might this may a confusion for *C. pisifera* 'Filifera Nana' or was it one of

lsp: dwarf Japanese cord-like clones.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Gracilis' (gracilis nana)

ht: 2m tall, intermediate between Nana Group and 'Gracilis' for size.

ha: compact, broadly conical, sections tufted and dense, branchlets cupped and shell-shaped

lc: dark and bright green

id, ns: confused plant as are so many others. It is essentially a smaller 'Gracilis' (never to 3-5m) but not so tiny as Nana Group

eval: it has little merit now except that large plants could be available for transplantation. It has coned from time to time and numerous

eval: named clones of it are presented here. Go with them.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Lutea'

ha: as Nana Group but slower and denser than similar 'Nana Aurea'. Rock garden folks prefer this one of the two

lc: bright golden-yellow the first year

in: J. Spek, Boskoop, year unknown. 'Nana Aurea' came from Japan as early as 1867

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Minima'

ns: this is a confused, doubtful taxon, probably just another name for 'Minima' in some cases.

ns: Others say the name is for an undistributed Red Lodge seedling (thus much younger than 'Minima')

ns: and derived from seed of 'Nana Gracilis'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Prostrata' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf, low-spreading, like a trailing Nana Group or a weeping selection from it.

ns, id: it was known to Hornibrook in 1923 and mentioned by Boom in 1965 but seems lost today. Some think that both

ns, id: 'Nana Prostrata' and 'Prostrata' are synonyms of what is grown today as 'Repens' (see below)

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Pyramidalis'

ht: 1m

ha: dwarf, subglobose at first, later more conical to pyramidal, very dense. A 10 foot tall,

ha: 20+ year plant the Raulston Arboretum is actually wider in the upper third with spreading

haL limbs to 4.5 feet wide. The base is barely 3 feet wide.

lc: dark green

ns: Another plant at the Raulston Arboretum is pyramidal, horizontally branched, open,
ns: and BRIGHT YELLOW. This plant may have been propagated as are many planted there.

ns: It is surely not true. The old Gotelli example is a very dense tuft 2 feet wide

ns: and about 15 in. tall. It's not pyramidal in the least after all these many years.

or: denOuden & Sons, Holland 1905 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Rigida' = 'Rigid Dwarf'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'New Golden Sport'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nicky'

ha: dwarf

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nyewood'

ns: a listed name from Watnong Nurseries, NJ USA c. 1970.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nyewood #2'

ns: a listed name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Oh-boy'

ha: miniature dwarf, globose, a bit taller than wide

ht: 24 in. tall

gr: 1-2 in. per year

lc: dark green

or: Verkade

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Opaal' (aureovariegata in part)

ha: as 'Nana Gracilis'

lc: yellowish-green, some foliage green, others yellow

or: Konijn & Sons, Holland before 1968 when introduced.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Oregon Crested'

ha: vigorous, irregularly upright, crested and dense in part. I notice the small new shoots

ha: often "overtop" others (something that makes junipers denser) rather than spreading

ha: out from them. The top of newish stems (1-2 years growth) tend to be thick with these

ha: small, crested shoots of 5-10cm long.

or: sport of 'Kosteri'

in: Oregon US c. 1989. I have no clear identity of the originator as so many OR

in: nurseries (Mitsch, Iseli, Stanley) have selected good chamies.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pasadena' ('Crippsii Johnson Form')

ht: 2-3m tall x 1.5m wide (10 years)

ha: heavier, thicker, perhaps a bit slower version of 'Crippsii', branchlet tips nicely semi-pendulous

lc: golden-yellow

or: Johnson Nursery, NZ from Pasadena, a town near Auckland.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Patsunami' ('Patsunamihiba')

ha: said to be like 'Breviramea' but with short, fan-shaped, thread-like branchlets. I cannot be placed today.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Paul's Select'

ha: dwarf, conical, densely branches

lc: dark green

in: Iseli Nursery c. 1990

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Paul Jones'

ns: listed at JC Raulston Arboretum in 1996 from local conifer expert (now Curator of the Asiatic Arboretum at

ns: Duke University). This name is not seen elsewhere. Mr. Jones did originate 'Spirited'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pendula'

ha: dense, tree-form, long drooping limbs, vigorous, long pendulous branchlets.

or: Count Lobokowitz, Czechoslovakia c. 1891 from Japanese seed

so, ns: it is likely lost unless it is the same as 'Filiformis', which is also a suspect taxon.

Chamaecyparis obtusa pendula aurea = 'Filiformia Aurea'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pixie'

ht: 37mm tall x 67mm in 5 years

ha: pygmy dwarf, very slow, flattened globose in time

or: Joel Spingarn NY USA c. 1967 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling

Chamaecyparis obtusa plumosa = *C. pisifera* Plumosa Group

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pompton Lakes'

ha: dwarf

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Prostrata' = 'Repens'?

ns: denOuden & Boom (1965) considered it lost to cultivation. 'Repens' some say is an improved, selection of it. Being a

ns: plant with cultivariancy, such improvements are possible over time.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pygmaea'

ht: 1.0-1.5m tall in many years - grafted plants can be stronger and reach 2m

ha: globose in many examples, others more horizontal and flattened globes, branchlets

ha: shorter and fan-shaped, dense plant but layers are shown.

st: twigs, especially on young plants may be distinctly reddish-brown and contrast nicely.

lc: medium green, bronzing much in winter.

or, in: Japan, introduced to west by R. Fortune c. 1861

Chamaecyparis obtusa pygmaea argentea

ns: a very old name and not clear. It might be 'Mariesii' but I've never seen it so labeled.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pygmaea Aureovariegata'

ht, ha: as 'Pygmaea'

lc: mottled yellow

so: thought to be lost to gardens.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pygmaea Aurescens' ('Pygmaea Chimo-hiba')

ht, ha: as 'Pygmaea'

lc: yellowish-green but notable for rich bronze to copper winter colors

ns, id: it has been confused with 'Pygmaea' in the trade.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pygmaea Densa' = 'Chima'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pygmy White Fleck'

ha, ht, lc: as 'Pygmaea' but flecked in white

in: UK c. 1991

ns: named by Welch and Haddow (1993)

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Pyramidalis' provisional name

ns: a questionable name used by Watnong Nurseries c. 1970 for a dwarf, columnar tree. It does not

ns: sound like 'Nana Pyramidalis' but yet might have been.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rainbow'

ns: a listed name from the US trade incl. Iseli Nursery c. 1990

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Raraflora'

ht: 60cm tall x 50cm wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf, whorled sprays, upright in time

lc: dark green

or: Rareflora Nursery, PA USA

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rasha' ('Rashamiba', 'Rashahiba')

ht: 10-12 ft. in many years.

ha: irregularly pyramidal to broadly conical, numerous montrose, cockscomb sprays possible

st: very thick stems.

lc: bright green

in: Japan to west c. 1909

id, ns: it is related to 'Lycopodiodes' as this name has been used as a synonym for 'Lycopodoides',

id, ns: 'Lycopodioides Compacta', and a even a unidentified clone with dwarf habit and gold foliage (which

id, ns: from photos has no similarity to 'Lycopodioides Aurea')

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rashamiba Variegated'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Regina Gold'

ha: semi-dwarf, pyramidal, dense, pagoda shape with age

gr: quickly establishes size and form compared to upright true dwarf cvs.

lc: golden yellow

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Reger'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Reis Dwarf' ('Reissii', 'Reiss Dwarf', 'Reese Dwarf', 'Reiss', and other spellings)

ht: 8 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (Gotelli)

ha: upright, dense, highly tufted, a bonsai form without the training

or: J. Reis in the 1970's, behaps before

lsp: the tall tree in Gotelli is world famous and must be the largest example anywhere.

lsp: It's a natural "poodle tower" with much charm and refinement, almost a giant bonsai

lsp: or what appears to be a "super dwarf Kaizuka juniper".

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Reis Extreme'

ha: denser and more rounded version of 'Reis Dwarf'

lc: dark green

so: Cummins Garden 201-536-2591

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Repens' ('Prostrata?', 'Nana Prostrata')

ha: low-spreading, flat-mounded to trailing, very Thuja-like as seen at Gotelli (compare to *T. occidentalis* 'Milleri')

lc: medium green, bright shade

ns, id: there is much confusion as to whether this is the original 'Prostrata' or as suggested

ns, id: in the RHS Checklist of 1992 a better clone that superceded it. There is not much written

ns, id: about cultivariants (more spreading side cuttings) in this genus. This is likely one of them

ns, id: and as ever one can endlessly select and reselect over time for shorter, lower, and more

ns, id: wide-spreading plants.

or: officially from William Hage & Co., Boskoop before 1929 as sport of 'Nana Gracilis'. Some think

or: it is just a cultivarant of 'Nana Gracilis' that also was distributed as 'Prostrata'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Regina Gold'

ns: a listed name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rezek Dwarf'

ha: conical, dwarf

lc: dark green

or: Ed Rezek before 1970

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rigid Dwarf' ('Nana Rigida', 'Rigid', 'Rigida')

ht: 3 ft. in 25 years, eventually to 3 meters

ha: dense, upright, rigid main branches, smaller ones drooping. To me it does not show

ha: the long vertical columns of 'Spiralis' but certainly has some vertical aspects.

or: Nisbet Collection, Hampshire, England in the 60's

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rising Sun'

ha: miniature

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Rogersii' = *C. pisifera* 'Rogersii'? W.H. Rogers also named 'Spiralis' and 'Stoneham'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Saint Andrew'

ns: a listed name with Kenwith Nursery. c. 2004.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Saint Patrick' ('St. Patrick')

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sanderi' = *Platycladus orientalis* 'Sanderi'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sanotome' = 'Tsutsami Gold'? = 'Golden Whorl'?

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Saffron Spray'

ha: conical, semi-dwarf

lc: mottled and tinged yellow amid light green

lt: foliage intermediate to juvenile

ns, id: it is probably the same clone sold also under *C. pisifera* as a Squarrosa Group plant. If it's

ns, id: really a sport of 'Chabo Yadori' then it surely belongs with the Hinoki clan.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sanotome' = 'Golden Whorl'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sarah Verkade'

ha: miniature

or: likely Verkade Nurseries, NJ USA before 1986

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Schneider'

ns, id: a listed name with H. Bentham, Catalog 1981.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Shamo' ('Shamohiba', 'Shamahiba')

ha: spreading to flat-topped mound, dwarf, branches often trailing, branchlets incurved

lc: new growth tipped white

ns: "hiba" is a common name and should not be part of any cultivar name. It was associated with 'Lycopodiodes' at

ns: one time so is not likely to be 'Mariesii'. It may be lost in the west. It could be related to 'Mariesii' or an old name for it.

in: J.A. Ungfer to Germany c. 1900 from Yokohoma, Japan.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Shogun's Gold'

ns: a listed name. Details needed. Please send.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Snowflake'

lt: juvenile but the full range of 'Chabo-yadori' is possible

lc: irregularly mottled creamy white as if dusted with snow, somewhat unstable, not more than 5% chimera as I've seen it.

or: Drue Wholesale Nursery, Berry, Australia as sport of 'Chabo-Yadori' c. 1989

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Snowkist'

ha: dwarf

lc: white-tipped as 'Tonia' but a smaller plant, something like a white-suffused Nana Group plant, denser than 'Mariesii'

or: Floravista Gardens, Vancouver, BC c. 1981 as 'Tonia' sport

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'South Shore'

ha: very dense, dwarf, crested foliage

lc: bright golden yellow

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sparkles'

ha: compact, dwarf

lc: 50:50 yellow and green bicolor effect by early, as seem so far mottled medium yellow to 30%

lt: similar to 'Templehof'

or: Australia

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Special Variegated'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Spingarn Variegated'

lsp: a listed name from NY Bot. Gard. accession no. 942/98

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Spiralis' ('Nana Contorta', 'Contorta' in part but not all in US gardens)

ht: 2-3m in many years,

ha: semi-dwarf, dense, broadly columnar to ovoid with age, branches spiraled and tufted into vertical towers

ha: much more formal than in 'Rigid Dwarf'. I have mistaken it for a dwarf *Cryptomeria* at a dozen paces away.

lc: dark green

or: W.H Rogers, Red Lodge Nursery, England before 1939

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Spirited'

ha: semi-dwarf, lacy, well-spaced branchlets. It resembles a dwarf, golden version of 'Leonik' ('Graciosa') with

ha: a very pretty architectural quality to it.

lc: yellow new growth becomes yellowish-green, it burns less in NC than some other golds.

or: Paul Jones, Durham, NC c. 2004 as seedling of 'Crippsii'.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Split Rock'

ht: 1-2m tall

ha: semi-dwarf, mounded at first, later erect, shoots tufted in part but not so

ha: sharply heterophyllous and sectioned as in 'Chabo Yadori'. Transitions of

ha: leaf divergence are subtle here and the color more uniform overall than 'Chabo Yadori'.

ha: Young plants of either can fool anyone so always study something 10 years and older.

lc: rich blue to gray-blue in the juvenile stage, semi-adult foliage can also be bluish. Curiously,

lc: the semi-divergent shoots maintain the small clam-shaped shape and

lc: famous spiral of normally green, scaly shoots such clones as 'Gracilis'.

lc: Usually juvenile, divergent sports on conifer will be of a very different shape and symmetry.

lt: juvenile

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Starker English'

ns: a listed name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Stephen Weissenberger' ('Stephen?')

ha: upright

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Stoneham'

ha: dwarf, branches in tiers, similar to a Nana Group but less vigorous than it

or: W.H. Rogers, Red Lodge Nurseries, England as seedling of 'Nana'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Strangman'

ha: dwarf, subglobose to conical, very dense

or: Strangman, Kent, England c. 1985

Chamaecyparis obtusa strica = 'Erecta'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Suiroya' ('Suiroya-hiba', 'Suirova?')

ha: loose shrub, contorted with cord-like branchlets similar to 'Coraliformis'

ns, id: it is unclear now how it differs from both 'Coraliformis' and 'Tsatsumi'

in: Rukojo Nurseries, Japan before 1971

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Summersun' (10/6)

lc: apparently golden or yellow - we have not seen one

or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection 1964

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sumpter's Gold'

lc: golden-yellow

lt: semi-divergent needles

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sunball' (10/6)

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: dwarf

lc: golden-yellow

or, so: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sunburst'

ha: erect, dwarf

lc: golden-yellow at first, later more green

in: US trade c. 1986

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sundance' (8/5)

ha: broadly upright, dwarf

lc: bright yellow

ft: juvenile foliage type

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), their own introduction as juvenile foliage sport of 'Nana Lutea'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sunspray'

ha: spiralled, erect sprays, pyramidal in time

lc: bright creamy-yellow

or, in: Duncan & Davies, NZ c. 19992

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Sunny Swirl' (8/5)

ha: broadly upright, dwarf, some shoots as threads and others twisted and fasciated

lc: yellow to gold shades, described as "multi-toned"

so, in: Iseli Nursery (online catalog 2005), their origination as sport of 'Tortulosa'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tabuliformis' provisional invalid name

ns, id: listed by Hillier at the 1970 Conifer Conference. Not seen since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Takata'

ht: 45cm tall x 40cm wide (10 years)

ha: slow, tufted

lc: bright green

in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Teddy Bear'

ht: 1.5m tall in many years

ha: dwarf version of 'Filicioides'-like foliage

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Templehof'

ht: 2.5m

ha: compact, dense, broadly conical to ovoid

lc: dark green by some reports, others report it pale or yellowish green.

afc: slight winter bronze in some regions.

or: Konijn & Sons, Templehof Nurseries, Holland c. 1964

lsp: the Gotelli has a wonderful example of decades old.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tetragona' (NOT *f. tetragona* Rehd., *f. barronii* Rehd.?)

ht: 3-4m

ha: semi-dwarf, pyramidal, compact, foliage arranged in crested, fern-like series, tetragonal

lc: bright green becoming darker

ns, id: it is possible that *f. barronii* Rehd is the oldest name for this plant, thus 'Barronii' would become

ns, id: the correct name at cultivar rank. However there is too much confusion in literature and also with

ns, id: the clone's alleged gold form called 'Tetragona Aurea', which

ns, id: looks very green in shade. The true clone might be lost (THEORY ONE) or there was never more

ns, id: than a pale, shaded, or winter-greened phase of 'Tetragona Aurea' in the first place

ns, id: (THEORY TWO) - just shaded plants. The great L.H. Bailey considered 'Tetragona Aurea'

ns, id: as a synonym for his var. *tetragona* Rehd. as early as 1923 (The Cultivated Evergreens).

ns, id: My personal nod goes to THEORY THREE: 'Tetragona' is a phase of modern 'Filicoides' which

ns, id: even conifer experts have confused with the the 'Tetragona' name. Someone should study any

ns, id: old vouchers, especially if left by Rehder or take from some of the older UK nurseries. THEORY

FOUR

ns, id: comes from Hillier & Coombes 2002 manual: "In our opinion both [green and gold 'Tetragona'] may have

ns, id: arisen as sports of 'Filicoides', the Fernspray Cypress". denOuden & Boom (1965) support

ns, id: THEORY THREE and mention that Hillier (1964) took "flattened terminal" cuttings of this clone

ns, id: and these produced something close to our 'Filicoides' today; showing the two may

ns, id: well have had a common origin. Who had what and when and were any the true

ns, id: and original entity makes resolution of the theories a difficult thing.

ns, id: Study of more reversions and cutting phases is essential before we can go

ns, id: much further. We know so little about all the 'Filicoides'-type plants from

ns, id: the west, let alone those grown for years in Japan. The answer may be in them

ns, id: somewhere but I'd like to see some old herbarium vouchers under var.

ns, id: *tetragona* and var. *barronii* before making a final pronouncement. A study of old

ns, id: plants in both Japanese and Chinese gardens would shed much

ns, id: light on the record. This is a complicated project and perhaps worthy of a

ns, id: thesis or dissertation when combined with other cultivar mysteries. One

ns, id: should be able to sort out many things with enough preparation and travel.

ns, id: Cladometric (branch measurement) analysis will be very important.
or, in: Japan, introduced to UK by R. Smith in 1860's and sold by W. Barron of Derbyshire
or, in: (hence Rehder's name f. barronii).

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tetragona Aurea'

ht: 4-5m in many years

ha: broadly pyramidal, may be open as young plants, these benefiting much from pruning to

ha: thicken them up, branches oddly crested and fern-like, very much a 3-dimensional shoot

lc: tips bright yellow becoming lime green, finally dark green

ns, id: some plants under this name from New Zealand differed and are now called 'Fernspray Gold'.

lsp: an amazing 30 ft. tree exists at Maymont Gardens in Richmond, Virginia.

Chamaecyparis obtusa tetragona minima = 'Minima'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tilgate'

ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. There is a *C. lawsoniana* clone of this name.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tindall'

ht: 24 in. tall x 12 in. wide

ha: upright, spray-like foliage

lc: light green

or: Tindall, OR USA nurseryman as seedling of 'Gracilis' c. 1930

so: <http://srpn.net>

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Timothy'

ha: semi-dwarf, very narrow, columnar

lc: golden-yellow

or, in: Douglas Loundes, MacPennys Nursery, England c. 1987

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tiny Tot'

ha: dwarf, subglobe

or: Joe Reis 1960's

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tonia'

ha, ht, lc: as 'Nana Gracilis' but white marked

or: Hage, Boskoop 1928 as 'Nana Gracilis' sport

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Topsy' ('Topsie')

ha: low shrub, 3-4 inches growth a year

ns: Kenwith UK spells it 'Topsie'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tortuosa', 'Torulosa Nana' = 'Coraliformis' or something similar like 'Tsatsumi'

ns: Jacobson (1996) says that 'Torulosa' has been in the US trade with this name since about 1948. He says it may have had cockscomb

ns: fasciations more regularly. That may just be a function of cutting selection.

lsp: Both names are reported from the Gotelli collection but I have not located it there on many visits.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Troubetzkoyana'

ha: dwarf, compact, dense, short spreading branchlets, foliage thicker

lc: bright green

or: Prince Troubetzkoy, Italy c. 1890 as seedling

so: it is probably lost.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tsatsumi'

ht: 3-4m - larger than 'Coraliformis' of the same age by accounts, dwarfer by others!.

ha: Are there grafting vs. cutting differences as in other cultivars. Likely!

ha: semi-dwarf at first, later robust, branchlets thick, twisted and contorted, more

ha: coarse and robust compared to 'Coraliformis', tips may be fasciated.

ha: It tends to be about twice the size of 'Coraliformis' and more open as older plants.

ha: Some report their plants as globose when young.

lc: light green tips become rich medium to even dark green. It does look yellowish at time but the true

lc: 'Tsatsumi Gold' (now called 'Golden Whorl') is much more heavily suffused and bright.

lc: There is also another gold sport of this called 'Lemon Thread'

ns: Jacobson (1996) lumps it with 'Coraliformis' but as garden clone distinctions can be made.

or, in: likely Japan. It was known to Bernard Slavin in 1932 and he published the name then.

or, in: It was offered by Elm City Nurseries, CT USA c. 1910 and that is where Slavin got the

or, in: got the Rochester plant.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Tsatsumi Aurea', 'Tsatsumi Gold' some= 'Golden Whorl'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Twenty Two Caret' ('22 Caret')

ha: globose, miniature, 1 in. growth a year

lc: yellow tips

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Two Twins'

ha: dwarf, similar to 'Juniperoides Compacta'

in: L. Walker Nurseries, England c. 1989

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Van Nes' (widely seen as 'Van Ness')

ha: compact, conical, not dense

lc: light green

in: Konijn Nursery, Holland c. 1968

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Variegata'

ha: tree-sized, similar to species

lc: yellow tips and tints

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verbanensis'

ns: a listed name, doubtfully valid in this Latin form.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verdon' ('Verdoni', 'Verdonii', 'Verdun', 'Verdon Gold')

ha: semi-dwarf, eventually a wide pyramid, slower than 'Aurea' but quicker than 'Nana Lutea'

lc: golden yellow at the tips, bronze tints in cold weather

or, ns: W.H. Rogers, Red Lodge Nurseries, UK, c. 1910 as 'Nana Gracilis' seedling, apparently

or, ns: named for Mr. Verdon, a later own of the firm.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verkade's F'

ha: dwarf, bun-shaped mound
lc: dark green
ht: 12 in. to date
lt: narrow thread-like sprays
or: Verkade

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verkade's Golden' ('Verkade's Golden Winter?')(11/6)
ht: 5-6 ft. tall
ha: compact, conical
lc: bright gold
or: presumed to be Verkade's Nursery
so: www.mountainmeadowsdwarfconifers.com (online catalog 2006)

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verkade's Green Cushion' ('Green Cushion')
ha: very dwarf, subglobose to cushion-like, a miniature bun when young, 1 inch growth a year
lc: dark green
or: Verkade Nursery c. 1981

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Verkade's Sunburst'
ht: 10 in. tall x 10 in. wide (10 years)
ha: miniature, globose
lc: yellow all summer, green the second year
or: Verkade's Nursery

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Vivl'
ns: a listed name with Stanley & Sons 2005. Details needed.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Watchii', 'Watchit' = 'Douglas'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Welchi', 'Welchii' = 'Douglas'

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Well's Special'
ha: upright, vigorous at times, stronger than 'Gracilis' and much like 'Nana Gracilis'
lc: dark green
or: thought to be Wells Nursery Nursery, Mt. Vernon, WA USA but not confirmed. It does
or: not appear at www.wellsnurseries.com in Fall 2006.
in: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA c. 1977

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'White Imp'
ns, id: listed by Iseli Nursery c. 1983. Not reported since.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'White Tip'
ns, id: listed with Mitsch Nursery, OR USA c. 1981

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Winter Gold'
ns: a listed name c. 2004

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Wissel'

ha: dwarf, bun-shaped to mounded
lt: juvenile, rough to touch
lc: greyish-green
or: Jeddalah Nurseries, Germany c. 1991

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Wykoff'
ha: dwarf, upright, conical with time
gr: 0.5-1 in. per year
lc: dark green
or: Donald Smith of Watnong Nur.
in: Coenosium Gardens, PA USA c. 1985

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Yellowtip'
ha: compact, dwarf, broadly conical in twist, branchlets twisted
lc: yellow new growth, later dark green
or: C.A. van der Akker, Boskoop ca. 1945 as 'Nana Gracilis' sport

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Youngii' ('Aurea Youngii')
ha: tree-formed, branches may be decurrent also, not dense, tips more drooping than 'Aurea'.
lc: yellow, not as bright as 'Aurea'
ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) state "probably now unidentifiable". A plant under
ns, id: name referenced by denOuden & Boom (1965) is *C. lawsoniana* 'Youngii'
or: M. Young, Surrey, England before 1923.

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Zog'
ha: miniature
lc: light green, tinting purplish in winter
or: Don Gerzog, Miniature Plant Kingdom, CA USA

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA

Just about every possible combination of Latin epithets has been used in the trade for clones of this useful, Asian species. I am looking forward to the appearance of a 'Squarrosa Nana Compacta Aurea Plumosa Elegans Pygmaea Compressa' in a catalog; the occurrence of which may signal the end of all time. While some publishers such as the RHS and Welch and Haddow are very devoted every little typo and unidentifiable combination of names, I have tried to limit myself to plants I have seen and descriptions one can actually use to delimit plants. At some point, one could spend years cataloging the ignorance of nurseryman (and I dare add curators) who are not as deeply steeped in the bedrock literature as they might. I have better things to do with my life than speculate on nomen nudum in catalogs from long-defunct nurseries thousands of miles away, whose alleged taxa are not found in nurseries or collections today. I cannot read minds and to assume one man's Taxon X has any relation to another man's Taxon X + Nana a world and century removed is quite a risky business. If you visit the www.NewPlantPage.com I trust you will enjoy the many cultivar photos of Sawara I've found over the years and appreciate the efforts of the New Ornamentals Society staff and myself to bring some clarity to American collections of these cultivars. Focus on the present populations - and the species will be less frustrating and make more joyful sense. This is a

great conifer and one to be enjoyed without the burden of forever lost history. Yet there is a lesson. If you or I should name something new, let's distribute it, practice quality control, voucher it with your local university, photograph it 50 different ways, and compare it clearly to other taxa you know and grow.

I'm always trying to do better and more on this fascinating, very plastic, highly morpho-variable species and any of your comments about real, extant live stuff are welcome at ornamentals@lycos.com. This book will have regular updates the the New Ornamentals Database is revised every single week on the web.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Abel'

ns: a listed name from Firma Esveld 2004.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Albopicta'

ns: a listed name in the UK since 1968, almost certainly illegitimate.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Albovariegata' = 'Argenteovariegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Allen'

ns: a listed name prior to 1983.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Arctic Blast' (12/5)

ha: globose

lc, lt: as the group but tipped white

in, so: [Evergreen Plant Nursery](#) (online catalog Dec. 2005)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Argentea' = 'Argenteovariegata' and perhaps 'Plumosa Argentea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Argentea Pygmaea'

ha: semi-dwarf, looser than 'Squarrosa Pygmaea' and with more adult foliage

in: Bergman c. 1965

ns: an illegitimate name to date

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Argenteovariegata'

lc: mottled silvery-white, not always consistently colored

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Arnhem'

so: [Porterhowse](#) (online catalog 2003, no description)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea'

lc: golden yellow, becoming green in older growth

or: gold sports of both the species and 'Plumosa' are fairly common.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea Compacta' = 'Aurea Nana'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea Nana'

ha: dwarf, globose, often loose, slower

lc: golden yellow much like a smaller 'Lutea'

id: the original clone may be lost. 'Strathmore' is a solid clone of this general sort.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea Nova' = 'Lutea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea Pendula' illegitimate name

ha: dwarf, irregular and cascading mound of golden threads.

ns: this clearly post-1959 name was a puzzler until we found it on Girard Nurseries site in 2004.

ns: As wonderful and talented a nursery as they are, they seem hopefully impaired in terms of

ns: of modern, code-validated nomenclature and regularly unleash new Latin phrases for

ns: discoveries that are generally good and sometimes very amazing. The name could originate from

ns: the very old name used at NYBG known as var. *filifera pendula aurea* (see below).

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aureovariegata'

ha: semi-dwarf, eventually a smallish tree or large shrub

lc: mottled golden yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Avenue'

ht: 1m (10 years)

ha: globose, feathery

lc: blue, purplish in winter

ns: the name is apparently a takeoff on the popular 'Boulevard'

in: Hull Farm,, Essex UK c. 1988

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Baby Blue' ('New Boulevard')

lt: 'Squarrosa' type but more finely textured

lc: blue

or: Australia as 'Boulevard' sport c. 1993.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Baby Blue Ice' (1/4)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide (10 years)

ha: mean of 4 in. growth per year

lc: darker blue than parent 'Baby Blue', also a very icy blue color

or: Stanley & Sons, OR USA as sport of 'Baby Blue' in 1998

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2004)

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Betcher' ('Plumosa Aurea Betcher' illegitimate)(3/7)

lsp: a listed name from www.dawesarb.org for a plant from Klyn Nursery 2000.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Blue Feathers'

ha: conical, semi-dwarf, very feathery look

lc: blue

ns: there is also a *C. obtusa* of this name. As we have not seen this stock any comparisons

ns: are to be awaited. It is very possible the name occurs several times for several things.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Blue Globe'

ha: dwarf, dense, globose

lc: rich blue-green to blue

id: perhaps a more globose 'Squarrosa Intermedia' or even a rename of 'Squarrosa Dumosa'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Blue Mound'

ha: mounded to compact, variable, easily trained as topiary, 6-12 inches growth a year

lc: aqua-blue

or: derived from the very variable 'Squarrosa Intermedia' as are other clones, probably including 'Blue Globe' and 'Dwarf Blue'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Boulevard'

ha: pyramidal, quite vigorous

lc: rich blue more gray-blue in winter, bronzing less than 'Squarrosa' but still noticeably so in cold climates.

ll: longer than 'Squarrosa' as typical

lt: very soft, juvenile foliage, occasionally reverting to the species which it barely resembles.

Chamaecyparis pisifera ['Boulevard' variegated sport]

ns: reports of sports are in the trade. We cannot yet pin down a single good clone worthy of a name.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Bowland'

ns: a listed name in the UK c. 1998.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Brabaham'

ns: a listed name c. 2002. Description needed.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Bright Gold'

ha: dwarf, globose to mounded

lt: thread-like

lc: bright golden yellow

id: similar to 'Golden Mops' but perhaps superior by one report.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Cleary's Variegated'

lt: thread-like

lc: variegated in some manner. I have not seen one. Comparison to the existing variegated Filiferas is suggested.

in: Iseli Nursery c. 1983

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 64 (name only)

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Clouded Sky'

ha: pyramidal, open, vigorous

lc: blue on both sides

lt: similar to species the first year, becoming juvenile, acicular later much like a 'Squarrosa' type

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Cloverlea'

so: [Porterhowse](#) (online catalog 2004, no description)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Columnaris'

ha: dense, columnar, branches shorter

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Compacta'

ha: dwarf, flat mound to globose, similar to a looser form of 'Nana'. The two can produce cuttings of the

other's vigor.

lc: blue-green

id, ns: there is also a 'Squarrosa Compacta' that is quite a different thing.

or: Ede before 1949

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Compacta Nana'

ns, id: an ambiguous name seen in this US, likely 'Nana' or 'Compacta' or both.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Compacta Variegata'

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, flat mound to globose much like 'Compacta', often irregular when reversions, "phases",

ha: and sports take it over

lc: flecked and lightly mottled cream to white. Some plants have quite a yellow chimera like a

lc: larger form of 'Nana Aureovariegata'

lc: or also like one clone under the name 'Gold Dust'

id: it is looser variant of 'Nana Variegata' type and commonly occurs from it.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Compressa' some= 'Plumosa Compressa'?

ns: a dubious name from the USA c. 1972 (per RHS Checklist), not taxonomically defined. Name illegitimate.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Compressa Aurea' provisional name

ha: dwarf, flat-topped

lc: yellowish-green, more cream-tipped in spring

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Concolor'

ha: vigorous

lc: green, lacking obvious white stomatal lines

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Corallina' = *C. obtusa* 'Coralliformis'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Cornish Blue'

ha, lt, ll: similar to 'Boulevard'

ns, id, lc: said to be more colorful than the original 'Boulevard' but Welch and Haddow

ns, id, lc: consider it as superfluous "florist's name" for 'Boulevard', still a good cut branch.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Cream Ball' ('Plumosa Cream Ball')

ha: globose, very dwarf

lc: silvery-cream

lt: divergent as 'Plumosa'

or: Canada

id: we understand this to be a truly dwarf, dense plant compared to 'Snow'

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 64

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Cresta'

ns, id: J.F. Kennedy Park, County Cork, Ireland c. 1985

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Cumulis' (6/7)

ha: miniature to dwarf, globose to mounded, very dense, soft tufts

lc: bluish-grey

lt: juvenile as the group, similar to 'Squarrosa Intermedia' foliage as grown by Iseli

so, in, or: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007), their own selection, intro. 2007

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Curly Tops'

ha: globose, semi-dwarf

ht: 4-5 ft.

lc: bright blue showing lots of white stomata, very similar to 'Boulevard'

lt: shoots twisted, curled, much like a 'Boulevard' with twisted apices

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Cyanoviridis' = 'Boulevard'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Decussata'

ns, id, lsp: NYBG obtained a plant from Palmer in 1904. It was vouchered in 1916. We cannot place it now.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Devon Cream'

ha: dwarf, upright pyramidal

gr: 3-6 in. per year

lc: new growth white becoming blue like a 'Boulevard'

lt: juvenile

or: England

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Dumosa'

ns: a listed name with Renault, France c. 1972 and certainly illegitimate in Latin form. Probably the same as ns: 'Squarrosa Dumosa'.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Dwarf Blue'

ha, lt, lc: similar to 'Squarrosa Intermedia' in the past but in the modern trade a recognizable, compact variant that is

ha, lt, lc: densely conical to broadly pyramidal and mostly lacking long extending arms of irregularly crested ha, lt, lc: and tufted foliage. It is densely tufted but lacks the elongated, thready-shoots.

id: some 'Squarrosa Intermedia' will be neat and dense similar to this but many are vigorous and open

id: entities that are very distinct.

lsp: one example at Gotelli is a good standard.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Erecta'

ha: compact, pyramidal, erect

lc: light green

so: probably lost to cultivation

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Ericoides'

ha: compact, pyramidal to ovale, dense

lt: juvenile

lc: light green, bronzing to brownish in winter

id: many plants under this name are *C. thyoides* 'Ericoides'.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Evening Glow'

ht: 2m x 1.5m wide (10 years)

ha: compact, pyramidal

lc: greenish-yellow, more bright glowing gold in cold weather
or: sport of 'Squarrosa Dumosa'
in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries, NZ. Their 2004 online catalog
in: states it is no longer produced by them.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera'

ha: smaller, mounded when young, later pyramidal and tree-like. Plants may form large colonies after 3 or more

ha: decades as lower limbs self-layer and form small erect trees about the main trunk.

lt: long, thread-like, pendulous tips

lc: medium green to gray-green

or: Japan

in: Fortune brought it from Japan to England in 1861. The earliest reference to a N. American

in: plant is a NYBG voucher (G.V. Nash in 1904) from NYBG living plant No. 4256

in: came from the Biltmore Nursery, Asheville NC in 1900. NYBG also obtained

in: this same cultivar from Kew in 1901.

lsp: a very old, tall tree exists at Maymont Estate, Richmond VA. This tree surely

lsp: dates from around 1910.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Argenteovariegata'

ha, lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: mottled white

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Aurea'

ha, lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: bright golden yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Aurea Nana'

ha: dwarf, mounded to globose, smaller than 'Filifera Aurea'

lc: bright golden yellow

id: originated mainly from side cuttings of 'Filifera Aurea'

eval: 'Golden Mops' is generally superior

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Aureomarginata'

ns: a listed name from the UK c. 1987, probably an error.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Aureovariegata'

ha, lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: mottled yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Crispa'

ha: conical, dense

lt: as 'Filifera' but with more juvenile, needle-type leaves

lc: blue-green

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Flava'

ha, lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: light yellow, not as gold as 'Filifera Aurea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Gracilis'

ha: narrower than 'Filigera', branches in tufts

lc: lighter green than 'Filifera', even yellowish.

id: some consider it the same or at least mixed up with 'Filifera Flava'. Good study on the two is needed.

ns: Nash in the January 1915 Journ. of the NYBG mentions var. *filifera gracilis* as a dwarf, spreading plant with

ns: "tips very long and drooping - a permanently yellow form of this is known as *aurea*". We might thus assume

ns: his 'Filifera Gracilis' then was temporarily yellow or even green.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Nana'

ha: dwarf, wider than tall

lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: dark green

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Pendula' = 'Filifera'?

id, lsp, ns: a listed name. As 'Filifera' is itself pendulous and this name is not known today, was there an even more

id, lsp, ns: lax and drooping plant? I doubt it. This name was in use in the early part of the last century.

Plants from

id, lsp, ns: NYBG using this name came from Hicks Nursery of Long Island in 1904 and Bobbink & Atkins in 1914.

id, lsp, ns: In Nash (1917) the regular var. *filifera* was called the SLENDER SAWARA CYPRESS but 'Filifera Pendula'

id, lsp, ns: was termed the WEEPING SAWARA CYPRESS as a separate listing. Judging from Nash's other conifer

id, lsp, ns: entries, cultivars tended to be listed as they were received (perhaps due to their young age) and synonyms

id, lsp, ns: accepted today not combined. One can certainly imagine an assemblage of young *chamies* from

id, lsp, ns: different nurseries appearing somewhat different in their early few years.

li: Nash, G.V. 1917. Hardy woody plants in the NYBG. J. NYBG XVIII(205): 167.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Pendula Aurea' = 'Filifera Aurea'?

id, lsp, ns: almost certainly the regular 'Filifera Aurea'.

li: Nash, G.V. 1917. Hardy woody plants in the NYBG. J. NYBG XVIII(205): 167.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Pendula Aurea' = 'Filifera Aurea'?

id, lsp, ns: said to be a the GOLDEN-TIPPED WEEPING SAWARA CYPRESS. Is this regular 'Filifera Aurea'

id, lsp, ns: or a gold-tipped clone not familiar today?

li: Nash, G.V. 1917. Hardy woody plants in the NYBG. J. NYBG XVIII(205): 167.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Filifera Variegata' = 'Filifera Aureovariegata'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filiformis' = 'Filifera'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Flavescens'

lc: light yellow

so: probably lost to cultivation unless it is the 'Flavescens Nana' or

so: 'Plumosa Flavescens' shown below. 'Aurea' and 'Lutea' are thought to be similar.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Flavescens Nana'

ht: 6-10 ft tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, pyramidal, bearing numerous erect flame-like tufts of foliage, giving an irregular silhouette

lc: yellow becoming yellowish-green

lt: slightly divergent, smaller leaf than most of this group

lsp: very rare in collections, a nice examples exists in the Gotelli beds

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Floral Art' (2/7)

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1988.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Forest'

ns: a listed name with More, R.E. 1945. The Glenmore Arboretum at Buffalo Creek, Colorado.

ns: *Arnoldia* 5(10-11): 65-76. Taxon not described.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Fuiiri-tsukomo'

ns: a listed name from collections. Detailed description needed.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Gekko' ('Gekko Hiba')

lt: divergent as 'Plumosa'

lc: new growth white to suffused white

id: this is the larger, pyramidal version of what is called 'Snow'. see 'Hakko' for a similar clone.

ns: 'hiba' is a common and thus excluded from a true cultivar name.

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 64

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Girard's Albo-variegata' illegitimate name

so: Porterhowse (online catalog 2003, no description)

ns: a recent years Girard Nurseries OH USA has offered a plant that is similar or identical to 'Nana Variegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Glauca Compacta' post-1959 name

ns, so: Weston Nurseries, MA USA c. 1986 per Welch and Haddow

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Globosa' hort. ex Cope (1986) illegitimate post-1959 name

ns, id: a listed name from the US trade.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Gold Cascade'

ns: a listed name from Goscote Nurseries, UK c. 2002

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Gold Cushion'

ha: dwarf, mounded

lc: yellow

id: a name used in the UK for something probably close to 'Golden Mops'. It is not

id: believed here to be the same as 'Golden Pin Cushion' of the US trade.

or: Gordon Haddow, Kenwith Nursery, UK c. 1987 as sport of 'Plumosa Aurea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Gold Dust' some NOT ALL = 'Plumosa Aurea'

ha: dwarf, compact, mounded

lc: green mottled yellow

ns, id: Houtman is his variegated plant encyclopedia challenges the claim that all 'Gold Dust' are part

ns, id: of 'Plumosa Aurea', a gold-tipped and gold-suffused plant of very large size (35 ft. plus). Some surely are.

ns, id: The plant that Houtman shows and attributed to Floravista Gardens of Vancouver BC is quite like my knowledge

ns, id: of 'Nana Aureovariegata'. The big 'Compacta Variegata' at Gotelli is like this type also with vigorous, intermediate

ns, id: vigor, and very dwarf (Nana-type) phases on the ONE plant - all mottled yellow! One could name three clones

ns, id: or more with cutting selection, probably at least of them like 'Gold Dust'.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Gold Spangle' ('Golden Spangle', 'Gospangles')

ha: upright, conical to more pyramidal in time, something looser

ha: than 'Plumosa Aurea' and not so drooping as as 'Filifera Aurea'

lc: bright golden yellow, said to be more sun resistant

lt: somewhat intermediate between 'Filifera Aurea' and 'Aurea'

eval: the colors are a bit too heterogeneous for my tastes, it tends

eval: to be an odd mix of white, yellow, gold, lime, and green.

or: Koster Brothers, Holland c. 1900 as sport of 'Filifera Aurea'

ns: published by den Ouden in 1937 and thus an older name than the

ns: now popular 'Golden Spangle'

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Golden Charm' (12/00)

ht: 7-8 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: compact, erect conical with age, mop-like as young plants.

lt: thread-leaf, filifera-type

lc: bright golden yellow

photo, wholesale source: [Monrovia Nursery](#), introduced 1999 as 'Filifera Golden Charm'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Chimes'

in: Duncan & Davies, NZ c. 1984, not reported today (6/2007)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Dwarf' some= 'Strathmore'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Pincushion'

in: Iseli Nursery c. 1982

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Pyramid'

ns: a listed name from Firma Esveld 2004.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golf Ball'

ha: dense, miniature, apparently globose

li: Critz, R. in Bull. Amer. Conif. Soc. 3 (1985)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Glaucescens Sulphurea' = 'Squarrosa Sulphurea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Glenmore'

ns: a listed name with More, R.E. 1945. The Glenmore Arboretum at Buffalo Creek, Colorado.
ns: *Arnoldia* 5(10-11): 65-76. Taxon not described.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Golden Mop' ('Golden Mops', 'Gold Mops')

ha: compact, slower, semi-dwarf, globose to pyramidal with age, usually a mound as young plants. Old plants are

ha: usually taller than wide but much depends on it's training and avoidance of cultivariant type shoots which

ha: will produce lower, wider plants.

lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: bright golden yellow

id: it is considered a good clone of 'Filifera Aurea Nana' which is a variable cultivariant with

id: many phases, some good and some awful. It can revert to something closer to 'Filifera Aurea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Pincushion'

ha: low mound, dense

ht: 24 in. to date

lc: dark green with bright golden yellow tips

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Golden Sands'

ha: upright, vase-shaped, slower than than similar 'Plumosa Rogersii', 4-6 in. growth a year

lc: green suffused or tinged yellow, some white spots

or: New Zealand

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Goldilots'

ha: globose to subglobose, like a rounded *C. obtusa* 'Crippsii'

lc: golden-yellow all year

so: www.bluesterling.com (online catalog 2007)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Gracilis'

ha: branchlets narrower, sprays smaller

lc: brighter green than species typical

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Greg's Green Upright'

ha: upright, vigorous

lt: as 'Squarrosa'

lc: greener than 'Squarrosa'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Greg's Reversion'

ha: twisted, irregular

lc: green to blue-green

ns: it is apparently the same as 'Greg's Green Upright'

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Green Mop' ('Green Mops')

ha: irregularly subglobose to mounded

lc: green

or: this is a non-leadered, laterally dominant cultivariant of 'Filifera' just as 'Golden Mops'

or: is the same for 'Filifera Aurea'. How this entity differs from 'Filifera Nana' and 'Green Threads'

or: currently unclear.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Green Pincushion'

ha: dwarf, globose, very dense and tight, one of the smallest known clones

lc: medium green

in: Kenwith Nurseries c. 2003

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Green Snow' (11/6)

ha: upright, dense

lc: light feathery green to whitish-green

so: www.yadkinvalleynursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Green Spangle'

ns: a listed name from Holland 1970's, presumably for the green version of 'Golden Spangle'

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Green Thread'

ha: said to be similar to 'Golden Mops'

lc: bright green

ns: It is unclear how this differs from 'Filifera Nana'

so: Twombly Nur. 203-261-2133

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Green Velvet'

lt: juvenile or divergent as 'Squarrosa'

lc: light, bright green - not blue as most 'Squarrosa' type

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Haku' ('Hakku', 'Hakko', 'Haku Hiba', 'Hakko Hiba')

ht: 12 ft. (20 years)

ha: semi-dwarf, eventually a loose open, narrowly pyramidal tree

lc: new growth mostly white, the newest needles white-tipped into summer. The Dawes Conifer

lc: Report of 2003 says their plant of this clone is "whiter than 'Gekko'".

ns: may be the same as 'Gekko' but sometimes listed apart.

id: this is a stronger, erect version of 'Snow' but not as white. 'Snow' can become large too

id: if you see the USNA photo below.

or: Japan

lsp: cultivated at the JC Raulston Arboretum since the mid 80's. It was distributed to the trade also.

lsp: we believe that the Raulston plants came from Brookside. There is 15 foot tall example there

lsp: that has been sheared to give more white tips.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Hime Himuro'

ha: dwarf, conical

lc: blue-green

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Hime Savara' ('Hime Sawara?')

ha: very dwarf, a true "tennis ball" pygmy

lc: dark green

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Honiton Lace' (7/01)

ht: 1m tall

ha: broadly upright, semi-dwarf

lc: medium dark green spotted silvery white

so: [Roberts Nurseries](#)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Home Bush'

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2004, no description)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Iceberg' (7/01)

ha: dwarf, globose, larger than 'Snow'

or: Cedar Lodge Nurseries NZ 1991 as sport of 'Snow'

id: should be compared to 'Gekko' which is another larger plant with 'Snow'-like traits.

so: [Gee Farms](#)

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Indent'

ha: upright-ovoid, twisted and swirling branches

lc: bluish-green

lt: intermediate of Plumosa Group type

lsp: Gotelli

ph: ACS DB 2007.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Juniperoides Aurea'

ha: dwarf, conical to subglobose

lc: rich golden-yellow, even in winter months

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Kanammi'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 3.5 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, broadly pyramidal to subglobose-wide mound, slightly tufted

lc: light yellow tips become yellowish-green

ns, id, lsp: perhaps just as type for 'Kanaamihiba' (= 'Lycopodioides Aurea'?). I base the above

ns, id, lsp: description on the Gotelli plant.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'King's Gold'

ht: 4 ft. tall x wide

ha: dense, shrubby, shoots thread-like

lc: " golden-yellow

so: Edelweissnursery.com (online catalog 2004, no description)

so: www.hawksridgefarms.com (online catalog 2007)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Laetvirens'

ha: compact, erect

lc: light yellowish-green

so: probably lost to gardens

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Leptoclada'

lt: juvenile, divergent

id: presumably a 'Squarrosa' type but this plant is incompletely understood today.

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Lemon Thread'

ha: broadly conical

lc: lemon yellow

lt: thread-like

or: sport of 'Squarrosa Aurea' but having the FILIFERA GROUP look. Such shoots are not uncommon

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Lime Tart' (1/4)

so: Porterhowse (online catalog 2003, no description)

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Little Keon' (6/7)

ha: dwarf, compact

lc, ft: as 'Boulevard', a sport of it's sport 'Baby Blue', very bright blue

or: Wiel Linssen, Holland

so, in: www.iselinursery.com (online PDF catalog 2007), US intro. 2007

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Lombarts'

ha: dwarf, globose, somewhat open

lc: light blue

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Lutea'

ha: globose, semi-dwarf, smaller than 'Aurea' of the same age

lc: yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Lutea Nova'

id: a listed name from Holland c. 1972, illegitimate. Could be the *C. obtusa* clone of this name.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Lutescens' ('Plumosa Lutescens') provisional illegitimate name

ha: conical, compact

lc: light yellow to whitish-yellow

lt: often very divergent

ns, id: US trade 1986 and before

ns: 'Plumosa Lutescens Compacta' of Hachmann, Germany 1980's is likely the same

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Manger's Sunshine' (11/6)

ns, id: only known to me from a young plant at JC Raulston Arboretum fall 2006, rich yellow and

ns, id: perhaps slightly thready - too early to evaluate or describe from this plant.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Margaret'

ha: upright to columnar, apex acute

lc: yellow with "cream white patches towards the top"

in: Kenwith Nursery c. 2003

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Miko' = 'Nikko'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Minima'

ha: dwarf, compact pyramidal to mounded, a selection from 'Compacta' that should be smaller, perhaps

ha: similar to 'Nana' but all of these have variable phases in terms of vigor.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Minima Aurea'

ha: compact pyramidal to mounded

lc: light yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Minima Variegata'

ha: semi-dwarf, a larger version of 'Nana Variegata'

lc: mottled white to cream-yellow, variably from 20-50%

ns, id: as said before, can select various "cultivars" from a single plant, this

ns, id: one being stronger than some and almost as large as a Plumosa Group shoot.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Minima Silver Lode' = 'Silver Lode'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Mops' = 'Golden Mops'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Murphey Blue'

cvg: Squarrosa or Moss

ht: 8 ft. as young plants known to date

ha: upright pyramidal

fot: soft juvenile as 'Boulevard'

lc: brighter blue than 'Boulevard' and not known to brown at plant center

so: Roslyn Nur. 516-643-9347

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Nana'

ht: 50cm in many years

ha: true dwarf, dense, flat mound to globose

lc: dark blue-green, actually light olive green with silvery-blue stomatal lines showing

id: reversions of it with more vigor are what we call 'Compacta'

eval: a rich bluish-green color, very dense form. Suitable for even a very small rock garden.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Argentea' = 'Nana Variegata'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Aurea'

ns: a dubious and confused name, probably some being 'Aurea Nana' and perhaps

ns: others 'Plumosa Aurea Nana' and even 'Nana Aureovariegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Aureovariegata' ('Nana Flavescens'?)

ha: as 'Nana'

lc: mottled and suffused golden yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Compacta' some= 'Compacta'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Compressa' = 'Plumosa Compressa'?

lsp: in the old conifer collection at USNA on the hill, the variably vigorous,

lsp: barely tended plants may be 50-70 years old. There are tufted bits that may be

lsp: original but other pieces which are partial or full reversions of some sort. I have a

lsp: photo of the USNA plant at on the www.NewPlantPage.com site.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana Variegata' ('Nana Albovariegata', 'Minima Variegata'?)

ha: as 'Nana', smaller than 'Compacta Variegata' which it's reversions resemble

lc: mottled white

id: the larger, more vigorous phase of this group is called 'Compacta Variegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'New Boulevard' = 'Baby Blue'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Nikko' ('Mikko', 'Miko')

lc: whitish or tipped white

ns: this name has been equated to 'Snow' but has been listed separately. There are various clones of

ns: white-tipped stuff from tiny to very strong and large. It is unclear if 'Nikko' is always the same

ns: as 'Snow' of western gardens or one of the collective Japanese names.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Parslor' ('Parslori', 'Nana Parslorii')

ha: dwarf, spreading to flat-topped, slower than 'Nana' but similar, recurving parsley-like sprays

in: Hillier Nurseries c. 1971, since sold by Kenwith in 2003

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Parson'

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2004, no description)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Pendula' provisional name

ns: a listed name from Holland c. 1989, requires renaming if distinct. 'Aurea Pendula' is a Filifera Group name.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Pici'

ha: dwarf, compact, flat-topped, it is slower and denser than 'Squarrosa Dumosa'

lc: grey-green, bronzing in cold weather

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa'

ha: conical, upright, almost full species narrow but in my experience a slight slower, narrower tree

lt: feathery sprays, semi-juvenile, awl-shaped, needles more divergent than species typical

lc: bright green, silver stomates, never as blue as the SQUARROSA GROUP

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Albopicta' ('Plumosa Albospicata')

lt: as 'Plumosa'

lc: tips white, appearing as if mottled from a distance

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Argentea' ('Argentea'?, 'Argenteovariegata'?)

lt: as 'Plumosa'

lc: tips silvery-white later green, more colorful than 'Plumosa Albospica' but a different look

id: I'm inclined to think the original clone(s) from Japan may have been similar to 'Haku' or 'Gekko' as

id: we see them today in the US, that is 'Plumosa'-type foliage, not dwarf, and having silvery-white

id: new growth that fades to green to silvery-green. These variants have always been beloved in

id: Japan and no doubt were introduced among the first of the good cultivars. As the new needles

id: are clearly tipped white the description of them being "splashed white" would apply.

lsp: an old tree at Morris Arboretum is many decades old and is mostly a pale yellowish-green in

lsp: summer. I'll assume the spring tips are whiter but I've not seen it then. It's a very large plant

lsp: of about 30 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide, plumose and rather open, stilling have some slower sections.

lsp: One could name at least two clones by selecting portions of the foliage - a common Sawara theme!

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Aurea' ('Gold Dust')

lt: as 'Plumosa'

lc: golden yellow in spring, typically a mix of yellow, green, and intermediate shades

eval: there are much better clones for color. Go with any gold *C. lawsoniana* if you can grow them.
eval: if you need the hardiness and durability of this species, 'Sulphurea' is a nice choice.
lsp: there are many old, often untidy plants in older collections. The Edgewood Memorial Park near
lsp: Westchester PA has a large group of old trees allowed to develop on a vast law and they
lsp: have prospered. See newplantpage.com for photo.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Aurea Adpressa Compacta' = 'Plumosa Compressa'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Aurea Compacta'
lt: dwarf, conical, dense, slower, perhaps broadly mounded at first
lt: as 'Plumosa'
lc: golden yellow
id: some stock under this name is 'Plumosa Rogersii'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Aurea Nana' some='Plumosa Nana Aurea'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Aurea Pygmaea' provisional illegitimate names, id: listed with the Gotelli Collection 1962. Not seen there today (6/2006)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Aurea Rogersii' = 'Plumosa Rogersii'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Aurescens'
ha: conical
lt: as 'Plumosa'
lc: tips golden yellow, bluish-green by summer and fall
so: probably lost to gardens
or: Europe before 1909 when reported by Beissner

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Compacta' = 'Compacta'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Compacta Argentea'
ns, id: a listed name with Ingwersen, Surrey, England c. 1964, possibly 'Plumosa Argentea'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Compressa' ('Plumosa Densa', 'Compressa' in part)
ha: dwarf, very dense, sphaerical to subglobose, only about 6-8 in. tall in 10 years,
ha: some plants ovoid to 8 ft. with age
lc: blue and green mix, amount of type of foliage varying widely, it often has some SQUARROSA GROUP
lc: foliage in it. It is a very unstable, variable mutant at times and versions of it that can be
lc: cloned off are numerous.
lsp, id: Two very different examples at USNA/Gotelli are worth your study. One is globose,
lsp, id: silvery-green, and basally trailing with shoots of two major growth rates. A larger, taller one is
lsp: ovoid and also a mix of foliage, being a bit darker in the second case.
or: Koster Nursery, Boskoop before 1939 when reported by Hornibrook

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Compressa Aurea'
ha: dwarf, very dense, sphaerical to subglobose
lc: more yellow than 'Plumosa Compressa'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Cristata'

ha: erect, branches densely crested and tufted, sometimes fasciated. It appears to be
ha: a smaller, slower version of 'Plumosa' with more complex, ornate branchlet patterns.
lsp: Tony Avent has a good young tree of some 10 ft. at his garden. It's a very showy
lsp: semi-dwarf with lots of fresh green color.
or: Hesse Nursery, Germany c. 1900

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Decussata'

ha: conica, dwarf, dense
so: probably lost today. Hetz PA USA grew it in the 50's.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Flavescens'

ha: dwarf, conical to subglobose
lc: sulphur yellow, later more green
or, in: Siebold from Japan to Holland c. 1866

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Glauca'

ns: a dubious name, perhaps a bluer variant or the *C. lawsoniana* cultivar of this name.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Juniperoides' provisional illegitimate Latin name
(*'Plumosa Juniperoides Aurea'* is identical)

ht: 1-2m, probably about 3m tall x 2-3m wide in very old examples
ha: semi-dwarf, larger than '*Plumosa Compressa Aurea*'
lc: yellow or yellow suffused in spring. In summer it's a pale, often greyish-green
or: Bergman, PA USA c. 1965

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Lovettii'

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 64 (listed name)

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Lutescens' = 'Lutescens'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Minima' = 'Minima'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Minima Variegata' = 'Minima Variegata' or 'Nana Variegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Nana' = 'Nana' or 'Plumosa Dumosa'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Nana Aurea'

ht: 2-5 ft.
ha: subglobose to mounded, sometimes opening much with age
lc: yellow new growth, older growth yellowish-green, more muddy brownish-yellow in winter but still nice for contrast.
lt: more divergent than most of this group

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Pygmaea' ('Pygmy' Corley)

ns: a very confused name and one best dropped for well described, named clones.
ns: it is likely related to '*Squarrosa Intermedia*' and '*Parslor*'.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Rogersii' ('Plumosa Aurea Compacta Rogersii', 'Plumosa Aurea Rogersii')

ha: dwarf, conical to erect

lc: yellow to yellow green

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP var. *plumosa sulphurea* = 'Sulphurea'

li: Nash, G.V. 1917. Hardy woody plants in the NYBG. J. NYBG XVIII(205): 167.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plumosa Variegata' = 'Plumosa Albopicta'

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Plumosa Vera'

ha: dense, conical

lt: mix of adult and juvenile or plumose type

id: Jacobsen (1996) equates this with 'Plumosa Viridis'.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Pseudo-squarrosa' see 'Veitchii'

Chamaecyparis pisifera var. *pseudo-squarrosa sulphurea* NYBG 1917 = 'Squarrosa Sulphurea'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Purple Dome' (7/01)

ha: compact, presumably dome-shaped

lc: turquoise green

so: Roberts Nurseries

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Pygmy' some= 'Tsukumo'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Pygmaea'

ns, id, ha: dwarf, a variable thing but slower than what I know of 'Nana'. It reminds

ns, id, ha: me of 'Tsukumo' ('Tsukoma') seen at Longwood but perhaps taller.

lsp: superb mond of 3 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide at Gotelli

ns: Welch and Haddow consider 'Pygmy' to be close or identical to 'Tsukumo'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Pygmaea Yatsubusa'

ns: a listed name for a dwarf bonsai type.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Repens' provisional name, some='Sopron'

ns: a listed name from the UK c. 1970 and thus likely not legitimate.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Riverlea' ('Plumosa Riverlea')

ht: 1.5m x 1.m wide (6 years)

ft: open lacy frond-like sprays

or: Riverlea Nursery

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Ruck's Globe'

ha: 60cm (20 years)

ha: dwarf, globose, very dense, not getting large as most of the so-called dwarf clones in this group

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Saffron Spray'

ha: dwarf, subglobose

lc: silvery stomates on green, entire plant mottled light yellow to 30-40% or so

ns, id: if it proves to be a sport of 'Chabo-yadori' it would belong to *C. obtusa*

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Sherwood' ('Filifera Sherwood Reversion' illegitimate name)

ha: reversion with elongated shoots and some tufted foliage

or: M. Kristick, Wellsville PA USA 1985

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Shining Moon' ('Tsukomo Gold') NEW CULTIVAR NAME

ha, lt: as 'Tsukomo'

lc: lighter yellow than 'Tsukomo', tinged or suffused in part, never a bright gold or shining yellow. They are lc; distinct when seen close by.

ns, id: some plants sold as 'Tsukomo' or 'Tsukoma' seem to be the yellow and not the typical green clone.

ns, id: One should not mix languages so the name 'Tsukomo Gold' is not a suitable choice for it. It has

ns, id: suggested to be this is the same as 'Gold Cushion' or 'Golden Cushion' but that plant has a history as

ns, id: a dwarf sport of 'Plumosa Aurea' from England (not Japan). In my experience, 'Gold Cushion'

ns, id: has bolder yellow tones, more flat sprays, and a less uniform coloration overall.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Silver and Gold'

ha: broadly conical

lt: juvenile to partly divergent

lc: some branchlets creamy white

in: H.J. Welch received as sport of 'Plumosa Aurea', intro. by him c. 1984

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Silver Lobe' = 'Silver Lode'?

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Silver Lode' ('Minima Silver Lode')

ha: as 'Compacta'

lc: mottled white, often just a little at 5-10%

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Snow' ('Summer Snow')

ha: semi-dwarf, densely globose at first, later an more open and looser mound to globe, some tend to have pyramidal tendencies in time. At 20+

ha: years a dense pyramidal and feathery tower can be expected. Like many white-tipped conifers people shear them to maximize the

ha: number of fresh, white tips each spring - that means this cultivar can have almost any shape in well-tended gardens

lc: tipped and suffused white throughout but more on the shoot tips, overall a whitish-green to gray-green look from a distance

lt: it is closer to the 'Plumosa' type, semi-divergent foliage but with long needles it has been placed with the Squarrosa Group.

id: overall it's fluffier and more plumose than 'Haku' or 'Gekko' but those two are often sheared to maximize new tips.

lsp: stunning 18 ft. tall tree at Gotelli on the wide near the dawn redwood grove. Many people miss it hidden over there.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Snowsport'

ha: semi-dwarf, broadly pyramidal

lc: rich silvery-blue, a very amazing, bright color

lsp: known to from Atlanta Botanical Garden (summer 2004) where it's a plant so impressive and unique
lsp: that every garden center should be selling it. My highest recommendation.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Solar Flare'

ha: pyramidal

lc: brighter yellow than 'Plumosa Aurea' and 'Aurea'

or: North Carolina State University Arb. c. 1984 as sport on a large 'Plumosa'. Not officically introduced and probably lost. Named by

or: Laurence Hatch. The parent tree, in the area now called the White Garden, is long gone.

eval: nice gold sports occur on 'Plumosa' with some regularity. Most are fairly pale or "spring gold" only.

This was something better.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Sopron' ('Repens' at least in part)

ha: low, spreading

lc: light green

or: Barabits Nursery before 1979 found in Sopron

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Spaan's Cannonball'

ha: very dwarf, slower than 'Compressa Aurea', young plants a perfect dense cannon ball shape

lc: light cream to pale yellow

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa'

ht: 50-100 ft.

ha: narrowly pyramidal, branches slightly tufted in young plants, usually more open in plants over 50 years.

ft: juvenile, highly divergent, but often reverting to semi-divergent entities.

ll: 2-5mm long - shorter than 'Boulevard'

lc: silvery-blue to blue-green, dead reddish-brown interior foliage is very common on old plants and those well shaded.

frt: the so-called reversion may bear cones. Expect to wait 50 years or so for lots of cones.

or: Japan

in: Siebold sent to Ghent, Belgium 1843. Plants over 100 years are known at the Arnold Arb. and Durand-Eastman Park, Rochester NY

id, ns: I am inclined to think now there are at least two clones in the trade 1) the most common have dull red to brown, much

id, nd: exfoliating bark with heterophyllous foliage that dies back quickly, making plants a muddy blue color in time, and 2) one

id, ns: typified by the Rochester NY Durand-Eastman giants with very glossy, non-exfoliating bark, nearly 100% juvenile foliage

id, ns: that reverts little and does not have nearly so much dead, brown foliage in it. I have seen the clone of the first "ratty" type growing

id, ns: elsewhere in the city of Rochester NY so I am certain the climate is not the cause. It was quite revealing that the nice

id, ns: old tree at Morris Arboretum (a superbly tended collection), of clone #1, had growth dense to the base yet still had all

id, ns: the heterophyllous foliage. It has three type of foliage on it unlike some of #1: A) juvenile blue, B) intermediate to scaly

id, ns: in bright green, and C) intermediate to scaly in bright blue. Most of clone #1 seem to revert to a green, more appressed

id, ns: and less divergent spray and lack the C Type blue reversion. I also notice a fourth type (D) foliage on

clone #1 elsewhere

id, ns: one of some 70 years at the Rose Garden in Raleigh, NC. It is a slow, silvery shoot that remains juvenile but is shorter

id, ns: and silvery-green in leaf, perhaps similar to the source of some Japanese dwarf clones. None of these plants is

id, ns: 'Boulevard' by any means.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Albospica'

lc: blue-green with white tips

so: probably lost to cultivation.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Argentea'

lc: mottled white in the original clone, commonly sold as a silvery-blue clone that should merit a new name.

ns: it has no relation to 'Plumosa Argentea' which is white-tipped and with the different PLUMOSA GROUP foliage.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Argentea Compacta'

ha: slower than 'Squarrosa Argentea' but separation of two has been questioned. See also 'Squarrosa Compressa Argentea' below.

ns, id: Welch and Haddow says this name has no clear application, being used for young 'Squarrosa' propagations as

ns, id: well as 'Squarrosa Intermedia' variants.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Argentea Pygmaea' = 'Squarrosa Intermedia' or 'Squarrosa Minima'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Aurea'

ha: blue-green suffused yellow, often burning badly in sun

or: Europe, reported by Nelson in 1866.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Aurea Nana' ('Squarrosa Nana Aurea')

ha: dwarf, very dense, eventually more erect and slightly twisted

lc: yellow becoming blue-green to green

lsp: not widely seen, I know it from a 6 ft. tall tree at Daniel Stowe Botanical Garden near Charlotte NC

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Aurea Pygmaea'

ns: a listed name, likely illegitimate, known from Longwood Gardens, PA USA before 1972.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Compacta'

ns, id: I have traced this name to a plant the NYBG received in 1916 from Bobbink & Atkins Nursery in 1916.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Compressa Argentea'

ns, id, lsp; like so many of these clones one runs back and forth between the examples at Gotelli and other old collections and

ns, id, lsp: and develops more questions than answers. The Gotelli example is about 7 ft. tall and as wide, very silvery-blue

ns, id, lsp: spots, all with undertones and sections of greener foliage. It is probably the same or close to the trade's

ns, id, lsp: 'Squarrosa Argentea Compacta'. It is smaller and more tufted than most things with the "argentea" epithet.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Dumosa'

ha: globose, dense, older plants may tend towards conical

lc: gray-blue, bronzing in winter, having metallic hues

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Elegans'

ha: compact, denser than 'Squarrosa Sulphurea'

lc: light yellow

so: probably lost to cultivation, at least under this name.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Intermedia'

ha: young plants mounded, dense. Older plants less dense and broadly conical with numerous tufted ha: and untufted sections. Some plants develops very long arms (2-5 ft.) covered in blue tufts but scarcely branched.

ha: Reversions are common and even if removed the cultivar can become large (2-3m) and wide (1-2m).

Some are dense

ha: mounds of blue moss while others climb and revert, producing all sorts of

ha: odd and intermediate growths, many of them stringy and seemingly random in both color and density. It is

ha: an odd thing and can be appealing if the strings, rapid-growing arms, and reversions are regularly trimmed.

id: a more reliable, dwarf propagation of this type is called 'Dwarf Blue' and is best not treated as synonym.

This

id: clone is EXCEEDINGLY variable with age, selection of cuttings, pruning, staking, and light conditions.

This

id: clone in various styles and phases gives rise to yet other named or unnamed variations, of which 'Squarrosa

id: 'Pygmaea' may be one.

Chamaecyparis pisifera ['Squarrosa Intermedia' variegated sport]

so: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog 2004)

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Lutea'

ha: slightly slower than 'Squarrosa'

lc: yellowish or suffused yellow in part, not a bright plant.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Minima' = 'Squarrosa Intermedia'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Monstrosa'

ht: 5 ft. tall x 4.5 ft. wide

ha: broadly pyramidal, as seen at Gotelli it seems to be a less stringy version of 'Squarrosa Intermedia'

ha: with some sections green and nearly like a Filifera Group (shorter shoots) with odd tufts of very blue

ha: Squarrosa Group foliage. It's a curious, heterophyllous thing of many forms

ha: and colors.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Nana' = 'Squarrosa Intermedia'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Pygmaea'

ha: dense, dwarf globose, smaller than 'Squarrosa Intermedia' overall

lc: blue-green

id: a confused and dubious name not clearly aligned to any distinct clone or phase. It is probably

id: represented one of the smaller globes that today are sold under such names as 'Dwarf Blue'

id: and 'Ruck's Globe'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Sieboldii'

ha: dwarf, dense, globose

id: an old clone used by Bailey. If Siebold introduced it from Japan (just our guess) then it

id: is probably like the many dwarf clones floating around the trade today.

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Squarrosa Sulphurea'

ht: 4-5m

lc: light yellow over blue-green, a curious mix of shades at times, often silvery-yellow in winter.

id, ns: it is not 'Sulphurea' (aka 'Plumosa Sulphurea') which has the other group's type of foliage.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Standishii'

ha: broadly pyramidal, vigorous

lc: dark green

so: lost to gardens

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Star Spangled Banner' (2/5)

ha: dwarf, flat-globose to bun-shaped

lc: yellowish mottled cream

so, or: Collector's Nursery (online catalog 2005), own origin as 'Nana Lutea' sport c. 1984, introduced 2005

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Starker's Very Dwarf' ('Stark's Very Dwarf?')

ns: a listed name from the US c. 2000.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Strathmore'

ha: loose-growing, spreading mound

lc: lemon yellow becoming green

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Stricta'

ha: narrow, conical, branches short and erect

lc: new growth yellow in spring

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Stricta Lutescens'

ha, lc: as 'Stricta' but reportedly a yellowish-green, later grey-green

lsp: Hillier Arboretum, 10.2m tall

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Sulphurea'

ha: more vigorous and large than 'Squarrosa Sulphurea'

lc: yellow to yellow suffused on green

id: the true 'Squarrosa Sulphurea' has 1) longer, more divergent leaves, 2) more tendency

id: to be heterophyllous, and 3) slower, denser growth except

id: if reverting.

eval: a very useful, feather plant where golden *C. lawsoniana* are not adapted.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Summer Snow' = 'Snow'

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP 'Sungold'

ha: dwarf, mounded, often wider than tall

lt: as 'Filifera'

lc: yellow but less inclined to burn

or: William Goddard, BC Canada before 1969, seedling of 'Filifera Aurea'

in: Grootendorst to Europe

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Sunproof'

ns, id: a sun resistant 'Filifera Aurea' hort. Amer. before 1983.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Suveg'

ha: compact, conical

lt: semi-juvenile

lc: bluish-green

in: Barabits Nursery c. 1965

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Tama-himuro'

ha: dwarf, subglobose to ovoid, dense

lc: light blue-green

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Te Kuiti'

ha: dwarf, mounded

lc: flecked white

or: sport of 'Nana Aureovariegata'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Teddy Bear'

ns: listed by Welch and Haddow for Windsor Great Parks, UK

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Thorpe' ('Torpe')

ns: a listed name. Description needed. Possibly from Barabits 1965 or before.

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Tsukumo' ('Tsucoma', 'Tsukomo', 'Tsukoma', 'Tsukumi', 'Tsukuma', 'Pygmy')

ha: dwarf, subglobose to mounded, very dense over decades

lc: light green

ns, id: there is a more golden or weakly yellow clone under this name. It is treated separately below. The green clone is similar to some plants

ns, id: sold as 'Nana' and I would not be surprised if this is the Japanese name for one of the 'Nana' entities.

ns, id: See also 'Pygmaea' above for a similar but still different clone of similar values. In my experience, the

ns, id: 'Plumosa Compressa' and 'Plumosa Juniperoides' clones grow larger and more erect in time. As small

ns, id: plants so many of these are very similar, globose, and all very dense. It may what is grown as 'Fuiritsukomo'.

id: some plants under this name may be the yellow clone 'Tsukomo Gold'

lsp: a large old plant at the conifer collection at Longwood would be my choice of a true standard in the

US.

or: Japan

in: J. Spingarn NY USA to western trade c. 1967

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Tsukomo Gold' = 'Shining Moon'

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'True Blue'

ha: pyramidal in, subglobose as young plants

lc: bright blue

ll: longer than 'Boulevard'

rai: functions like a compact 'Boulevard'

or: Australia

Chamaecyparis pisifera SQUARROSA GROUP 'Veitchii' or 'Squarrosa Veitchii' ('Pseudo-squarrosa')
some='Squarrosa'?

ns, id: this name has been something of an enigma. I purchased a plant on Long Island (nursery name
ns, id: unrecorded but not more than an hour from NYBG) in the late 70's under this name. It was a very
dense,

ns, id: globose 'Squarrosa' similar to what is sold as a 'Dwarf Blue' or even 'Baby Blue' today. It perished in
my native Syracuse

ns, id: climate as the group usually does there but not in nearby Rochester with it's warmer lake winds. In
Nash (1917)

ns, id: this name 'Veitchii' appears under under var. pseudo-squarrosa. denOuden & Boom (1965) consider
squarrosa veitchii

ns, id: to be the ordinary 'Squarrosa' though doubtless the large Veitch Nursery might well have had more
than one clone or

ns, id: seedling of this group. NYBG also had VEITCH'S SULPHUR SAWARA CYPRESS under the

ns, id: name var. pseudo-squarrosa sulphurea. What prompted this name of a false 'Squarrosa'? Perhaps

ns, id: their supposedly true 'Squarrosa' was something very different. From the NYBG Virtual Herbarium
records

ns, id: (December 2005) the name squarrosa veitchii was vouchered in 1916 from a plant obtained from

ns, id: Bobbink & Atkins Nursery, NJ in 1913. Nash also wrote in 1915 (Journ. NYBG XVI (181), January
1915)

ns, id: that squarrosa veitchii was "a dense, compact shrub, with branchlets feathery, the spreading linear
leaves

ns, id: silvery below, and becoming bronzy-brown in winter." He did not mention 'Squarrosa' or pseudo-
squarrosa

ns, id: as he did two years later. I did some more digging and found a reference in the modern (12/2005)
NYBG

ns, id: Virtual Herbarium to a specimen vouchered as 'Pseudo-squarrosa' in 1904 (NYBG #1655) that came
from

ns, id: Meehan in 1900 as *Retinospora squarrosa*. That would lend authority to the theory that this was
always

ns, id: the true 'Squarrosa' all along. Another clue is Nash's 1917 listing of conifers where his basic, var.
squarrosa

ns, id: is termed the SPREADING SAWARA CYPRESS. That suggests to me that he had the wrong
squarrosa

ns, id: (as his typical entity) and thus the true one might appear have been assigned an imposter status in
error. In

ns, id: short, the alledged true 'Squarrosa' was a spreading, lower form (probably their first exposure to it)
and thus

ns, id: 'Squarrosa Veitchii' was the true 'Squarrosa' but only came to them as a second, taller clone. First ns, id: impressions do much to confuse taxonomy.

li: Nash, G.V. 1917. Hardy woody plants in the NYBG. J. NYBG XVIII(205): 167.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Villa Taranto'

or: Italy

in: Grootendorst to Germany c. 1991.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Vintage Gold'

ht: 2-3 ft. tall

ha: irregularly upright to mounded

lc: yellow

id: similar to 'Gold Spangle' in foliage type and color

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Viridis'

ha: vigorous, broadly pyramidal

lc: bright green

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Wahokuhiba'

ha: branches fasciated and monstrous

or: Japan

in: known to Beissner in the west since 1900

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Weston' ('Weston Selection' invalid) (11/6)

ha: densely, pyramidal

lc: darker green than species typical

so, in, or: www.westonnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'White Beauty'

ht: 60cm (10 years)

ha: mounded, slow yet stronger than 'Snow' with longer shoots.

lc: new growth white, that is, white-tipped

or: Libo Nurseries, Holland, Holland c. 1990 as sport of 'Snow'

so: www.sussexplants.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'White Brocade'

ns: a listed name from Macpennys Nurseries, Dorset UK c. 1988

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'White Ice' (2/7)

ht: 1.2m tall x 0.6m wide

lc: white new growth

lt: intermediate to juvenile

so: www.liddlewonder.co.nz (online catalog 2007)

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'White Pygmy'

ha: dwarf, mounded to subglobse

lc: white-tipped or suffused white

id: one report suggests it is like a smaller version of 'Snow'. We wonder if 'Cream Ball' is similar.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Winter Gold'

ha: similar to 'Compacta Variegata' but very clearly mottled yellow

lc: mottled yellow

in: Hillside Nurseries, PA USA c. 1970

Chamaecyparis pisifera FILIFERA GROUP YADKIN GOLD™ (11/6)

ha: dense, mound, more heavily weeping than most "golden thread" types, a "true dwarf"

lu: proven more drought tolerant in NC than 'Golden Mops'

lc: golden-yellow

so: www.yadkinvalleynursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own selection as the best

so: of the 10 clones of gold thread-type they have grown

Chamaecyparis pisifera PLUMOSA GROUP 'Zan Zetsu'

in: Rareflora Nursery, PA USA c. 1980

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to ornamental pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. p. 64 (listed name)

CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES

Two important moderns works on this species from the horticultural viewpoint are:

- Sandrock, D.R. 2000. Disease resistance and aesthetic evaluation of Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*). M.S. Thesis. Univ. of Georgia (evaluation of over 54 cloned entities)
- Zhang, D. and M.A. Dirr. 2004. Ornamental plant trials from Georgia to Maine - a case study of *Chamaecyparis thyoides*. S. Nur. Assoc. Res. Conf. Pro. No. 4

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Andelyensis' ('Leptoclada')

ha: compact, often multi-stemmed, broadly pyramidal, slower than

ha: species typical, narrowly acute apex.

lc: bright blue-green

afc: purplish-green in winter

frq: female cones often numerous

or: Cauchois Nursery, Les Andelys c. 1850

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Andelyensis Nana' ('Leptoclada Nana')

ha, lc, afc: as 'Andelyensis' but smaller yet, more adult foliage, denser

or: Detriche Nurseries, Angers, France before 1939

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Andelys Yellow' ('Andelyensis Aurea' in part)

ht: 15 ft.

ha: dense, conical

lc: yellow

afc: bronze-yellow in winter

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Aqua Velva'

lc: bright blue-green

ns: a questionable name since the commercial product has a trademark.

in: Weston Nursery, Hopkinton MA USA

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Atrovirens'

lc: dark green, lacking glaucous wax

so: lost to cultivation but similar selection are known today, namely 'Rachel'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Aurea'

ha: slower

lc: bright yellow in spring and summer, bronze in cold weather

in: Guahard Nursery plants c. 1872

nd, id: apparently not our modern 'Andelys Yellow'

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Bergman's Variegated'

ha, lt, lc: as 'Andelyensis Nana'

lc: variegated in some manner

or: Bergman

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Blue Broom'

lc: bright blue

lt: lacy

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Blue Sport'

ha: vigorous, pyramidal

gr: 6-12 in. per year

lc: baby blue

lt: soft juvenile type by some reports, other plants appear more intermediate with some adult foliage

id: Jacobson (1996) quotes Buckholz and Buchholz nursery is saying it is nearly identical to 'Glauca Pendula'. The plants

id: we have seen are certainly similar in color and leaf type but are less drooping.

in: Stanley & Sons Nusery, OR USA c. 1991 to US trade

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 129

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Compact Green' provisional name (3/4)

ha: denser than species typical

lc: rich green, lacking all obvious glaucescence

lsp: seen at Atlanta Bot. Gard. 2003 near blue and yellow clones for contrast. A pretty plant in rich, clean green.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Compacta'

ha: compact, slower, sometimes slightly contorted with age

lc: bright green

lt: most adult, scale-like foliage

frq: female cones often numerous

ns: probably a collective name, in which case a Compacta Group would be in order.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Compacta Glauca'

ha: dense, conical in, more in youth with cascading lower limbs in young plants much as 'Glauca Pendula'
lc: very intense light blue, heavily marked silver on close inspection

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Conica' ('Andelyensis Conica')

ht: 10-12 in. in 10 years

ha: dwarf, conical, very slow. It more conical than 'Andelyensis Nana'

lc: blue-green

afc: bronze tinged in winter

lt: mostly juvenile, sharp

Chamaecyparis thyoides *crocea* = 'Aurea'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Dilworth Variegated'

lc: medium green mottled yellow, not reverting much to date

eval: marked in a luscious fresh shade of green and yellow, it makes

eval: a stunning addition to any colorful, conifer bed

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Dodd' ('Dodd Form')

ha: conical, tree-like, resembling *C. henryae*

lt: semi-juvenile leaf

or: Tom Dodd Nurseries, AL USA as seedling

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Emily' ('Webb #1')

ha: dense, conical

lc: rich green, lacking glaucous wax and obvious stomatal bands

afc: non-bronzing

lt: adult, scale-like in part, some intermediate foliage in the mix

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Erica' (3/4)

lt: 100% juvenile

lc: blue-green

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Ericoides'

ha: dense, compact but eventually large, vigorous

lt: all juvenile

lc: blue-green

afc: notably bronze to red in winter, sometimes showy in contrast to other conifers

Chamaecyparis thyoides EXCELLENT POINT 'Gizeh'

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lt: juvenile foliage

lc: bright green

lu: used as potted decoration plant in Europe

web: www.plantscope.nl

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Fanfare' = 'Shiva'

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis fastigiata cinereo-folia = 'Fastigiata Glauca'
li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.
li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same
li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Fastigiata'
ha: fastigate
ns: lost to cultivation

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Fastigiata Glauca'
ha: fastigate, dense
lc: steel blue

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Garland' (2/4)
ha: prostrate, very flat
or: Robert Aebel, Vancouver WA USA found as seedling
in, so: Collectors Nursery (online catalog 2003)

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Glauca' ('Kewensis')
ha: compact, often spreading at first, conical with age, dense
lc: silver-blue

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Glauca Pendula' provisional name
ht: 15-20 ft.
ha: upright tree but semi-pendulous in lower portions, tips drooping, densely tufted in some portions
ha: loose overall.
lc: rich blue
lt: adult to intermediate.
in: Mitsch Nursery c. 1989 to US trade
ns: this name is almost certainly invalid in Latin form.
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 130

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Gold Point' (11/6)
ht: 0.5-1.5m tall x 0.15-0.5m wide
ha, lt: as 'Top Point'
lc: gold
or: sport of 'Top Point'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Golden Twig'
st: golden yellow, showy on close view

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Heatherbun' ('Purple Heather')
ha: compact, mounded to globose, a bun-shape when young, not dwarf. It is not upright and narrow as with
'Ericoides'
lt: mostly juvenile
lc: rich blue to blue-green, a nicer and bluer color than most of the juvenile clones

Chamaecyparis thyoides var. *henryae* (Li) Little (subsp. *henryae*, *Chamaecyparis henryae*)

ht: 90-120 ft. in wild

ha: medium tree, branches also less flattened. Not a smaller form as sometimes described.

ha: Older tree have some aspect of resembling *C. nootkatensis* but that is not universally reported.

bk: smoother or less fissured than var. typical, bark ridges often spiral on trunk

ll: smaller than var. typical by some reports, longer by others

lt: less divergent than var. typical, more appressed. Eglandular (little or no gland) as typical, much more keeled.

lc: greener on average, even when divergent, juvenile leaves appear they are greener, less glaucous or silver

lc: and usually lacking defined silvery or glaucous bands

fr: male strobili paler than var. typical often greenish and never very dark as the typical var. Female

fr: strobili greener and much less glaucous.

frd: female strobili larger

frt: female strobili have fewer scales.

seed: seeds larger and with larger wings

or, ns: named and found by Mary (Mrs. J. Norman) Henry who discovered it in 1939, grew it

or, ns: from 1955 onward (including PA USA far north), and described it in 1962.

ns, id: This taxon has had various ranks including a variety (as here), a new species, and even a

nd, id: southern relict of what is now mostly called *Chamaecyparis* (*Xanthocyparis*) *nootkatensis*.

ns, id: Some botanical lumpers consider it merely as a non-glaucous range of the species, ignoring

ns, id: it seems the other traits consider cone size, leaf glands, bark, and leaf length.

nd, id: K.A. Mylecraine in 2003 and 2004 made extensive study of this taxon (*Can. J. For. Res.*

nd, id: 34(12): 2443-2454) including both morphology and allozymes. She determined that varietal

nd, id: status under *C. thyoides* was well supported by both classic and modern techniques.

ns, id: That said, the newest online version of the Flora of North America lumps the Henry Cypress

ns, id: under the species, noting it has a number of special, variable populations.

geo: coastal and northern FL, MS, southern AL USA

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Hopkinton'

ha: narrowly pyramical to conical, vigorous

lc: blue-gray

frq: female cones often numerous, showy

or: Weston Nurseries, Hopkinton, MA USA c. 1982

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars. TCR Press.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Hoveyi'

ha: narrowly conical, dense, crested, contorted, tufted

in: known to Veitch in 1881. We cannot trace it since.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Kewensis' = 'Glauca'

lc: blue much as 'Glauca'

ns, id: a blue clone, presumably from Kew known to Knight & Perry in 1850

ns, id: Some like Hillier & Coombes (2002) consider it part of 'Glauca'

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Little Jamie' ('Little Jamey')

ht: 6 ft.

ha: compact, conical, narrowly columnar to resembling *Picea glauca* 'Conica'

lc: dark gray-green to bluish-green

afc: purple tinged in winter

lt: soft foliage

or, in: Mitsch Nur, OR USA 1989

Chamaecyparis thyoides ANDELY GROUP 'Meth Dwarf' ('Andelyensis Meth Dwarf')

ha: conical, very dense, some young plants quite columnar (4-5x tall as wide)

lt: more juvenile foliage than 'Andelyensis'

lc: gray-green, marked silver

li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide or orn. plant cultivars. TCR Press.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Mobile Bay'

ha: tree-shaped

lc: rich green

lt: adult, scale-type

or: Vincent Dooley, the famous basketball coach at the Univ. of GA USA collected near Mobile Bay

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 223

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Nana'

ha: dwarf, globose

ll: minute leaf

lc: blue-green

or: Europe before 1842 when Loudon described it.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Okefenokee Seedlings'

ha: tree form

lc: rich green

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Pendula'

ha: weeping, weak, lacking vigor

so: lost to cultivation but 'Glauca Pendula' is still around and replaces it well.

or: known to Nelson in 1866

Chamaecyparis thyoides penduliforme = 'Pendula'

li: Sudworth, G. 1897. Nomenclature of the arb. flora of the US. US Govt.

li: Print. Off., Washington. (Sudworth did not like to use the same

li: epithet more than once in a genus, so he renamed many things.)

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Purple Heather'

lt: juvenile

afc: purple winter

ns: may be 'Heatherbun'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Pygmaea'

ha: very dwarf, mounded, spreading branchlets

lc: blue-green

lt: adult, scale-type

so: probably lost to gardens in the original French form.

or: Seneclauze Nursery, France before 1867

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Pyramidata'

ha: dwarf, narrowly columnar, dense

in: Europe before 1867 when Carriere named it.

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Rachel' ('Webb #2')
ha: pyramidal, wider and slower-growing than 'Emily'
lc: darker green than 'Emily', a very rich color
lt: semi-juvenile, less appressed than 'Emily'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Qiana'
ha: narrowly pyramidal
li: HortScienc 37(3): 442

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Raraflora'
ht: 10-12 ft.
ha: upright, branches twisted, open a bit open
lc: blue-green
lt: partly juvenile
in: Raraflora Nursery c. 1966

Chamaecyparis thyoides [Raulston Form]
ha: upright, narrowly conical, slightly open, vigorous
lc: light gray-green to blue-green, marked silver
lt: juvenile in part
or: Dr. J.C. Raulston, Raleigh NC USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 223

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Rezek' ('Rezek's Dwarf?')
ht: 24 in. in 10 years
ha: slow
lc: gray-green
afc: purplish in winter
or: Ed Rezek, MD USA c. 1986

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Rubicon' ('Red Star')
ht: 20-25 ft.
ha: dense, conical to columnar, upright
lc: blue-green
lt: made of dense, juvenile or divergent foliage
afc: notably red to purple tinged in winter, quite showy
ns: some plants under this name prove to be only 'Ericoides' and not the true clone
or, in: H.J. Welch found at Tennessee Valley Nur, TN USA, intro. by Wansdyke Nursery 1971

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Schumaker's Blue Dwarf' ('Schumark's Dwarf Blue')
ha: low, spreading, dwarf at first, later a larger plant
lc: bluish
in: Beacons Nurseries, UK c. 1978, listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER in 2004

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Shiva' ('Fanfare')
ha: compact, branches strongly upright, sprays very open, airy, fan-shaped and plumose, for
ha: all the world it looks like a small, shrubby, very open *C. pisifera* Squarrosa Group clone but
ha: instead has similar leaf divergence and foliar spray genetics.

ht: 3-5 ft. to date
lc: silvery green becoming purplish in winter
fr: sterile - not known to make cones
lt: soft, juvenile to intermediate foliage - has a softy, woolier appearance.
lt: Needles diverge at about 45 deg., sometimes with very amazing precision.
lt: For all the world, it looks like a clone of *C. pisifera* 'Plumosa', showing that such
lt: mutants can occur throughout the genus.
or: Dr. Rekhe as seedling from Cape Cod MA USA

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Tom's Blue'

ha: tree type
lc: rich glaucous blue, more of the most intense blue clones known

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Top Point'

ha: dwarf, conical, dense
gr: 1-3 in. per year
lc: green becoming a nice purple in winter.
lt: soft, juvenile
lu: often sold in containers for indoor decoration
in: Libo Nurseries, Holland c. 1992
so: Roberts Nurseries

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Variegata'

ha: conical, less highly branched
lc: irregularly mottled light yellow, often burning in southern US states

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Viridis'

lc: dark green, not glaucous at all
so: probably not in the trade but numerous green clones exist today

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Webb #1' = 'Emily'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Webb #2' = 'Rachel'

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Webb Gold'

ht: 6 ft.
ha: slower growth but not dwarf
lc: golden yellow to creamy yellow, especially on the strong growth. It is
lc: not a mottled chimera as some others.
lt: semi-juvenile to adult

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Whitewater' (4/6)

ha: slower
lc: new growth, the tips light whitish-green, frosted in appearance, later greener
so: Lazysfarm.com (online catalog 2005), first intro. to US known to NOS

Chamaecyparis thyoides 'Winter Wonder'

ht: 1.5m tall x 0.5m wide
ha: ovoid, upright, semi-dwarf with just 6cm growth rate a year

lc: green in summer, tinged a nice purple in winter
in: Hull Farm, UK c. 2003

CHAMAEDAPHNE

Chamaedaphne calyculata 'Dew Drop'

ha: semi-dwarf, compact

fq: heavier flower set than species typical

ft: flowers cluster like dew drops on the branchlet ends.

Chamaedaphne calyculata 'Tiny Tom'

ha: compact, lower

fq: heavier flower set than species typical

ns: reportedly named for noted nurseryman Tom Dilatush.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops humilis 'Argentata'

lc: more intense silvery-blue leaves

Chamaerops humilis var. *cerifera*

ht: 180 in. tall - shorter than var. *humilis*

ha: smaller, shorter

lc: powdery blue-green

geo: Atlas Mts. of Morocco

Chamaerops humilis 'Green Mound'

ns: a listed name

Chamaerops humilis var. *elatior*

ha: non-clustering trunks or a single trunk form. The epithet "elatior" implies

ha: greater height.

Chamaerops humilis 'Vulcano'

ha: denser, more compact

tsp: spineless, hence more useful in landscape

lc: silvery-green, waxy blade

ch: reduced cold hardiness by one report

lu: useful size for large containers or bonsai.

CHILIOTRICHUM

Chiliotrichum diffusum 'Siska'

ht: 3 ft. tall

ha: Rosmarinus-like shrub for foliage, form

ft: daisy-like, composite head

fc: rays white

lc: silvery, showy

CHILOPSIS

Chilopsis linearis 'Alpine'

ht: upright, ascending, often tree-like

fc: amaranth red and white, bicolor in effect

ll: 5.0 in.

lw: 0.75 in.

li: Tipton, J. 1988. Marfa Lace, Alpine, and Tejas desertwillows. HortScience 23(4): 782.

Chilopsis linearis 'Barranco'

ha: more upright than species typical

in: USDA 1977

Chilopsis linearis 'Bubba'

or: Paul Cox

Chilopsis linearis 'Burgundy' ('Burgundy Lace')

ht: 15-20 ft.

fc: burgundy red, more of a purplish-red in fact.

Chilopsis linearis 'Cameo'

fc: white with small yellow stripes in throat.

Chilopsis linearis 'Dark Storm'

fc: burgundy red

li: HortScience 24(3): 431 (1989)

Chilopsis linearis 'Hope'

in: USDA 1980

Chilopsis linearis 'Lois Adams'

ns: a listed name.

Chilopsis linearis LUCRETIA HAMILTON™

ht: 18-20 ft. - smaller than many pink cultivars

fc: rich rose-purple

or: named for artist at the University of Arizona.

Chilopsis linearis 'Marfa Lace'

ht: 20-30 ft.

fc: light rose-pink

ft: semi-double

bt: may rebloom in the fall (TX)

ll: 4.5 in.

lw: 0.33 in. - narrower

li: Tipton, J. 1988. Marfa Lace, Alpine, and Tejas desertwillows. HortScience 23(4): 782.

Chilopsis linearis 'Pink Star'

fc: light pink with fine purple stripes.

Chilopsis linearis REGAL™

fc: light lavender. Lower lip dark red, contrasting on close inspection.

ft: petals often ruffled, thus more showy
in: USDA 1989

Chilopsis linearis 'Tejas'

fc: rose-pink (top lips) and amaranth red margined pink (upper lips), bicolor.
fl: 0.35 in. - narrower than many cultivars
li: Tipton, J. 1988. Marfa Lace, Alpine, and Tejas desertwillows. HortScience 23(4): 782.

Chilopsis linearis WARREN JONES™

ht: 25 ft. tall
ld: more evergreen in some areas
fc: light pink
ch: more frost tolerant
ns: named for Prof. Warren Jones, Univ. of Arizona professor of landscape architecture

Chilopsis linearis 'White Storm'

fc: white
li: HortScience 24(3): 431 (1989)

CHIMONANTHUS

Chimonanthus praecox 'Concolor' ('Luteus', var. concolor, 'Mangetsu?')

fc: light yellow in outer and inner petals and sepals, not marked purple.
fd: 2.6cm wide (about species typical). Inner petals 7mm long.
ff: highly scented
sepals: spreading, slightly inflexed, oblong, 20mm long x 7mm wide
bt: Hillier states 'Luteus' starts a bit later for them.
ns: 'Luteus' and 'Mangetsu' are sometimes considered similar clones but by most accounts there is no very clear difference. It is also possible than the Japanese 'Luteo-grandiflorus' is also related to 'Mangetsu'.
ns: it is possible a study and measurement of the sepals and petals would solve this. The 2003-4 RHS PLANT FINDER
ns: recognized a var. luteus with many sources.
aw: RHS 1948, FCC 1970 to 'Luteus'

Chimonanthus praecox 'Fragrance'

ff: presumed to be well-scented

in: Reads Nursery UK c. 2002

Chimonanthus praecox 'Grandiflorus'

ht: taller than species typical

fc: light yellow, highly striped and even margined on inner petals. Dirr says "purer yellow"(?). Hillier has called

fd: yellow with a "red center" - this is the effect at one distance.

fd: 2.3cm wide - not very grandiflorus in fact unless measured against 'Parviflorus'. Inner petals 12mm long
sepals: narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, 2cm long

ff: somewhat fragrant but not as fragrant as possible for cultivars (notably 'Concolor'). This is a major flaw.

ll: slightly larger than species typical.

aw: RHS AM 1928

Chimonanthus praecox 'Luteo-grandiflorus'

fc: all waxy yellow, not purplish as 'Grandiflorus' which which it might be confused on the basis of names.

fd: 3.0cm wide - larger than species typical

sepals: ovate, wider than some cultivars

or: Japan

in: known in the West since before 1957

Chimonanthus praecox 'Luteus' = 'Concolor'

Chimonanthus praecox 'Mangetsu' = 'Concolor'?

Chimonanthus praecox 'Parviflorus'

fc: very pale yellow to near white, spotted and margined purple. Inner sepals striped red.

fd: 1.0cm wide - about a third of what other cultivars reach. Inner petals 4mm long.

sepals: outer seapsl erect, oblong, 12mm long x3mm wide, rolled inward.

Chimonanthus praecox 'Patens'

fc: yellowish-white, paler than species, striped and margined purple on the inner petals.

fd: 2.4cm wide

sepals: outer sepals nearly erect, oblanceolate, 18mm long.

Chimonanthus praecox 'Spring Valley' (12/02)

ht: 8-10 ft.

id: traits separating it from the species are not yet reported

li: We-Du Nurseries, Marion NC, Catalog 2000: 22, listed apart from species. (This nursery was co-founded by

li: Dr. Richard Weaver, formerly of the Arnold Arboretum)

Chimonanthus praecox 'Trenython'

ns: a listed name for Endsleigh Gardens UK c. 2002.

Chimonanthus praecox [yellowish-white splashed]

lc: irregularly splashed and sectored creamy white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha Press. (a lovely color photo included)

CHIMONOBAMBUSA

Chimonobambusa macrophylla 'Distequos'

ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla 'Intermedia' (f. intermedia)

ht: 6 ft. tall - shorter than species typical

st: culm nodes more noticeably swollen

ch: 0 def. F.

ns: the RHS PLANT FINDER ranks it as a botanical form.

Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Gimmei' ('Ginmei')

ns, id: a listed name from Japan.

Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Variegata'

st: culms yellowish-green with red tints in sun

lc: narrowly striped whitish-cream

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Aureostriata'

ns, id: a listed name

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Cyrano de Bergerac'

ns, id: a listed name c. 2005

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Ginmei Houchiku' ('Square Ginmei')

ns, id: a listed name from Japan.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Nagaminea' ('Joseph de Jussieu', 'Nagamineus', 'Nagamine')
st: culm yellow, sulcus green, some green stripes appear
lc: mostly green but occasionally striped in white

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Sataroana' ('Napoleon Bonaparte')
ns, id: a listed name.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Suow'
ht: 25 ft. tall
st: culms 1.5 in. wide, yellowish with some green stripes of various
st: width possible. Some plants are well striped and others occasionally so.
ch: USDA 8b

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Tatejima'
ns, id: a listed name.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Variegata' ('Albostriata')
lc: striped white to cream

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Yellow Groove'
ht: 25 ft.
st: green, very quadrangular in section, culms with yellow groove on sulcus - more green in species typical
ch: USDA 8b

CHIONANTHUS

This genus is much in need of breeding and competitive selection. The two major species, *C. retusus* and *C. virginicus* are among the most showy white-flowering woody plants on earth. There is much to gain from working with these taxa and working with interspecific crosses in fact.

Chionanthus retusus 'Arnold's Pride' (11/5)
ht: 30 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide (original tree)
fq: very floriferous
frq: self-fertile
or: Arnold Arboretum from the famous, very notable example planted 1901, raised from seed
or: collected at Emperor's Imperial Bot. Gard.

Chionanthus retusus 'China Snow' (11/5)
ht: 10-18 ft. tall and wide, 10 x 10 ft. as young trees
lc: glossy dark green
fq: floriferous
or: Don Shadow selected from notable tree in old Sanford Arboretum, Knoxville, TN USA

Chionanthus retusus 'Ivory Tower' (3/7)

ht: 15 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ha: strictly upright, columnar

ll: 4.0 in.

lc: very glossy green

infl: 2-4 in. panicles

so: www.hawksridgefarms.com (online catalog 2007)

Chionanthus retusus var. *serrulatus* (Hay.) Koizumi

ha: as cultivated: often lower and denser branching

lm: margins serrulate even into maturity - seedlings and new var. *retusus* growth is often serrulate suggesting

lm: the variety could be a persistently juvenile variation.

ld: some reports that the foliage is more persistent in winter

ns: the validity of this taxon has come into question if it is merely a juvenile leaf variant. However, persistence of juvenile

ns: traits can be genetically controlled and result in viable, legitimate taxa.

Chionanthus virginicus 'Emerald Knight' (5/4)

lc: darker green by one report

so: www.highlandcreeknursery.com (online catalog 2003)

Chionanthus virginicus 'Groenendaal' (12/6)

ns, id: a clone listed in Europe, a seedling from Groenendaal Arboretum

Chionanthus virginicus 'Floyd'

ha: denser, more upright than species typical

ft: 99% or more male flowers only

frq: virtually no fruit set, only the occasional one has been observed on larger trees

or: Sonnemann Experimental Station Garden, Vandalia IL USA c. 1945 as chance seedling

in, ns: named and introduced by Dr. J.C. McDaniel in honor of Floyd Sonnemann 1970. US trade about 1972-3

li: McDaniel, J.C. 1969. Proc. Int. Plant Prop. Soc. 19: 377-378.

Chionanthus virginicus var. *henryi* (C. *henryi* NOT C. *henryana* P.S. Green)

ls: narrower blade than typical variety, more broadly elliptic and rarely obovate or oblong.

lc: darker green than related typical var.

ch: less cold hardy than var. typical

geo: this is a southern species below the range of C. *virginicus* and perhaps a subspecies candidate.

Chionanthus virginicus 'Pat's Variegated' (5/4)

lc: irregularly margined, mottled and sectored light yellow, some leaves all yellow or all green, very colorful to date

fq: seems to flower well for a variegate.

lsp: Juniper Level Botanic Garden, Raleigh, NC, first observed by me in May 2004.

Chionanthus virginicus [pink flowered]

fc: light pink

or: Dirr in his 1998 Manual relates that "a lady approached me and mentioned she know of red- and pink-flowered forms. Needless

or: to relate, I had abnormal heart paplitations. Arrangements were made to propagate the forms...to this day I await the first scion."

or: Nicholson's *Arnoldia* article 50(4): 24-31 (1990) mentions a pink form found in Virginia and perhaps other states.

Chionanthus virginicus 'Spring Fleecing' (11/6)

ht: 12-20 ft. tall

ha: small tree, "superior form"

lc: glossy dark green

sex: male

fq: more floriferous

ff: nicely scented

so: www.nicholsgardens.com (online catalog 2006)

X CHITALPA (CATALPA X CHILOPSIS)

Dr. Richard Olsen (Geneticist, US National Arboretum/USDA) earned his Ph.D. from a study of this genus. Together with his advisor Dr. Tom Ranney (NC State University) they continue work towards 1) disease resistance (particulary powdery mildew), 2) insect resistance, 3) little or less fruit (including triploidy), 4) smaller statue, moderate vigor, and 5) obvious improved ornamental traits for flower qualities. Breeding other *Catalpa* species to *Chilopsis* is under consideration, including work with tropical *Catalpa* species not widely grown in the US.

x *Chitalpa tashkentensis* (*Catalpa bignoniodes* x *Chilopsis linearis*)

ha: often vigorous when young with spreading-arching limbs

ht: 6-10m

lar: alternate but often whorled or ternate

ll: 10-17cm

lw: 2.0-4.5cm

pet: 1.0-2.5cm and lacking stipules (estipulate)

lc: dull green but often pale green in gardens like *Catalpa* species

lv: glabrous above and pilose below on the veins

it: terminal monopodial raceme

ft: 15-40 flowers per erect raceme - corolla is zygomorphic

cal: 2-lobed and 8-12 mm long

fc: pale to dark pink and often with distinct purple veins

sta: 4-5 with 2 short ones and 2 long ones and 1 sterile one

or: Nikolai Rusanov in USSR in 1960's

in: first to US by Robert Hebb to Cary Arboretum

li: Rusanov, N.F. 1964. On the intergeneric hybrids of *Catalpa* and

li: *Chilopsis*. Bull. Main. Bot. Gard. Moscow 55: 44-47.

li: Elias, T.S. and W. Wisura. 1991. x Chitalpa tashkentensis, an
li: intergeneric hybrid of ornamental value. Bailey 23(3): 139-144.

x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Morning Cloud' ('No. 2' clone)

ha: more upright and vigorous than 'Pink Dawn'

fc: very pale pink to white - lighter than 'Pink Dawn'

li: Elias, T.S. and W. Wisura. 1991. x Chitalpa tashkentensis, an

li: intergeneric hybrid of ornamental value. Bailey 23(3): 139-144.

so: www.forestfarm.com

x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn' ('No. 1' clone)

ha: usually smaller than 'Morning Cloud' and more spreading than same

fc: pale pink and darker than 'Morning Cloud', throat spotted and paler

li: Elias, T.S. and W. Wisura. 1991. x Chitalpa tashkentensis, an

li: intergeneric hybrid of ornamental value. Bailey 23(3): 139-144.

so:

www.forestfarm.com

X Chitalpa tashkentensis SUMMERBELLS™ (also SUMMER BELLS™) 'Minsum' (11/6)

fc: rich pink overall, throat cream with spots in it.

ns, id: it very closely resembles photos of 'Pink Dawn' and no evidence is

nd, id: thus far available to show this plant is distinct. Minds remain open

nd, id: but are skeptical here.

CHOISYA

Choisya 'Aztec Pearl'

Choisya 'Aztec Pearl'

ht: 3-5 ft. - much more compact than older cultivars of *C. ternata*

lc: glossy green

lt: 5 leaflets

fc: white, sometimes flushed pink in bud

ff: highly fragrant

or: Peter Moore UK

so: [Blue Bell Nursery](#)

Choisya 'Goldfingers' (*C. ternata* 'Sundance' x *C. arizonica*) ('Limo')

Choisya GOLDFINGERS 'Limo' (*C. ternata* 'Sundance' x *C. arizonica*)

lc: golden yellow
lt: longer, narrower leaflets than C. ternata 'Sundance'
or: Peter Moore, Longstock Nursery, Hampshire UK as hybrid
in: Chelsea Flower Show 2000
photo: [Plants Magazine](#)

Choisya ternata 'Moondance'

ns: listed by Cotswold Gardens Flowers without description.

Choisya ternata 'Moonglow'

ns: a listed name apart from 'Moonglow'

Choisya ternate MOONSHINE 'Walco' ('Walcho')

ht: 2.5m tall
ha: compact
ll: larger leaf than species typical
fd: larger flower than species typical
in: Europe c. 1992

Choisya ternata 'Moonsleeper' some= SUNDANCE

lc: golden yellow
ns, id: a least some stock under this name is ordinary SUNDANCE.
so: [Hogendoorn](#)

Choisya ternata SUNDANCE 'Lich' ('Brica')

ht: 1-2m
lc: glossy golden yellow, eventually becoming more green by summer
fc: white (typical)
ff: well scented
eval: the newer C. 'Goldfingers' is smaller and perhaps more suitable for most gardens.
pat: PBR Europe
aw: RHS AGM
or: Pegter Catt, Liss Forest Nursery, Hampshire, England as sport
so: www.forestfarm.com

Choisya 'Walcho' = 'Moonshine'

CINNAMONUM

Cinnamomum camphora 'Majestic Beauty'

ha: more uniform, compact than species seedlings

ll: larger than some species variants

lc: rich green

in: Monrovia Nursery, one of many majestic beauty clones that they have

in: found to vegetatively stabilize good species

Cinnamomum camphora 'Red Monroe'

lc: new growth dark but bright red, showy for months

in: Japan, available for US import in 2006.

Cinnamomum japonicum [blue leaf clone] (11/6)

ht: 30 ft. tall

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: bluer overall, more glaucous below than species typical

so, in: www.cistus.com (online catalog 2006), from stock collected in Nanjing

Cinnamomum japonicum 'Harlequin' (6/7)

lc: margined creamy-white

ch: USDA 7b

so: www.asiaticanursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Cinnamomum kotoense 'Miniature Leaves' (6/7)

la: acute

lb: rotund, rounded

ll, lw: 3.0-6.0cm long x 1.2-3.0cm wide

pet: 1.0-1.2cm long

li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2004. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.

li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 19(3): 259-62. (available in PDF online)

Cinnamomum reticulatum 'Obtuse' (6/7)

la: obtuse, rounded

lb: cuneate

li: Lu, S.Y. et al. 2001. New cultivars from native plants of Taiwan.

li: Taiwan J. For. Sci. 16(1): 43-45. (available in PDF online)

CISTUS

Cistus albidus f. albus (Warb.) Dansereau

fc: pure white

Cistus 'Anne Baker' (C. x dansereau 'Decumbens' x ?)

ha: arching, vigorous

ls: broadly lanceolate

ll: to 6cm

fc: white marked dark red, tinged yellow at base

ft: saucer-shaped

fd: 7cm

or: Eric Sammons 1960

Cistus 'Anne Palmer' (C. crispus x C. palhinhae)

ha: upright

fc: pink

or: Collingwood Ingram

aw: RHS AM 1964

aw: Reginald Cory Memorial Cup 1960 for "Best Man-made Hybrid of the Year"

li: RJS Journal Volume 86 (March 1961)

Cistus x aguilarii 'Maculatus' (C. ladanifer x C. populifolius)

fc: white ringed with red blotches

or: Sir O. Warburg

aw: RHS AM 1936

Cistus x argenteus 'Blushing Peggy Sammon'

fc: darker pink, almost magenta

or: darker-flowering sport of 'Peggy Sammons'

Cistus x argenteus GOLDEN TREASURE 'Nepond' (12/5)

ha: erect, upright shrub

fc: dark rose-pink

lc: irregular golden-yellow margins on greyish-green, good contrast most of the foliage life

or: 'Peggy Sammons' sports c. 1993

aw: RHS AM 2002

Cistus x argenteus 'Peggy Sammons' (C. canescens x C. lautifolius)

ha: erect, upright
fc: light pink to light purplish-pink, paler centers
lc: gray-green
or: J.E. Sammons 1955

Cistus x argenteus 'Stripey' (12/5)

fc: white irregularly striped pink
or: Ventnor Bot. Garden as sport of 'Peggy Sammons'

Cistus 'Blanche' (C. ladanifer x C. palhinhae)

ht: 2 ft.
fc: white with no spots or markins
or: Collingwood Ingram before 1967
aw: RHS AM 1967

Cistus x bornetianus 'Jester' (C. albidus x C. laurifolius)

ha: small shrub, more compact than 'Peggy Sammons'
lc: greyish-green
lm: undulate
fc: light pink with whitish bases

Cistus 'Candy Stripe'

ht: 60cm tall x 25cm wide
ha: spreading, mat-forming as parent 'Grayswood Pink'
fc: clear pink
fq: floriferous
lc: margined cream on dark green
or: unknown Lincolnshire, UK nursery 1991 as sport of 'Grayswood Pink'
in: Webbs, Wychbold, England 1997.
aw: part of Gold Medal garden at Chelsea Flower Show 1996, shown by Webb without a name
photo, history: [Plants-Magazine](#)

Cistus x canescens 'Albus' (C. x canescens [pink form] x C. albidus f. albus)

fc: white
or: Sir Oscar Warburg from parentage noted above.

Cistus 'Chelsea Bonnet' (C. libanotis x ?)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide
ha: dense, globose
st: reddish, showy
fc: white with yellow eye
ft: "anemone-like"

Cistus x crispatus 'Warley Rose' (C. creticus x C. crispus)

ha: dwarf, compact, spreading in time
fc: rich rose-pink
lc: greyish-green

Cistus x cyprius 'Albiflorus'

fc: white, lacking blotches of the hybrid species as typical.

Cistus 'Doris Hibberson'

ns: a listed cultivar from California, not very common.

Cistus 'Elma' (C. laurifolius x C. palhinhae)

ht: 6 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide
ha: compact, strong
fc: pure white without markings or blotches
fd: 3.5 in. - one of the largest among cultivars
fd: very floriferous
lc: dark glossy green, gummy at first - one of the better leaves in the genus
or: Collingwood Ingram before 1949
aw: RHS AM 1949
ns, id: it has also been listed under C. x cyprius as a hybrid of C. ladanifer x C. laurifolius
ch: 8

Cistus 'Grayswood Pink' (C. parviflorus x C. lauriflorus?)

ht: 60cm tall x 25cm wide
ha: spreading, mat-forming with age
fc: clear pink, fading to a whiter center.
fd: 2.0 in.
lc: gray-green
lm: slightly undulate (wavy), a nice feature
or: Jimmy Grant, gardener at Grayswood, England from mixed seed of varieties on the estate in 1950's.
eval: 'Candy Stripe' is a useful variegated sport of it.

Cistus ladanifer 'Albiflorus'

fc: pure white, lacking spots

Cistus ladanifer 'Blanche' = C. 'Blanche'

Cistus ladanifer 'Frank Birch'

ht: 6-8 ft.

fc: pure white

fd: to 4.0 in. - very large

Cistus x lusitanicus 'Decumbens'

ht: 3 ft. sometimes larger

ha: spreading shrub,

st: gummy and slightly pubescent at first

pet: sessile

ls: oblong-lanceolate to oblong-oblongeolate, 3-veined

la: broadly acute to obtuse

ll: 1.0-2.5 in.

lw: 0.25-0.75 in.

lc: dull dark green above, lighter green below

fc: white with 5 very neat, defined dark red blotches around the golden-yellow stamens. A lovely flower.

fd: 2.5 in.

fq: very floriferous

bt: longer than most cultivars

infl: terminal cluster of 3-5 flowers

or: England before 1845

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: 624

Cistus 'Paladin' (C. ladanifer x C. palhinhae)

fc: white with dark red blotch

or: Collingwood Ingram before 1946

aw: RHS AM 1946

Cistus 'Pat' (C. ladanifer x C. palhinhae)

fc: white with dark red blotch

or: Collingwood Ingram before 1955

aw: RHS AM 1955

Cistus x pulverulentus 'Sunset' (C. albidus x C. crispus)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 8 ft wide (California)
fc: rose-pink. Some say "dark magenta".
fq: floriferous at first, intermittent throughout the summer where hardy
lc: "sage green" that is a pleasant light gray-green
lv: downy tomentose
ch: 7

Cistus x purpureus 'Alan Fradd'

ns: a listed name.

Cistus x purpureus 'Betty Taudevin'

fc: reddish-purple blotched dark red, more conspicuously than hybrid species typical, and brighter too.
ft: less crinkled, flatter than hybrid species typical, appearing larger
lc: bright green
lw: narrower than hybrid species typical
ch: more cold hardy than hybrid species typical
or: Taudevin, Willaston, Cheshire, England
li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: 628

Cistus salviifolius 'Prostratus'

ht: 12 in. - species is twice this height or more
ha: lower, spreading
ll: smaller than species typical
fc: white with yellow tinge at the base (as species)
ch: more cold hardy than species by some reports.

Cistus 'Santa Cruz'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: compact, globose
lc: silvery-green, tomentose
lm: undulate (wavy)
fc: light magenta pink
or: California USA from C. albidus or C. creticus or some hybrid of these.
so: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Cistus 'Silver Pink' (C. laurifolius x C. creticus)

ha: compact, neat
ls: lanceolate
ll: 1.0-3.0 in.
lc: dark green above, gray-green below

fc: clear silvery-pink with no purple or red tints or markings. Showy golden-yellow stamens. Margins are darker.

fd: 3.0 in. - larger than most cultivars

ch: one of the more coldy hardy clones in Britain

or: Hillier Nur., England c. 1910 as chance seedling

aw: RHS AM 1919, AGM 1930

ns: some including Hillier refer this cultivar to *C. x argenteus*, suggesting the other parent to be *C. canescens*.

li: Bean, W.J. 1970. Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles. John Murray. Volume I: 628

Cistus 'Snow White'

ht: 2.5 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: mounded with age

fc: white with orange center

fq: floriferous

lc: bright green

lm: undulate (wavy)

Cistus 'Victor Reiter' (*C. laurifolius* x *C. incanus*)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

st: reddish-brown

fc: medium salmon pink, bright at first, fading whiter in the center. Orange-yellow stamens.

bt: blooms later, up to 3 weeks after other cultivars in California

lc: gray-green, pubescent

ns: named for the well known California plantsman.

Cistus villosus 'Prostratus' some= *C. salviifolius*

CLADRASTIS

Cladrastis kentukea 'Perkin's Pink' (*Cladrastis lutea* 'Rosea', 'Arnold Pink?')

fc: pink with yellowish bases, overall a pale pink from a distance.

or: found at Perkins Instit. for the Blind in Watertown MA

afc: reliably yellow, thus showy

in: Prof. Nelson Coon sent scions to Arnold Arboretum and Brimfield Nursery

in: of Wethersfield CT which sold it first

li: Wagenknecht, B.L. 1961. *Arnoldia* 21: 20.

li: Wyman, D. 1963. International plant registration. *Arnoldia* 23(5): 88 as 'Rosea'.

in: Roslyn Nursery to US in 1990's
 lsp: Morton Arb. had a plant which first flowered in 1976, apparently the first
 lsp: outside the Perkins Institute to bloom.

Cladrastis kentukea 'Sweetshade'
 pat: US #2935 in 1969
 or: William Flemer III
 in: Treesearch Inc.

CLEMATIS - DOUBLE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS

WHITE TO CREAM	LIGHT PINK TO PALE MAUVE-PINK	MEDIUM TO DARK PINK	RED TO NEAR RED	LIGHT LILAC TO MAUVE	PURPLE/VIOLET	BICOLOR
'Albina Plena' (Atrogene Group) - 6-8cm down-facing bells with long lanceolate tepals	'Alboresea' (Atrogene Group) - nodding mauve-pink flowers with strap-like petals, 4-5cm wide	'Denny's Double' - 12-15cm, light lavender-pink and white tepals	'Kathleen Dunford' - violet-red, semi-double, wide overlapping tepals, huge size at 15-20cm wide, some flowers are all single.	'Beauty of Woking' - full double in silvery-mauve, fading paler, up to 10cm wide.	'Beauty of Worcester' - 13-15cm, reddish-purple double and s-d, creamy stamens for contrast, 6-7 layers of tepals	JOSEPHINE 'Evijohill' - 12cm flowers just packed with scores of narrow, tiny tepals, each in lilac-pink centers with paler, near white margins. Green tints at first.
ARCTIC QUEEN 'Ewitwo' - full double, huge 12-18cm flowers, very ornate formation of tepals.	'John Gould Veitch' - semi-double, 10-15cm flowers, light lavender-pink, paler central zone, golden anthers.	'Helen Cropper' - 6-7 inch, semi-double in medium mauve-pink, reddish anthers.		'Chalcedony' - 13-15cm icy-lilac to mauve flowers, nicely undulate margins, golden stamens	'Kiri Te Kanawa' - double bluish-purple, 13-15cm wide, many wide overlapping tepals, light yellow center	PATRICIA ANN FRETWELL 'Pafar' - rich reddish-rose with paler pink margins, tepals of
'Duchess	'Violet Elizabeth' - full double, large to	'Markham's Pink' (Atrogene Group) - nodding,		'Countess of Lovelace' - 15-18cm doubles, lilac-mauve,		

of Edinburgh' - 12cm flowers in full double form, recurving tepal tips, nice cream to yellow stamens.	18cm, irregular notches and asymmetrical tepals in light mauve-pink, a very complex and variable flower	bells of reddish-rose, whitish margins 'Miss Cashay' - semi-double notable for obovate tepals, mauve-pink with darker markings. 'Miss Spencer Castle' - mauve-pink, 10-14cm wide, darker pink bar, tepals often narrow, acuminate, crisped or undulate. 'Proteus' - mauve pink full double, very irregular and often rugose, textured tepals add nice shadows, outer tepals wide, inner ones smaller and sharp.	pointed tepals, light yellow stamens 'Jackmannii Alba' - appears white but is really pale mauve, 12cm wide, petals are wider and more ovate than many other doubles. 'Lilactime' - semi-double, "Wisteria" blue, long, wide, undulating tepals of much beauty, reddish edges, white and red anthers. 'Teshio' - unique double with narrow, rolled tepals for a spider-like, Dahlia-style effect, tepals reddish-lavender with paler reverse. 'Thyrislund' - double, rose-mauve,	'Maidwell Hall' (Atrogene Group) - nodding double of many narrow tepals, 5cm wide, whitish tips and tints. 'Multi Blue' - very full double with a crown of small inner tepals and a row of single-shaped, wider outer tepals (ie. anemone-like flower), rich bluish-violet with whitish centers. 'Royalty' - semi-double to double, reddish-purple, paler central zone, 9-20 tepals, 10-15cm wide, nice yellow anthers in center	many different sizes, most wide, some obovate and small, apices often obtuse, creamy anthers 'Propertius' (Atrogene Group) - nodding double, 8-9cm wide, tepal reverse (top of flower) rich violet-rose, later silvery-white, bicolor look
'Sylvia Denny' - semi-double cream, wider outer tepals, smaller obovate inner ones, all undulate, Camellia-like effect, rich gold anthers. No green tints unlike most white doubles.					
'White Swan'; (Atrogene Group) - nodding full double, cream to white, 5-6cm wide.					

		<p>'Vyvyan Pennell' - reddish-rose double, 15-18cm, notable for highly undulate tepals of some width, a very stunning flower.</p> <p>'Walter Pennell' - semi-double, huge to 20cm, wide, pointed tepals in reddish-rose, darker carmine bar and margins</p>	<p>notable for incurving (downward facing) sharp tepals, 14-15cm wide</p> <p>'Yvette Henry' - double, huge to 20cm, sharply acuminate to cuspidate tepal tips are stunning, lilac in bud, fading light pinkish-mauve, cream center.</p>		
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CLEMATIS ARMANDII

<p>Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom'</p>	<p>fc: buds carmine-pink open to light pink with darker reverse ft: saucer-shaped, 4-6 tepals often slightly concave or cupped fd: 5.0-6.5cm - species is typically just 5cm lc: bronze new growth becomes typical dark green in time aw: RHS FCC, AM or: unknown. Known since 1970 and probably much earlier</p>
<p>Clematis armandii var. biondiana</p>	<p>fd: 2.0-2.5 in. wide - larger than the original var. armandii ft: tepals 4-7 - the original var. armandii had fewer on average per ft: rehder. infl: more densely clustered and paniculate, var. armandii has infl: perhaps fewer flowers (2-3 per cluster). These flowers tend infl: to be shorter stalked or sessile by some reports. lw: narrower than var. armandii (species typical)</p>
<p>Clematis armandii 'Bowl of Beauty'</p>	<p>fc: pure white fd: 5cm - about typical size ft: bowl-shaped at first, later flatter. The tepals often remain ft: slightly concave even though held wide open. It is nicer ft: floral shape than many seedlings. or: Jan Fopma, Boskoop, Netherlands c. 1992 as selection</p>

Clematis armandii 'Farquhariana'		fc: pink or tinged pink
Clematis armandii 'Jeffries'		fc: white ft: saucer-shaped or: Jeffries Nursery, Cirencester, England found by Evison in: Raymond Evison, Guernsey Clematis Nur., England
Clematis armandii var. meyeniana or 'Meyeniana' = C. meyeniana		
Clematis armandii 'Snowdrift'		fd: 6.0-7.5cm - much larger than many selections ft: flat, tepals often very narrow or: George Jackman, England aw: RHS AM

CLEMATIS MONTANA

Clematis montana 'Alba' = species		ns: this superfluous name has been used to contrast with ns: var. rubens in lists.

Clematis montana 'Alexander'		<p>ft: single, irregularly cup-shaped, much like Cornus florida</p> <p>fc: creamy-white</p> <p>fd: 6cm, tepals wider than some forms</p> <p>ll: larger than species typical</p> <p>or: Col. R.D. Alexander collected in northern India in wild</p> <p>or: before 1961</p>
Clematis montana var. rubens 'Broughton Star'		<p>ha; by one report a bit smaller, neater to only about 15 ft.</p> <p>ft: semi-double, sometimes double, somewhat irregular</p> <p>fc: dark pink, veins often darker</p> <p>lc: bronze new growth, later a darker green than species</p> <p>or: Vince & Sylvia Denny, Broughton, UK as 'Majorie' x</p> <p>or: 'Picton's Variety' 1988</p>
Clematis montana 'Crinkle' (4/6)		<p>fc: purplish pink with whiter center</p> <p>fd: 6cm</p> <p>or: New Zealand</p>
Clematis montana 'Dusty Star' (4/6)		<p>fc: bicolor of light and dark pink shades</p> <p>fd: 6cm</p> <p>or: NZ</p>

<p>Clematis montana 'Elizabeth'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals slightly erect to horizontal at maturity fc: pink buds open blush white with pink reverse fd: 6cm ff: rich vanilla-like scent or: Rowland Jackman, England c. 1958 as seedling aw: RHS AM</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Giant Star' (4/6)</p>		<p>fc: light pink ft: semi-double fd: 10cm - very large, especially for a double or: NZ</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. fasciculiflora = C. fasciculiflora</p>		
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Fragrant Spring'</p>		<p>ft: single, saucer-like, tepals horizontal for an open face fc: light pink to pinkish-mauve lc: bronze new growth, often showy or: unknown</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Freda'</p>		<p>ft: single fc: dark reddish-pink with distinctly lighter pink central zone fc: of 40-70% of tepal surface. These bars are often subtle or: Freda Deacon, Woodbridge, Suffolk, UK 1985 as 'Pink or: 'Perfection' seedling</p>

<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Gothenburg'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals distinctly obtuse, often concave (cupped up) fc: creamy-pink, darker in bud fd: 4-6cm lc: bronze new growth, distinct silver center at maturity or: Gothenburg Bot. Gard. 1980's</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Grandiflora' (f. grandiflora (Hook.) Rehd.)</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals spreading for an open face fc: pure white, yellow stamens often larger and showier than fc: species typical. fd: 10cm - much larger lc: dark green or: Veitch & Son Nursery, England collected in wild in India or: c. 1844</p>
<p>Clematis x vedrariensis 'Highdown' (C. chrysocoma x C. montana)</p>		<p>ft: single, 4-6 tepals, tepals obtuse and sometimes notched fc: rose-pink buds open blush pink, darker on reverse fd: 5cm or: unknown, probably the UK</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Jacqui'</p>		<p>ft: semi-double, 5-8 tepals, all well-developed and undulate fc: white, tinged pink on reverse at first. Yellow stamens very fc: numerous and larger fd: 7.5cm lc: light to medium green or: found in garden of Jacqui Williams, Hertfordshire, UK c. 1990 in: Priorswood Clematis Nursery, England</p>

<p>Clematis montana 'Lilacina'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals spreading for an open, saucer-shaped bloom fc: pink tinged lilac, some portions much whiter fd: 5-7cm or: Victor Lemoine, Nancy, France as 'Grandiflora' x var. rubens or: c. 1910</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Margaret Jones' ('Mrs. Margaret Jones')</p>		<p>ft: semi-double, 4 mains tepals, 6-12 smaller linear ones. It ft: generally lacks anthers fc: largest tepals white, staminoid tepals greenish-white fd: 3-4cm lc: light green or: Anne Smyth, Norfolk, England found in garden and named or: for her mother c. 1991</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. wilsonii 'Marjorie'</p>		<p>ft: semi-double, 4-7 linear staminodes fc: main tepals pinkish-white, staminodes often red to salmon fc: pink. lc: often tinged red if grown in sun or: Majorie Free, Suffolk, England as seedling of var. 1980</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Mayleen'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals very wide, margins undulate fc: rich dark pink, rich golden yellow stamens ff: vanilla-like scent fd: 7.5cm lc: bronze tinged, especially when young or: Jim Fisk, Suffolk, England as seedling 1984</p>

<p>Clematis montana 'Morning Yellow' (4/6)</p>		<p>fc: light yellow buds open creamy-white. It is not yellow at maturity despite what some labels show! ft: semi-double to single fd: 6cm</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'New Dawn'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals obtuse, sometimes irregular or notched fc: bright pink, central zone or bar a darker shade but this fc: often subtle on older flowers. New flowers more bicolored. or: unknown and unreported</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Odorata' (<i>'Odorata Trelleborg'</i>)</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals distinctly twisted, giving a more pointed look fc: light pink, blushed and veined a darker shade fd: 5-8cm ff: good sweet scent or: Goran Johnson found in garden in Trelleborg, Sweden or: c. 1970</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Peveril'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals narrowish and undulate, nicely informal. ft: It is more notable for the very large golden cluster of ft: stamens that dominates the entire flower fc: pure white, stamens golden-yellow and very conspicuous ff: weak or no scent or: Barry Fretwell, Peveril Clematis Nursery, England 1979 from or: seed of Chinese origin</p>

<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Picton's Variety'</p>		<p>ft: single, bowl-shaped, tepals erect, narrowly obtuse. Tepals ft: mostly 4 but sometimes with 6. fc: mauve-pink to reddish-pink lc: bronze tinged or: Percy Picton, Old Court Nursery, Colwall, England mid 1960's</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Pink Perfection'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals spreading and open with age fc: light pink, reverse much darker fd: 5.0-75.cm ff: rich vanilla scent or: George Jackman, England c. 1950</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Pink Starlight' (4/6)</p>		<p>fc: bicolor of pink and red ft: semi-double fd: 5cm</p>
<p>Clematis montana f. platysepala Rehd. & Wils.</p>		<p>ft: sepals numerous and broadly obovate</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Pleniflora'</p>		<p>ft: semi-double, 8-12 staminodes are larger and more ft: appealing than most sem-doubles in the species. These ft: are very large, nicely twisted or curved and well colored fc: white, staminodes perhaps more creamy-white or: Hans R. Norn-Gfeller, Switzerland c. 1980 as seedling ns: Latinized name is surely invalid given the origin</p>

Clematis montana 'Rosebud' (4/6)		fc: medium to light pink ft: semi-double
Clematis montana var. rubens Kuntze ('Rubens')		ft: single, tepals distinctly notches or sometimes split fc: rich pink, darker in bud. It is likely the original introduction fc: was larger-flowered and more red than the clone(s) seen fc: in the trade today. Being a wild variety it will vary. fd: 5-6cm bt: many seedlings bloom at bit later than the white clones lc: bronze new growth becomes rich dark green. lv: more pubescent than var. montana on average ch: Bean reports it being more cold hardy than typical in: Augustine Henry found in China. It was introduced by in: E.H. Wilson c. 1900 to Veitch Nurseries, England
Clematis montana var. rubens 'Superba'		fc: tepals rich pink

<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Tetrarose'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals much thicker and often cupped fc: rich mauve-pink to reddish-pink, satin-like sheen fd: 7.5cm - much larger than var. rubens as usually seen lc: often tinged purplish to bronze, quite showy at times or: Boskoop Res. Station, Netherlands 1960 as tetraploid of var.</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Vera'</p>		<p>ft: single, cup-shaped, tepals often notched or textured fc: rich pink fd: 5-7cm ll: larger than some clones or: Cornwall, England mid 1900's. Exact history is lost.</p>
<p>Clematis montana var. rubens 'Warwickshire Rose'</p>		<p>ft: single, tepals narrow and slightly twisted fc: rich pink, stamens very golden yellow fd: 5-6cm lc: rich dark reddish-bronze, more so than most clones and lc: thus showy in foliage as well. or: John Williams, Warwickshire, England c. 1990 as seedling</p>
<p>Clematis montana 'Wee Willie Winkie' (4/6)</p>		<p>fc: violet-red to rose-red tips on lilac-pink, a very sharp and distinct bicolor effect fd: 4.5cm - smaller than most modern hybrids but the color is worth it!</p>

Clematis
montana
var. wilsonii
(‘Wilsonii’)

ft: single, tepals distinctly twisted,
usually folded down for a
ft: much narrower look. Stamens look
that much larger
fc: tepals creamy white
fd: 5.0-7.5cm
ff: some are richly scented while other
clones are not
bt: there are both early and late clones
in the trade
lt: thicker than var. montana as typical
lm: margins often more distinctly
notched
in: E.H. Wilson to west c. 1907 from
Hubei, China
eval: it is probably best known for being
later to bloom than
eval: var. montana and the nice twist of
the tepals

CLERODENDRUM

Clerodendrum 'Blue Butterfly' = *C. myricoides* 'Ugandense'

Clerodendrum bungei 'Herfstleu'

ns, id: a listed name.

Clerodendrum bungei [marginated]

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Clerodendrum chinense 'Pleniflorum' (*C. fragrans* 'Pleniflorum')

ht: 5-8 ft. tall (outdoors)

ha: shrub, spreading by stolon or root suckers. Can be invasive in warm climates

st: numerous white hairs

ld: semi-evergreen (CA)

fc: light pink overall. Calyx is purplish-red.

ft: double

infl: flat heads simialr to *Hydrangea macrophylla*

ff: clean, sweet scent. It fills a greenhouse with its perfume.

ll: to 10 in. long

ls: broadly ovate
lm: serrate
ch: 8
aw: RHS AGM 2002

Clerodendrum fragrans 'Pleniflorum' = *C. chinense* 'P.'

Clerodendrum myricoides 'Ugandense' ('Blue Butterfly', *C. ugandense*)

ht: 3-5 ft. indoors but 10 ft. outdoors where fully hardy

ha: shrub

ld: evergreen (CA)

fc: light and dark blue combination. Close up it gives 1 violet-blue petal with 4 very light ones. Blue stamens are

fc: long, curving, and very showy up close.

fd: 1.0 in. long

infl: terminal panicle

lc: dark glossy green

ll: 4.0 in.

ls: obovate

lm: serrate to dentate

aw: RHS AGM 2002

ch: 25 deg. F.

ns: once considered a species, it proves to be garden selection of this species.

eval: it is one of the finest tropical shrubs for blue flowers, especially for conservatory use.

Clerodendrum paniculatum 'Borneo Sunset' (8/4)

lc: reddish-purple becoming greener with age

fc: bright orange

Clerodendrum paniculatum 'Pagoda'

ht: 4-6 ft.

fc: orange

infl: panicles 1-2 ft. long

Clerodendrum philippinum 'Pleniflorum' = *C. chinense* 'Pleniflorum'

Clerodendrum quadriloculare 'Brandon' ('Brandonii')

ha: about half the species' growth rate

lc: dark green mottled lighter green with cream margins, becoming more yellow in sun.

or, pat: US#12140 to Mark Herndon of Ft Lauderdale FL USA 10/9/2001. It was a sport found in 1995.

in: Black Olivr East Nur. Ft Lauderdale FL USA

ns: the patent application uses this name but lacking evidence of pre-1959 publication it cannot be allowed.

Clerodendrum quadriloculare 'Starburst'

fc: white and purple

so: Excelsagardens.com (online catalog 2002)

Clerodendrum thomsoniae 'Variegatum'

lc: creamy white margined, somewhat more yellowish in new growth, often with light green base color.

fc: bright red and white (as species)

lu: long a popular conservatory plant for its multicolored flowers and stunning foliage.

Clerodendrum trichotomum [BSWJ4896]

fc: sepals white - species typical is pink

or: collected by Crug Farm UK on Island of Shikoku (online catalog 2001)

Clerodendrum trichotomum var. *fargesii* 'Carnival'

fc: as var. *fargesii*, that is white and pink to red.

lc: variegated in some manner. We have not seen it.

lv: as *fargesii*, that is smooth unlike var. *trichotomum*

ch: as var. *fargesii* which has proven more cold hardy - USDA 8, perhaps 7b with protection.

Clerodendrum trichotomum 'Purple Blaze'

ns, id: a listed name with www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006), without description

Clerodendrum trichotomum var. *fargesii* 'White Calyx'

fc: calyx and corolla white, giving a 100% white flower.

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Clerodendrum trichotomum [white margined]

lc: margined white

ls: blades irregular

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Clerodendrum trichotomum [white mottled]

lc: mottled white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Clerodendrum trichotomum [yellow margined]

lc: margined yellow

ns: this may be what Glasshouse Works has sold as 'Marginatum', a name that is likely not valid.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Clerodendrum trichotomum [yellow mottled]

lc: mottled and light sectored yellow

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

CLETHRA

This is one of those trendy yet also very promising genera that "gurus" of industry all want to run trails on and talk endlessly about breeding potential. Drs. Dirr and Jaynes have made very solid introductions in the last few years. Dr. Sandra Reed of the USDA/US National Arboretum is making wonderful progress and has

studied the interspecific genetics and well as breeding barriers. Compact, pink-flowered clones are in the works as are good combos of *C. pringeli* with *C. alnifolia*. *Clethra barbinervis* NA57149 is already out the cooperating evaluators in 2005 as dwarf with much potential. Accomplished geneticist and Prunus-breeder Dr. Dennis Werner of North Carolina State University is also working in the genus.

Clethra alnifolia 'Alba'

fc: white

ns: a name listed at one time by Greer Gardens. It is unclear if it is supposed to be

ns: an improved clone or a name used only in contrast to 'Rosea'.

Clethra alnifolia 'Ann Bidwell'

ha: compact and less vigorously stoloniferous

it: panicles upright and not pendulous as with the species

so: www.camforest.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Ann's Bouquet' (12/6)

fc: white

fq: very floriferous

ch: more cold hardy

or, so, in: www.summerhillnursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own

or, so, in: selected clone from Rhode Island US.

Clethra alnifolia 'Chattanooga' (12/99)

ht: 6-8 ft.

ha: densely oval to globose

infl: panicles to 8 in. long - larger than species typical

or: found by Dr. Michael Dirr at the Chattanooga Aquarium, Chattanooga TN USA

eval: can replace the species for its larger inflorescences and neater growth.

Clethra alnifolia 'Clea' (4/10)

ns: a listed European name. Data requested.

Clethra alnifolia 'Compacta' ('Compactum')

ht: 3-5 ft.

lc: darker green than species typical

fd: inflor. nearly as large as fullsized species' clones

pr: more leaf spot resistant according to M. Dirr

so: www.springmeadownursery.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Connecticut Pink'

ns: a listed name with the Fletcher Res. Station NC USA

Clethra alnifolia 'Creel's Calico'

fc: white (typical)

lc: medium green mottled white

or: Creel

so: [source \(We-Du Nurseries\)](#)

Clethra alnifolia 'Creel's Canary' (5/00)

lc: bright yellow foliage
ns: name submitted to NOS 5/00 by originator
or: Mike Creel

Clethra alnifolia 'Fern Valley Late' (4/01)('Fern Valley Late Sweet')
ha: upright, becoming more rounded with age
fc: apparently white, unlike 'Fern Valley Pink'
bt: later than species typical
or: selected by Tom Clark, Fern Valley Farms, Yadkinville NC where he spotted this
or: late-blooming variant among acres of native populations.

Clethra alnifolia 'Fern Valley Pink'
ht: 3-6 ft. - reports vary with region
fd: inflor. larger than older pinks
fc: brighter pink than 'Rosea'
ff: very well scented
bt: by some reports the first of the pink cultivars to bloom
infl: inflorescence often 8-12 in. long, sometimes drooping from their own weight. They
infl: may even take on a "gooseneck" look. Most of the other pink clones have a shorter
infl: inflor.
afc: yellow, showy
so: www.forestfarm.com
so: www.springmeadownursery.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Fingle Dwarf'
ha: dwarf, compact

Clethra alnifolia 'Hokie Pink'
ha: compact compared to 'Rosea'
fc: brighter than 'Rosea' and 'Pink Spire'
or: Virginia Tech whose teams are known as the "Hokies".
in: first notified by NOS in the 1994 Roslyn Nur. catalog.
so: www.springmeadownursery.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'
ht: 4 ft. - about half species height at same age. Some regions report only 2-3 ft. in years.
ha: older plant may flop over, a flaw not found in two of its selections (see eval: below).
fc: white
fq: more floriferous by some reports than species typical
ff: good scent
lc: more glossy green leaf
or: selected by Fred Galle from plants at Callaway Gardens GA USA. Named for
or: Hummingbird Lake at those gardens.
in: NCSU Arboretum c. 1993 to southern US nursery trade. Possibly earlier elsewhere?
lu: unlike the species it is suitable for small foundation spots and ground cover use. It
lu: is also been popular as patio plant.
eval: Dirr considers 'Sweet Suzanne' and 'Sixteen Candles', both seedlings of this clone
eval: to be superior.

Clethra alnifolia 'Paniculata'

ht: 3-6 ft. - probably larger with age
infl: larger inflor. than species typical
ff: reportedly more fragrant due to more flowers per square foot
eval: still useful today and the first species improvement (known since 1770).
so: www.forestfarm.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Pink Spire' ('Pink Spires')
fc: pink, not fading to white like 'Rosea' often does
eval: 'Ruby Spice' is a more richly colored sport of it and considered superior.

Clethra alnifolia 'Rosea'
ht: 6 ft.
fc: medium pink buds open light pink, often fading to white. In very low light conditions
fc: (where pigments cannot develop) it may be a disappointing white with faint blushes.
so: www.springmeadownursery.com
so: www.forestfarm.com

Clethra alnifolia 'Ruby Spice'
ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide
ha: vigorous in nursery production which is not true of all pink clones.
fc: dark richer pink - not exactly ruby red folks. Not fading unlike many other pinks.
fc: if one looks close it is really white centers, also with white at the base of each bud.
fc: it is currently the deepest pink of all clones (4/01) but no doubt future selections
fc: will improve upon it to get us the first true red.
ff: good spicy scent
lc: glossy dark green
afc: yellow
lu: needs a bit of sun to develop the best rich color
or: Andy Brand of Broken Arrow Nur. Hamden CT USA in 1992 as sport of 'Pink Spire'
in: Richard Janes of Broken Arrow Nur. c. 1995
li: Altekruze, H. 1995. New and Recommended Plants for 1996. Amer. Nur.
li: 182(12): 29
so: www.forestfarm.com

Clethra alnifolia 'September Beauty'
ht: 6-8 ft. (typical)
fc: white (typical)
bt: later blooming, September in many states
lu: when interplanted with other, earlier cultivars one gets extended bloom in one spot.

Clethra alnifolia 'Sherry Sue' (2/02)
st: bright pinkish-red, very showy
fc: pink
or: Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Semmes AL
lsp: Raulston Arboretum 2002.

Clethra alnifolia 'Summer Beauty'
ht: 6-8 ft.
fc: white

bt: later, often in September

ns: listed once by Carroll Gardens, it seems similar to 'September Beauty'

Clethra alnifolia 'Sixteen Candles' (12/99)

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide

ha: more compact, "semi formal", not flopping over with age as 'Hummingbird'

lc: glossy dark green

infl: "sturdy", dense inflor. 5-6 in. long

fc: creamy white

fq: floriferous

afc: yellow (GA)

or: selected by Dr. Michael Dirr, Athens GA USA. Apparently named for the song and/or

or: movie of this name. It came from a large population of 'Hummingbird' seedlings,

Clethra alnifolia 'Sweet Suzanne' (12/99)

ha: broadened rounded outline

fc: white

fq: floriferous

lc: glossy dark green

or: selected by Dr. Michael Dirr, Athens GA USA from a large population of 'Hummingbird'

or: seedlings.

web: presented first on nobleplants.com (now offline)

Clethra alnifolia WHITE DOVE™

ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide

ha: compact, semi-dwarf

lc: "rich green"

fq: floriferous

ff: well-scented

in: plantdevelopment.com (online catalog 2002)

Clethra barbinervis 'Takeda Nishiki' (2/4)

lc: new growth brightly mottled pink and white, later more green

so: www.asiaticanursery.com (online catalog 2004)

Clethra 'Summersweet' (*Clethra barbinervis* x *C. fargesii*)

ht: 6-8 ft.

ha: compact

it: long pendulous racemes

fc: white

lc: dark green'

afc: yellow

ns: at one time listed by Roslyn Nurseries (1990's). A cultivar name based on the

ns: popular common name of the genus is not a good choice. Origin unknown.

Clethra tomentosa 'Cottondale' (10/00)

in: sold by Woodlanders 2000. Not offered by them today.

Clethra tomentosa 'Woodlanders Form'

ns: listed by Rare Find Nursery 2001. Could be 'Cottondale' named by Woodlanders?

Clethra tomentosa 'Woodlanders Sarah' (11/6)

lc: mottled greenish-more, chimera to 60%, more colored than *C. alnifolia* 'Creel's Calico'

or, so: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006), their own sport from Charleston Co., SC USA

CLEYERA

Cleyera japonica 'Clemson' (9/5)

ht: 8-10 ft. tall

ch: to -8 deg. F., more cold hardy than species typical

or: South Carolina Bot. Gard., Clemson University, Clemson SC USA from a notably cold hardy yet large specimen

ns: it is not known if the University has sanctioned use of the name as would be required by the Code.

so: www.nurcar.com (online catalog 2005)

Cleyera japonica 'Fortunei' (*C. fortunei* f. *variegata*)

lc: thinly and often irregular margined yellow. New growth is pinkish but

lc: it is never so bright and colorful as 'Tricolor' (photo above)

ls: tend to be more v-shaped and narrower than 'Tricolor'

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cleyera japonica [greenish-yellow centered]

lc: centered chartreuse to yellow-green

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cleyera japonica 'Tricolor'

lc: margined yellow, new growth tinged pink to bronze, giving a tricolored

lc: effect. The margins are far wider and more uniform than 'Fortunei'

eval: there are few variegated broadleaves that are as effective at combining

eval: new growth colors with a stable chimera.

li: Nicholse. 1885. *Dict. Gard. Vol. 1* (the western basis for the cultivar name)

Cleyera japonica [yellow-white margined]

lc: cream margined, not as yellow as those listed below

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cleyera japonica [yellow-margined]

lc: margined yellow

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cleyera japonica [yellow-margined, long leaf] = 'Fortunei'?

lc: margined yellow

ls: longer than [yellow margined]

id: this probably what we grow in the west as 'Fortunei' since it has
id: yellow margins and is a longer, narrower appearing leaf than 'Tricolor'.
id: That said, the photo in Yokoi and Hirose is a tad more willow-leaved than
id: what I usually see under 'Fortunei'.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cleyera japonica [yellow-mottled]
lc: mottled and splashed yellow
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

CLIFTONIA

Cliftonia monophylla 'Berry Pink'
fc: light pink - species is white
or: Jim Berry found in panhandle of FL USA in wild
li, in: Woodlanders Fall 97/Spring 98 Catalog: 10

Cliftonia monophylla CHIPOLA PINK™ (11/6)
ht: 25 ft.
fc: pink
ff: well scented
so, in: www.lazyssfarm.com (online catalog 2006)

Cliftonia monophylla 'Van Cleve' (11/3)
fc: pink - species is white to blush
lc: bluish-green - a different shade than most
or: found at Van Cleve MS USA
so: Doddnatives.com (online catalog 2003)

COLUTEA

Colutea arborescens 'Bullata'
ha: dwarf, dense, half to one-third species size
lt: 5-7 leaflets - fewer - species usually has 9-13
ls: slightly bullate, rough textured, somewhat cucullate (hooded) at times.
la: leaflet apex more obtuse (rounded)
eval: a rather curious but ugly plant.

Colutea arborescens 'Copper Beauty'

fc: more orange in the yellow
frc: copper-bronze to reddish-brown pods, showy
eval: probably the best cultivar for general use but the species is just as pleasing to most people.
ns: it has been listed under *C. x media*, which might explain the extra red pigments.

Colutea arborescens 'Crispa'
ht: shorter than species typical but not dwarf
lm: crisped, undulate (wavy)
li: Kirschner. 1864. Arb. Muscav.

Colutea arborescens 'Rubra' = *C. x media*

Colutea arborescens 'Tierra'
ns, id: an improved USDA selection, as with many of those PMC products
ns, id: it is likely to be a more durable ornamental than random seedlings.

CONRADINA

Conradina canescens [compact form]
ha: denser, more compact than species typical
ch: 7-8
li: Woodlanders Fall 97/Spring 98 Catalog: 31

Conradina sp. 'Low Gray'
ha: "low wiry spreader"
or: from SE AL USA
ch: 7
li: Woodlanders Fall 97/Spring 98 Catalog: 31

Conradina 'Santa Rosa'
ha: denser, more compact than species typical
lv: mostly glabrous, unlike most other cultivars and species
fc: purple
or: collected in western FL USA
li: Woodlanders Fall 97/Spring 98 Catalog: 31

Conradina verticillata 'Snowflake'
fc: pure white
lt: has rosemary-like scent as does the species
lc: dark green

CORNUS - ARBORESCENT HYBRIDS

Among the best flowering dogwoods available today are crosses involving *C. capitata*, *C. florida*, *C. kousa*, and *C. nuttallii*. This chart summarizes the best and newest ones. Consider those crosses whose parents ALL do well in your region of the world.

	capitata	florida	kousa
capitata	<i>C. capitata</i>	see <i>C. 'Floricap'</i> below left	see under <i>C. capitata</i> column
florida	<i>C. 'Floricap'</i> ha: moderate vigor, slower than ha: <i>C. florida</i> lsp: JC Raulston Arb.	<i>C. florida</i>	see under <i>C florida</i> column
kousa	<i>Cornus</i> 'Norman Hadden' ht: 20-30 ft. bk: exfoliating but less than <i>C. kousa</i> fc: bracts creamy-white, fading with pink tints ft: bracts acute, broadly ovate ft: to suborbicular, ft: acute to obtuse, overlapping frt: fruit similar to <i>C. capitata</i>	<i>Cornus x rutgersensis</i> AURORA® 'Rutban' ha: upright at first, somewhat ha: wider in time lc: dark green lt: thicker blade than <i>C. florida</i> afc: dark red, often showy fc: brcts creamy-white, some fc: pink tints possible as fc: they age ft: bracts suborbicular, often ft: convex, overlapping bt: same time as CELESTIAL dr: mildew resist. compared to <i>C. florida</i>	<i>C. kousa</i>

Id: deciduous overall but can be Id: semi-evergreen Id: in warmer UK regions. or: Porlock, Somerset, UK ch: USDA 6b lu: needs USDA 6b but also lu: cool summers, which lu: eliminates much of the US.

Cornus 'Porlock' ht: smaller than 'Norman Hadden' or: same as 'Norman Hadden'

NOTE: The cultivars of C. elliptica (angustata) are very intermediate in morphology between C. kousa and C. capitata though recent hybridization is not

pat: US#7205 in 1990 or: Dr. Elwin Orton, Rutgers Univ, or: NJ USA

Cornus x rutgersensis CELESTIAL® 'Rutdan' ('Galaxy') ht: 17 ft. tall x 14 ft. wide ht: 19 years, original tree) ha: upright fc: bracts white ft: bracts broadly obovate to ft: ovate, not overlapping or ft: barely so, often curved upward ft: in the upper half for a

ft: slightly cupped look bt: 4-5 days after RUTH ELLEN pat: US#7204 in 1990 or: Dr. Elwin Orton, Rutgers Univ, or: NJ USA ns: originally sold as GALAXY ns: and 'Galaxy'. The renaming ns: remains unclear but perhaps ns: avoid confusion with other ns: uses of the epithet.

Cornus x rutgersensis CONSTELLATION® 'Rutcan' ht: 21 ft. tall x 17 ft. wide (19 years) ha: upright at first,

suspected.

later wider,
ha: very vigorous
lc: dark green
fc: bracts white,
generally with
fc: little or no fading
to pink
ft: bracts distinctly
obovate,
ft: never
overlapping,
ft: longer than
STARDUST.
bt: 2-3 days after
STARDUST
ht: and RUTH
ELLEN
dr: mildew resist.
compared to
dr: C. florida
pat: US#7210 in
1990
or: Dr. Elwin Orton,
Rutgers Univ,
or: NJ USA

Cornus x
rutgersensis RUTH
ELLEN® 'Rutlan'
ht: 18 ft. tall x 22 ft.,
wide (original
ht: tree) at 19 years.
ha: low-branched,
closer to C.
ha: florida overall
fc: bracts white
moderately tinged
fc: pink
ft; bracts broadly
obovate, over-
ft: lapping only a bit
in the upper
ft: portions - not the
narrow bases.
bt: starts as the last
C. florida
bt: finish. The first of
these Orton
bt: crosses to
bloom. It can give
bt: color for a full 2-

3 weeks.
pat: US#7732 in
1991
or: Dr. Elwin Orton,
Rutgers Univ,
or: NJ USA, using
C. florida
or: 'Hillenmeyer' as
one parent.

Cornus x
rutgersensis
SATURN™
'KF1-1'
ht: 6.7 x 7.8m
(original tree at
ht: 36 years)
ha: very vigorous,
subglobose with
ha: age, somewhat
closest to
ha: CELESTIAL.
Cappiello and
ha: Shadow note
that it remains
ha: vigorous at 30
years and does
ha: not slow down
as the others.
ha: The patent app.
stresses it's
ha: compact form
compared to
ha: the more open
CELESTIAL.
ha: Wider than tall.
fc: bracts white
fq: large, 9.3-10cm
tip to tip
ft: bracts extremely
wide, triangular-
ft: obovate,
overlapping much
bt: between parents
or 2 days
bt: after
CELESTIAL.
lc: glossy dark
green - nice than
lc: some others
ch: -10 deg. F.

dr, ir: anthracnose
and borer
dr, ir: resistant.
pat: US PPAF
2/1/2007
or: Dr. Orton 1968
but not released
or: with the first,
famous six clones.

Cornus x
rutgersensis
STARDUST®
'Rutfan'
ht: 11 ft. tall x 19 ft.
wide (original
ht: tree at 19 years)
ha: lower, more
spreading than
ha: others from
Orton of this
ha: parentage.
Densely branched
ha: to near the
ground
fc: bracts white
heavily tinged
fc: pink
ft: bracts broadly
obovate but
ft: not overlapping at
the bases
bt: about 1-2 days
after RUTH ELLEN
prop: often hard to
graft, it has
prop: rooted from
cuttings of late.
pat: US#7206
or: Dr. Elwin Orton,
Rutgers Univ,
or: NJ USA
ns: named for the
wife of a former
ns: Rutgers Univ.
President.

Cornus x
rutgerensis
STELLAR PINK®
'Rutgan'

		<p>ht: 20 ft. tall x 19 ft. wide (original ht: tree at 19 years)</p> <p>ha: upright at first, more subglobose</p> <p>ha: with age</p> <p>fc: white to light pink, much less</p> <p>fc: pink tints than STARDUST and</p> <p>fc: in some years a near white.</p> <p>ft: bracts very wide, suborbicular,</p> <p>ft: somewhat overlapping, apices</p> <p>ft: of them often pointed and less</p> <p>ft: notched than STARDUST</p> <p>pat: US#7207</p> <p>or: Dr. Elwin Orton, Rutgers Univ,</p> <p>or: NJ USA, the C. florida parent</p> <p>or: being 'Sweetwater Red'</p>	
nuttallii	not yet reported	<p>Cornus 'Ascona'</p> <p>ht: 20-25 ft.</p> <p>ha: vigorous, robust</p> <p>fc: bracts white</p> <p>ft: bracts similar to C. florida but surface</p> <p>ft: ridged and textured</p> <p>afc: red, often showy</p> <p>Cornus 'Cream Cup'</p> <p>fc: bracts creamy-white</p> <p>in: Handy Nur., Portland OR c.</p> <p>in: 1991. It was also</p> <p>in: by Greer Gardens in the 90's.</p> <p>li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer.</p>	<p>Cornus VENUS™</p> <p>'KN30-8'</p> <p>ht: 18 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide i</p> <p>ht: 15 years, original plant)</p> <p>ha: wide-spreading</p> <p>fc: bracts pure white, lacking pink tints</p> <p>ft: bracts very broadly obovate</p> <p>ft: to inverted triangular,</p> <p>ft: overlapping to some degree or not</p> <p>fd: infl. 5-6 in. wide,</p>

liL Land. Trees.
li: Tenspeed Press.
p. 143.

Cornus 'Eddie's
White Wonder'
ha: vigorous, upright
at first,
ha: later spreading
with
ha: pendulous tips,
not an
ha: elegant shape
without
ha: corrective
pruning.
fc: bracts white
ft: 4 bracts, but
occasionally 6
fd: infl. to 6 in. wide,
commonly
fd: 4.75 in. wide
ll,lw: to 8 in. long x 6
in. wide -
ll,lw: larger than C.
florida
ll,lw: on average
dr: slightly
anthracnose res. in
NW US.
eval: best in NW US
states,
eval: in eastern
states it may have
eval: bud blast and
bark splitting.
eval: Only reliable
where C. nuttallii
eval: thrives.
or: H.M. Eddie, H.M.
Eddie & Sons,
or: Vancouver, BC
c. 1945,
or: introduced c.
1955
pat: US# 2413 in
1964
ns, id: Cappiello and
Shadow report
ns, id: that
European stock

sometimes
fd: to 7 in. - one
of the largest
fd: dogwood
"flowers" known
to date
lc: dark green
or: Dr. Orton,
Rutgers Univ.
eval: one of the
most
impressive
eval: clones in
any Cornus
species.
eval: Truly this
is the future of
the
eval: flowering
side of the
genus!

Cornus
STARLIGHT™
'KN4-43'
ht: 30 ft. tall x
20 ft. wide
ht: (30 years,
original tree)
ha: narrower
than VENUS,
vigorous
fc: bracts
creamy-white
ft: bracts
broadly
suborbicular,
ft: overlapping
much
fd: infl. to 4 in.
wide
lc: dark green
or: Dr. Orton,
Rutgers Univ.

C. kousa x
nuttallii x florida
lsp: this very
rare trispecific
is
lsp: seen in

		<p>may ns, id: be a "second form". The ns, id: treu clone is not not C. ns, id: nuttallii 'Eddiei' from the ns, id: same nursery.</p> <p>Cornus 'Ormonde' ha: upright, more narrow than ha: 'Eddie's White Wonder' fc: bracts white sometimes fc: tinged a bit pink fd: very large, wide bracts afc: red to pink blend</p> <p>Cornus 'Pink Blush' ha: symmetrical, vigorous fc: bracts white tinged pink afc: red shades in: Handy Nur., Portland OR c. in: 1991, sold by Greer in: Gardens in 1992 as new item. li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. li: Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. li: p. 143.</p>	<p>2005 at the Raulston lsp: Arboretum. It will drive even lsp: the finest woody taxonomist lsp: simply insane! For that lsp: reason alone it should be lsp: grown.</p>
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CORNUS ALBA

Let's review the differences between the two major, red-twiggged shrub species. See under *C. stolonifera* for reasons that the name *C. sericea* is now rejected as the correct name.

	Cornus alba	Cornus stolonifera (Cornus sericea)
Pyrenes (seed)	ellipsoidal (3D ellipse)	suborbicular (nearly rounded)
Leaf base	cuneate (wedge-shaped)	rotund (rounded)
Leaf apex	mostly acute (pointed)	often acuminate (sharply pointed)
Habit	rarely stoloniferous	stoniferous in most clones
Geography	native to N. Asia (Siberia to China)	native from Russia to N. America
Twigs	usually red shades, rarely yellow in one named clone	red, gold, green, orange in well-known cultivars

Cornus alba 'Albovariegata' = 'Elegantissima'

Cornus alba 'Alleman's Compact' ('Ahlman')

ht: 5-6 ft.

ha: compact but by no means shorter

st: twigs red, showy

dr: leaf spot resistant

Cornus alba 'Atrosanguinea'

ha: smaller, more compact than species typical

tw: twigs darker red than species typical

ns: this is probably the same as 'Westonbirt' (Bean cites RHS Wisley trials) and what he called the true 'Sibirica'

Cornus alba 'Aurea'

lc: bright yellow, an interesting small shrub for foliage contrasts, usually more chartreuse or yellow-green today

dr: leaf spot is possible and more noticable in warm climates

eval: 'Supreme Gold' is an improved clone. There is also *C. sericea* 'Garden Glow'.

so: www.joycreek.com

Cornus alba 'Behnschii'

lc: mottled white, pink, and green

dr: severe leafspot and sunscald can render it into a real mess

or: R. Behnsch, Poland c. 1898

Cornus alba 'Bloodgood'

ns: Dirr reports it from the NCSU Arboretum and Dr. Tom Krenitsky of Chapel Hill NC. We suspect it is CHIEF BLOODGOOD but

ns: it's origins may predate it?

Cornus alba 'Bud's Yellow' = C. stolonifera 'Bud's Yellow'

Cornus alba CHIEF BLOODGOOD™ ('Bloodgood?', 'Sibirica Bloodgood')(6/3)

ht: 6 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: more vigorous than species typical

st: coral-red, very showy

lc: dark green

in, so: Lake County Nursery c. 1999

Cornus alba 'Cream Cracker'

ha: slower than some other variegates

lc: grey-green center with a clear creamy-white margins. Some sectors intrude about a third into the midrib

or: John Pannebakken, Netherlands as sport of 'Gouchaultii'

pat: US# 12830

Cornus alba CREME DE MINT™

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide

ha: globose

st: twigs chartreuse, showy

lc: mint green with a creamy-white margin. Pink or red tints are added in fall.

ns: the name is strange combination of French and English. Plants in other genera are named 'Creme de Menthe'

Cornus alba 'Elegantissima' ('Sibirica Variegata', 'Argenteomarginata', 'Variegata' in part)
'Variegata' in part)

lc: white margined on green to grey-green center

tw: reddish in winter

ns: there is one clone of the true 'Variegata' which is different according to Bean.

Cornus alba 'Froebelii'

lc: yellow margined but pinkish in sun

Cornus alba 'Gouchaultii'

st: often dark brownish-red, not very showy

lc: yellow margins with some pink tints in sun - 'Spaethii' is

lc: 'duller' and 'more green' according to Bean

dr: leafspot can be severe

Cornus alba 'Hedgerow'

ns: a listed name which is probably C. sericea 'Hedgerow's Gold'

Cornus alba 'Hessei'

ha: compact, slower in one clone

st: twigs bright yellow by early reports - other examples are decidedly red

id: some plants under this name are the dwarf C. sanguinea 'Compressa'. As there

id: plants of various twig colors and species affinities seen, this is essentially a nomen confusum

id: and the real thing may be lost. Cornus hessei is or was probably different at one time

id: but some of it's stock may have gone into this mess.

Cornus alba IVORY HALO 'Bailhalo'

ha: compact and globose-mounded - denser 'Elegantissima'

ht: 6 ft. tall when 7 ft. wide

lc: wide white edge

ch: 3

tw: red in winter

pat: US# 8722

or: Bailey Nur. from C. alba 'Argenteo-marginata'

Cornus alba 'Kesselringii'

tw: dark brownish purple

lc: new growth often reddish-green

Cornus alba RED GNOME™ 'Regnzam' (10/00)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: low, mounded, semi-dwarf, eventually more upright-globose

tw: bright red

afc: dark red, showy

in: www.forestfarm.com, Williams OR USA 2000? Apparently it comes from Lake County Nursery.

Cornus alba 'Rosenthal' (5/5)

lc: golden-yellow margins on greyish-green

ll: larger blades than some variegates

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 55.

Cornus alba 'Ruby' ('Sibirica Ruby?')

afc: red, showy

fq, frq: flowers, fruit abundant - good for wildlife

prop: seed strain

or: USDA, Soil Conservation Service c. 1980's

id, ns: the plant sold as 'Sibirica Ruby' is taughted as having very bright red twigs which

id, ns: suggests to us it has no affinity to the variable, seed-raised USDA cultivar. If that

id, ns: clone or strain proves worthwhile it must be renamed.

Cornus alba 'Siberian Pearls'

fq: more floriferous

frq: abundant white fruit

tw: brighter red as 'Siberica'

ch: USDA 3 as 'Siberica'

eval: superior to older 'Siberica' for more flowers and fruit

Cornus alba 'Siberica' ('Westonbirt' in part, 'Atrosanguinea', Cornus sibirica Loddiges)

ha: often smaller

tw: brighter red

ls: more round

la: more acuminate

ns: some plants are *C. sericea* and some as ordinary *C. alba*. Others are now the clone called 'Westonbirt'. It is mixed up old name and

ns: and given the existence of good, distinct clones today we could hardly recommend it "as is".

Cornus alba 'Sibirica Ruby' = 'Ruby'

Cornus alba 'Sibirica Variegata'

ha, tw, ls, la: as 'Sibirica'

lc: margined creamy-white

ns: some if not all plants of this are referable to 'Elegantissima' but some experts consider them distinct.

Details are lacking in literature if

ns: are sometimes different. One report says this has the larger blades of the two but no measurements from side-by-side trials are available.

ns: we doubt anyone will sort this out since the newer clones are more interesting and are getting everyone's attention in woody trials.

Cornus alba 'Silver Charm' (5/5)

ht: 1.5m tall x 1.2m wide

ha: dense, compact compared to older variegates

lc: silvery margined

or: Jean Francois Devoyant

Cornus alba 'Snow Pearls'

frc: white

frq: abundant, showy

Cornus alba 'Spaethii'

lc: yellow margins or some leaves mostly yellow - 'Gouchaultii' is

lc: more pink and less bright yellow in sun.

Cornus alba STRAWBERRY DAIQUIRI™ 'Stdazam' (6/3)

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

st: dark red

lc: wide creamy-white margin that is uniform in production, a very stable chimera with a uniform display value

in, so: Lake County Nursery c. 1999

Cornus alba SUMMER DREAMS™ 'KLMfourteen' (11/6)

ht: 4-6 ft. tall x 4-8 ft. wide

ha: compact, mounded

lc: margined cream, becoming margined white, chimera about 15-20% by photos

dr: leaf spot resistant, a problem in many older variegates

or: Roy Klehm

Cornus alba 'Supreme Gold' (5/5)

ht: 2m tall x 2m wide

lc: bright golden-yellow, superior to older 'Aurea'

or: Jean Francois Devoyant

Cornus alba 'Tricolor'

lc: yellow margined with pinkish tints

eval: Bean says this and 'Froebelii' "differ but little" and are not better than 'Gouchaultii'

Cornus alba 'Variegata'

gr: 'Elegantissima' is less vigorous says Bean and distinct in vigor

lc: white margined

Cornus alba 'Westonbirt'

st: dark rich coral-pink

ns: some plants of 'Sibirica' are identical but since many of them are not good nor reliable this name now stands for something good.

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA

Cornus alternifolia 'Argentea' ('Variegata')

ht: 10-15 ft. - shorter than species

ha: smaller, sometimes shrubby, slower than species. Often slow to establish - always worth the wait.

lc: margined clean white

ll: blades smaller than some species clones

in: F.L. Temple & Beard Nursery, MA USA c. 1900

eval: one of the most beautiful variegated dogwood trees. It needs time to

eval: good tiered branching. It is smaller than the similarly lovely C. controversa 'Variegata'

Cornus alternifolia 'Brunette' (3/7)

ns: a listed name for www.larchcottage.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cornus alternifolia 'Corallina'

st: twigs more rich coral-red.

Cornus alternifolia GOLDEN BULLION™ (4/6)

ht: 8-10 ft. tall and wide (10 years)

lc: yellow becoming chartreuse

or: Kris Bachtell

so, in: Songsparrow.com (online catalog 2006)

Cornus alternifolia GOLDEN SHADOWS™ 'W. Stackman'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide (10 years), probably 15-20 ft. in time

lc: margined yellowish-green to 70% of surface, center a green, flame-like shape. It has

lc: wider leaf margins than C. florida 'First Lady'

in, so: Klehm.com (online catalog 2003) as cultivar.

pat, or: Walter Stackman, W. Chicago, IL USA as sport, US# 11287

ns: Klehm's online 2003 catalog lists it as a cultivar. Later in 2004 it appears on
ns: on the Broken Arrow Nursery catalog as a TM with 'W. Stackman' as the cultivar.

Cornus alternifolia 'Ochrocarpa'

frc: yellowish-white at maturity - lacking red and blue pigments of typical species

Cornus alternifolia 'Silver Giant' (12/4)

lc: more subtle and thinner white margins than 'Argentea', center more greyish green
in, or, so: [Junker Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004), own introduction as sport of 'Argentea'

Cornus alternifolia 'Umbraculifera'

ha: branching more tiered, umbrella-shaped.

Cornus alternifolia 'Virescens'

st: new stems greenish instead of the typical red tints.

Cornus alternifolia 'Winter Gold' (11/6)

st: twigs "golden coral"

lc: subtle yellow variegation

so, in, or: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006), their own selection

Cornus alternifolia 'Winter Orange' (11/6)

st: bark and twigs orange

so, in, or: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006), their own selection

CORNUS AMOMUM

Cornus amomum 'Blue Cloud'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall

frc: metallic blue

frq: very fruitful, quite showy

Cornus amomum 'Grandiflorum'

lsp: known to me only reference to NY Bot. Gard. living spec. no. 68211

Cornus amomum 'Indigo'

ns, id, or: Soil Conservation Service, USDA seed-grown strain with durability, high seedling

ns, id, or: survival and abundant showy fruit. This is a curious introduction since the species

ns, id, or: has a long, rather difficult cold treatment requirement.

Cornus amomum 'Sparkling' (2/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

CORNUS CAPITATA

Cornus capitata var. angustata = C. elliptica

Cornus capitata var. capitata

ht: 50-80 ft.

ha: spreading to subglobose, eventually a large tree where hardy, shrubby in colder zones,
ha: commonly wider than high.

ld: evergreen where fully hardy

lc: dull olive green above, grayish-green below. Turns orange to yellow shades

lc: in some climates in fall and winter.

lt: blades often drooping, relaxed at the least

ls: narrowly to broadly elliptic

ll, lw: 2.0-5.0 in. long x 1.5-2.0 in. wide

lv: new foliage with small appressed hairs, rough on touch, grayish as a result.

fc: cream to light yellow bracts, fading with pink to mauve tints.

ft: inflor. with 4, sometimes 6 bracts, these being obovate, the bracts elegantly arching

ft: and cupped with a distinct tip.

fd: bracts 1.5-2.0 in. long x 0.75-1.5 in. wide

bt: June to July, summer in general

bq: Bean reports it would survive on a wall at Kew but never flowering. It is quite floriferous

bq: where it will take open ground such as USD 8-9.

infl: dome-liked or mounded cluster of flowers. Named *capitata*=head.

frc: bright red

frd: berries 0.75-1.25 in. long, fused in large strawberry-like clusters, fleshy, edible even if seedy. They

frd: remind one of C. kousa since most of us saw that one fruit first.

ch: USDA 7b with protection, 8-10 is best. Hardiness varies with seedlings, so selection is

ch: welcome for zones 7-9. Hybrids to C. kousa give better hardiness as do some C. angustata clones.

geo: Indochina, Himalayas, commonly introduced from Nepal.

in: England 1825, US trade via CA 1870's

Cornus capitata var. emeiensis (Fang & Hsieh) Q.Y. Xiang

lc: as seen at the Raulston Arboretum, new growth is a pleasant glossy orange or orange tinged. Others

lc: are said to be more orange-red, copper, or red. One clone SUMMER PASSION is quite purplish in

lc: the new foliage. One can be forgiven for confusing a young tree with an evergreen oak at several paces.

geo: Mt. Emei, Szechwan, China

Cornus capitata var. emeiensis SUMMER PASSION™

lc: new growth purplish to brownish-red - Jacobsen says "liver-colored". It is certainly not

lc: the copper or orange shades seen elsewhere. See photo above.

in: Piroche Plants, BC Canada c. 1993

li: Jacobsen, A.L. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press p. 136.

Cornus capitata MOUNTAIN MOON™

in: Piroche Plants, BC Canada c. 1992

li: Jacobsen, A.L. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press p. 136.

Cornus capitata 'Ragdoll' (12/4)

lc: dark olive-green, irregularly margined light yellow, some submarginal

lc: variations in chimera depth are visible, occasional sectors to the midrib.

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press p. 93,

li: with color photo.

Cornus capitata x *Cornus kousa* = hybrids include 'Norman Hadden' and 'Porlock'

CORNUS CONTROVERSA

Cornus controversa [black stem clone]

lsp, ns: a listed name from Hillier Arb. 2006.

Cornus controversa 'Candle Light' (5/3)

lc: yellow new growth, bright, later becoming green

so, in: [H Kolster](#) (online catalog 2003)

Cornus controversa 'Frans' ('Variegata Frans Type', 'Frans Typ' invalid)(4/5)

ha: more vigorous than 'Variegata'

lc: cream-margined, narrower than 'Variegata' but having a more greyish-green center

or: northern France

eval: should be compared to 'Janine' which is promoted as a more vigorous, improved 'Variegata' type

Cornus controversa 'Hakkouda-no-kagayaki'

lc: bright yellowish-green at first, later darker green in the center

or: Kimio Moroya, Japan

Cornus controversa 'Janine'

ha: more vigorous than 'Variegata'

lc: yellow with green center

fd: 5-7 in.

or: Gary Handy, Handy Nurseries, OR USA

in: Greer Gardens 2002

Cornus controversa 'June Snow'

ha: layered branching for horizontal effect on an upright tree form.

gr: very vigorous

ht: 25-30 ft. when about 40 ft. wide
it: densely packed 6 in. cymes
fc: white
frc: blue
afc: yellow, red, orange, and purple shades.
tw: reddish in winter if grown in full sun.
in: Frank Schmidt and Son Co. of Boring OR c. 1996
or: found by Steve Wheaton as superior plant in Swartmore PA. It was
or: named and first propagated by Keith Warren.
ch: 5
dr: 'good' anthracnose resistance.
li: Amer. Nur. December 15: 1996: 46

Cornus controversa 'Kansetsu'

lw: blades narrower
lc: mottled and speckled white near the margins, center a dark green
or: Japan

Cornus controversa 'Marginata Nord'

ns, id: an invalid listed name with the RHS PLANT FINDER. Should be
ns, id: renamed if proven extant and unique. By one report a more
ns, id: stable, colorful 'Variegata' type clone.

Cornus controversa 'Pagoda'

ns, id: a listed name, apparently horizontal and pagoda-like, a trait
ns, id: quite evident in most seedlings! Differences are yet to be reported
ns, id: in sufficient detail to properly evaluate it.

Cornus controversa 'Rag Doll'

ns, id: a listed name reported by Capiello and Shadow. There is a
ns, id: C. capitata clone called 'Ragdoll'.

Cornus controversa 'Troya Dwarf' (3/7)

ns: a listed name for www.larchcottage.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cornus controversa 'Variegata'

lc: irregularly margined creamy-white, the chimera often being 30-45%
lc: of the surface.
ls: sometimes asymmetrical, slighted twisted or deformed, the chimera
ls: being the cause of this odd architecture. Overall it does not ruin
ls: the beauty of the plant.
lw: more narrower and lanceolate than species typical
eval: this is one of the most stunning variegated trees and certainly
eval: of the finest variegated dogwoods. It takes a decade or two to
eval: get a full effect so plant know for future pleasures. I have yet
eval: to see any C. florida and C. kousa cultivar to compare with it.
eval: Only C. alternifolia 'Variegata' compares to it.

Cornus controversa [white mottled, margined, and splashed]

lc: mottled and margined white - distinct from 'Variegata'

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Cornus controversa 'Winter Orange'

ns, id: a listed name in the 2004-05 RHS PLANT FINDER for Larch Cottage

ns, id: Nurseries. I suspect is may be *C. alternifolia* 'Winter Orange'.

Cornus controversa [yellow splashed]

lc: mottled yellow, covering 15% of the blade according to the photo.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

CORNUS ELLIPTICA (CORNUS ANGUSTATA, CORNUS KOUSA VAR. ANGUSATA)

This remarkable cousin of *Cornus kousa* (formerly called var. *angustata*) is correctly a distinct species. The late Dr. Ted Dudley, taxonomist at the US National Arboretum, wrote to this effect and felt the best, oldest, valid name was *Cornus angustata*. Still nurserymen are going with it the wrong, old way. It is a flowering arborescent dogwood that is evergreen to semi-evergreen depending on one's climate. As seen here at the Raulston Arboretum, this magnificent species has thick, dark green leaves that feel and look very substantial. They retain some of the arcuate, textured venation of the deciduous species.

Since the work of Dudley and others, the Flora of China has been published for the Cornaceae with substantial, original revisions to the species concepts that demand our attention and respect. Specifically this work is cited as:

Xiang, Q.Y. and D.E. Boufford. 2005. Cornaceae. Flora of China: 14: 206-221. Harvard University.

The formal and correct new name for this evergreen entity is now:

Cornus elliptica (Pojarkova) Q.Y. Xiang & Boufford

It is based on the name *Cynoxylon ellipticum* of Pojarkova published in 1950 (gender ending adjusted), the oldest known good epithet at the species level. The epithet *angustata* AT THE SPECIFIC (SPECIES) LEVEL is more recent and thus excluded. It has been somewhat controversial in taxonomy to rename plants based on older names coined by Russian authors whose works were not until recently known in the West (among them Dr. Dudley and the entire western *Cornus*-loving community) and may not quality as worldwide publication by botanical standards. That point noted, we feel that the uniformly high quality of Drs. Xiang and Boufford work (together with rigorous Harvard review standards) to merit faith in their decisions and go with them. In general, I like to always use the names of country or region's authoritative flora unless some more recent paper present more compelling and fresh evidence to the contrary. Go with the Floras of China, North America, and Europe whenever you can.

Compared to *Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis*, the bracts immediately differ from the *Kousa* in being much

narrower, rarely overlapping, and quite acuminately pointed. In this example they are very small with a diameter of the entire inflorescence of only 2 inches or less. The central, globose cluster of true flowers stands out like it was glued on for decoration. It is a very appealing flower from any distance.

The species is less cold hardy than *C. kousa* at USDA 7 and perhaps some of zone 6. Claims of zone 5 reported in places seem doubtful as no evidence has been brought. It gets some odd winter discoloration in some areas and wind damage. 'Prodigy' (see below) reportedly has no odd winter tints of red and purple shades. A bit of protection and shade for young plants is a good idea. Heat tolerance is reported as being good and perhaps this is the equivalent of *Cercis canadensis* subsp. *texensis* (*mexicana*) for the dogwood world.

From experience, the best clones are a bit less floriferous than your average modern, improved *Kousa* cultivar. That is not a bad thing I think. The balance of the dark, leathery leaf to the pale bracts should be maintained at around 50:50 or 40:60. That dark, textured background has a great foil for these refined little stars.

It should be noted that *Cornus elliptica* is more similar to *C. capitata* than the *C. kousa* in any of its deciduous phases. There are wild intermediates between *C. elliptica* and *C. capitata* but it is not yet known if they are hybrids or just little known links in what could become one larger species concept. DNA work will have to be done on the wild taxa before we can lock down either species to a degree we now find necessary. Using the characters in the key by Jenny Xiang and David Boufford we can construct this chart:

TRAIT	CORNUS ELLIPTICA	CORNUS CAPITATA
Peduncle thickness	thin	thick
Peduncle length	5 - 8 (10) cm	2 - 3 (5) cm
Infructescence shape	near perfect globose	compressed or flattened globose
Leaf veins below	not pitted	often pitted
New foliage color	light green to greenish-purple as cultivated (to date)	many seedlings rich orange to purple shades, especially in garden clones

Cornus elliptica EMPRESS OF CHINA™ 'Elsbry' (11/3)

ht, ha: distinctly vigorous, horizontal growing to 4m tall in 10-12 years. Seedlings are usually much slower.

ld: evergreen (as species)

lc: dark green, holding color better than seedlings in winter

bt: 2-3 weeks after *C. kousa*, also much longer than that species

fd: larger by some reports
fq: often blooms on young plants (2 years)
or: John Elsley SC USA found 1993 as seedling in Greenwood SC USA
dr: anthracnose resistant
prop: cuttings root up to 80% but grafting on *C. kousa* and *C. florida* established large trees quickly.
ch: USDA 6 - more cold hardy as USDA 7 is required for most species seedlings
pat: US applied for 9/25/03 by originator

Cornus elliptica 'First Choice'

ht: original tree 16 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide, likely to reach 20 ft. in time
ha: uniform as it is vegetatively propagated, more vigorous than most seedlings
lc: evergreen in winter, holding green color well in southeastern US, not the common purple winter tints.
fq: more floriferous than some seedlings
prop: cuttings root well
ch: more cold hardy than other seedlings
ns, id: this is a clone distributed by Raulston but did not get this name for some years.
ns, id: anything associated with his distributions in the 90's is likely of this clone.
or: JC Raulston c. 1990 as the best of numerous seedlings received as seed from China mid 1980's.

Cornus elliptica PRODIGY™ 'Ticrn' ('Ticm')

ha: uniform
lc: evergreen in winter - lacking the odd tints of some seedlings
fq: more floriferous than some seedlings
or: Tree Introductions of Athens GA

CORNUS FLORIDA

Cornus florida 'Abundance' = 'Cloud 9'?

ns: synonymy suggested by Santamour 1985.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1977. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. 139.
li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus florida 'Alba Plena'

ft: presumably double
li: Hess Nur. Spring 1985 Price List (without additional description)

Cornus florida 'American Red Beauty' = 'Cherokee Chief'?

ns: synonymy suggested by Santamour 1985
li: Green Hill Nurs. Fall 1960-Spring 1961 List p. 2
li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus florida 'Amerika Touch-O-Pink'

fd: bracts larger to 15cm wide

li: larger blades

dr: more disease resistant - details please!

or: Howard Stanley, Reidsville GA USA from coastal GA seed

pat: US#10423

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 102

Cornus florida 'Andrea Hart' ('Andy Heart')

ht: 6-8 ft. at maturity

ha: shorter, denser

fc: bracts medium pink

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 102

Cornus florida 'Angel Wings'

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts larger than species typical

or: Mr. Webb, Huntsville, AL USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 102

Cornus florida APPALACHIAN SPRING

ha: upright, good form

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts very large

fq: very floriferous

lc: darker green

afc: red, showy

dr: very high anthracnose resistance in trials

or: Univ. of Tennessee, TN USA, the only plant to survive one very harsh anthracnose screen

or: from a population in Catocin National Park, MD

Cornus florida 'Apple Blossom'

fc: bracts light pink or apple blossom blush

or: Hoyt's Sons Nur. of New Canaan CT

in: Wayside Gard. in 1962?

rd: 1963 with Arnold Arb.

li: Wayside Gardens 1962 Cat.: 165

li: Wyman, D. 1963. Arnoldia 23: 85-92.

Cornus florida 'Ascending'

ha: upright with limbs at 30 degree angle and strong central leader

or: E.H. Scanlon of Olmsted Falls OH around 1952

rd: AAN no. 365

li: Proc. Amer. Assoc. Nur. 1953: 126

li: Trees Mag. 12(2): 16 (1952)

li: Howard, R.A. 1961. Arnoldia 21: 9-18.

Cornus florida 'Aurea'

lc: bright yellow, especially in spring, burning in hot climates

dr: prone to anthracnose

Cornus florida 'Aurea Variegata'

ns: not a valid name and may be the same as 'Welchii' or the so-called

ns: mysterious 'Kingsville Form'

li: Wyman, D. 1960. Amer. Nur. 111(9): 10-11, 105-111.

li: Brimfield Gardens Nur. 1961 Cat.: 12

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus florida 'Autumn Gold'

st: twigs golden-orange in winter, giving extra interest. The potential of this species for red,
st: orange, and gold twigs is just beginning to be studied.

ft: very wide bract, overall a rounded, neat inflor. The large central cluster of true flowers are prominent
ft: almost button-like from some distance.

afc: yellow shades

or: Don Shadow, Shadow Nurseries, TN USA as selected seedling

eval: this is an impressive offering and new direction for the species. It has fall color and interesting

eval: winter twigs (nice but not overwhelming). This is added on top of floral quality in spring that

eval: holds with the best of the modern clones. It performs well in warmer, southern US states.

Cornus florida 'Barton'

fc: bracts white

bt: early

rai: better than many other clones for southern states

or: selected by Marvin Barton of Birmingham AL in 1956

ns, id: regrettably it is confused in the trade with 'Cloud Nine' so it is hard

ns, id: to be sure one gets the real thing. DNA works shows the clones have been combined.

li: Tenn. Valley Nursery Cat. Fall 1969-70

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus florida 'Belmont Pink'

fc: bracts pale pink

or: found by Henry Hicks of Hicks Nur. Westbury LI NY in 1930

so: it is believed lost to gardens and may be regarded as extinct . As a young

so: horticulture student I combed the side streets of Belmont NY and found not

so: one pink dogwood of any description.

li: Wyman, D. 1960. Amer. Nur. 111(9): 105-111.

li: Howard, R.A. 1961. Arnoldia 21: 9-18.

Cornus florida 'Big Bouquet'

ha: cpompact

fq: very floriferous

fc:bracts white

fd: bracts wider

or: Vermuelen Nursery, NJ USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 104

Cornus florida 'Big Giant'

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts 'large'

li: Groves Nur. Fall 1969-Spring 1970 List: 1.

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus florida 'Big Girl'

fc: bracts white

fd: larger bracts

so: probably lost

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 104

Cornus florida 'Blonde Luster'

lc: yellow to chartreuse, balancing needed to keep it from burning but not too green as in shade

ft: bracts wide, highly textured and ridged

afc: yellow, orange, and red shades, often showy

ns: it is not a C. kousa as sometimes suggested.

in: I first saw it offered by Roslyn Nursery in 2002

Cornus florida 'Bonnie'

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts 6 in. tip to tip

or: sel. by Dr. T. Pope from garden of Bonnie Gaddis in Louisiana

li: Louisiana Nursery 1982-83 catalog: 11

li: Santamour & McArdle in J. Arbor. 11(1): 31

Cornus florida 'Boyd's Gold Spot'

lc: yellow mottled?

ns: it has not been validly described

lsp: Tyler Arb. obtained from Howell Nur. of Knoxville TN

or: Boyd Nur. of McMinnville TN

Cornus florida 'Broadview Red' = 'Cherokee Chief'?

ns: synonymy suggested by Santamour

li: Byers Nur. 1980-1981 Wholesale Price List: 12

Cornus florida CHEROKEE BRAVE™ 'Comco No. 1'

gr: more vigorous than other pinks or reds

fc: bracts deep red with white centers, quite bicolored when viewed at

fc: close range.

lc: new growth dark burgundy red becoming dark green

dr: very mildew resistant

or: Manual Statham and Hubert Nicholson, thought to be a seedling of 'Cherokee Chief'

in: Commercial Nursery, TN USA

pat: US#10166

Cornus florida 'Cherokee Chief'

fc: bracts medium pink, richer than f. rubra as typical but usually

fc: colored only the outer 60-80% of the bract, the base being white.

Cornus florida CHEROKEE DAYBREAK™ 'Daybreak'

lc: margined white, rather stable, many leaves edged greenish-cream, red tints in fall

fc: bracts white

fd: wide bracts, edge with rich ridges for more texture

dr: mildew susceptible in some areas

eval: prized for scorch resistance in some areas

pat: US#6320

in: Commercial Nursery, TN USA

Cornus florida 'Cherokee Maiden' = 'Ozark Spring'

Cornus florida 'Cherokee Princess'

fc: bracts pure white

fd: bracts very large, some to 12.5cm lng

ch: less cold hardy than 'Ozark Spring'

dr: moderate to high anthracnose, mildew, and canker resistance

eval: long considered around the world, one of the best "big whites"

or: W.C. Higden, Mayfield, KY USA 1950's

in: Hawkersmith Nursery, Winchester, TN 1959 as 'Sno-White'

ns: not given this name until 1963 or so

Cornus florida 'Clare de Lune' or 'Chiaro Di Luna' = 'Moonglow'

Cornus florida 'Clear Moon' ('LT Clare de Lune'?) = 'Moonglow'?

ns: an improved European clone. More details needed.

Cornus florida 'Cloud Nine' ('Barton' misapplied)

ha: slower than some newer clones

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts wider, overlappig much

fq: blooming heavily, even on young, small trees

ch: one of the more cold hardy whites along with 'Ozark Spring'

dr: some canker and mildew resistance, anthracnose can be an issue

in: Henry Chase, Chase Nursery, AL USA 1951

pat: US#2112, one of the first dogwoods patented

Cornus florida 'Cochise'

fc: bracts pink

or: Mr. Webb, Huntsville, AL USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 107

Cornus florida 'Compacta'

ns, ha: a dubious name for more compact plants. Good ones are being named today.

Cornus florida 'Crimson Curls' (5/6)

fc: bracts pink

ft: bracts small, curled upward

so, in: Whitman Farms (online catalog 2006)

Cornus florida 'Daniela'

lc: yellow variegated per Cappiello and Shadow. Larch Cottage UK reports the leaves as "golden yellow" in

lc: summer with orange, yellow, and red colors in fall.

or: Gilardelli, Italy, a man also known for good maple clones, named for his daughter

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 107

Cornus florida 'De Kalb Red'

ha: slower, compact

fc: bracts rich purplish-red similar to 'Purple Glory'
or: deKalb Nursery, Norristown, PA USA

Cornus florida 'Dixie Colonnade' ('Dixie Collonade')

ht: 22 ft tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: columnar, one of very few promising narrow entities in the species

or: Don Shadow

ns: in Cappiello and Shadow (2005) it is spelled with two l's and one "n".

ns, in: I have taken the liberty to assume they refer to familiar English word

ns, in: colonnade.

Cornus florida 'Donewell'

lsp: Holden Arb. Mentor OH 1971 - lost in 1974

or: Donewell Nur. of Mentor OH before 1971

Cornus florida 'Double' = f. pluribracteata Rehd.

Cornus florida 'Eddie White Wonder' = *Cornus* 'E.W.W.'

Cornus florida 'Eternal' ("Eternal Dogwood")

ft: full double, 12-20 bracts, much superior to routine 'Plena'

fc: uniform white, clean. Many doubles are oddly shaped and colored.

ns: statements that the correct cultivar name should contain the word "dogwood"

ns: are ridiculous. The US Patent Office has no more authority to form a cultivar

ns: name with errors (ie. common name pieces) than the originator or other experts.

dr: mildew resistant

in: Commercial Nursery, Dechard, TN USA c. 2005

Cornus florida 'Fastigiata'

ha: narrowly columnar to fastigate

fq: sparse on some plants - hence not more popular

or: Arnold Arb. Jamaica Plain MA

rd: AAN No. 174 by Donald Wyman

li: AAN Woody Plant Register 1949: 9

Cornus florida 'Fayetteville Columnar'

ha: slow, columnar

Cornus florida 'First Lady'

lc: yellow green with bright yellow margin until leaf fall. Even in some densish

lc: shade it takes on pale green margins which are not too bad looking

ac: red with yellow to pink margins

ch: at least 6

or: found at Boyd Nursery of McMinnville TN in 1957

rd: by Dr. Robert D. MacDonald of the Univ. of TN Arboretum

pat: US #2916 in 1969

li: Wyman, D. 1969. Plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 29(1): 2

Cornus florida 'Flore Rubro' = f. rubra

Cornus florida 'Flower Chief'

or: Webb, Huntsville, AL USA

so: probably lost

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 110

Cornus florida 'Fragrant Cloud'

fc: white bracts

ff: scented like Gardenia - 'honeysuckle'-like in patent application

pat: US #2819 in 1968 by D.E. Bebb of Gatlinburg TN

li: Chase Nur. 1973-1973 Cat.: 7

Cornus florida 'Fructi Luteo' = f. xanthocarpa

li: Westbury Rose Co. Spring 1950 List: 5

Cornus florida 'Geranimo'

st: bright red, showy

or: Mr. Webb, Huntsville, AL USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 111

Cornus florida 'Gigantea'

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts to 15cm end to end

or: Phipps Estate, Long Island, NY c. 1932

in: Paul Vossburg, Westbury Rose Co, NY USA

Cornus florida 'Gold Braid' (9/02)

ha: upright, pyramidal

lc: margined yellow (RHS 13A becoming 8B), persisting longer than other variegates. The margins

lc: are sunscorch resistant

fc: creamy-white

dr: anthracnose resistant

or: Jimmy Gainous 1994 as seedling

pat: US #13085, applied for 8/1/02

Cornus florida 'Golden Nugget' ('Golde Nugget')

lc: margined yellow, paler and more green than 'First Lady' but yet a showy plant, may be very

lc: low on chimera in shade

Cornus florida 'Green Glow'

ha: more compact

ll: larger than normal dimensions

lc: paler green with much darker margin and some yellow veining

pat: US #4444 in 1979 to originator

fc: bracts typical white

li: Santamour & McArdle in J. Arbor. 11(1): 31

li: Handy Nursery Co. Fall 1973-Spring 1974: 8

ac: red and pink shades

ch: 5

or: Glen Handy, Tourtdale, OR USA sport of 'Welchii'

Cornus florida 'Heistar'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Cornus florida 'Heistra' (3/7)

ns, so: a listed name with <http://bulk-boskoop.nl> (online catalog 2007), no description

Cornus florida 'Hillenmeyer' ('Hillenmeyer White')

ha: 'excellent'

fc: white bracts

bt: early - apparently on young plants and not early in season

li: TN Valley Nur. Fall 1959-Spring 1960 Trade List: 11

Cornus florida 'Hohman's Golden'

lc: margined yellow to chartreuse, often looking lime green overall

afc: lime, yellow, and red tints, often very showy

in: 1964

ns: named for famous plantsman Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nursery, MD. He may have found it?

Cornus florida 'Imperial White'

ha: wide-spreading, vigorous

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts large, to 15cm end to end

li: larger

lu: said to be drought tolerant and southern US adapted

or: Elizabeth Blow, Raleigh, NC USA c. 1975

pat: US#4242

so: I have lived in Raleigh 24 years and never seen one, even in NC collections. May be lost.

Cornus florida 'Irving Cline'

lsp: Hillier Arboretum 2006.

ns, li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 113, name only

Cornus florida 'Jean's Appalachian Snow'

fc: bracts white with cleft of yellowish-green color (RHS 145C)

fd: bracts 5.8cm long (mean)

afc: red, showy

lc: yellowish-green (RHS 144A)

dr: highly resistant to powdery mildew

pat: US# 13099

or: M.T. Windham and W.T. Witte selected from seedlings obtained from Commercial Nursery, Decaerd TN 1994-5 from trees that

or: survived a severe mildew outbreak. This seedling proved superior with numerous selection criteria.

li: Windham, M.T. et al. 2003. Three white-bracted cultivars of *C. florida* res. to powdery mildew. HortScience 38(6): 1253-1255.

Cornus florida 'Jessica's Bouquet'

ha: slow, compact, semi-dwarf,

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts smallish but in keeping with a smaller plant

fq: up to 100 flowers per square foot or small section of branches

or: Gary Lanham, Lebanon, KY USA as sport, named for his granddaughter

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 113

Cornus florida 'Juanita'

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts very large, often to 12.5cm end to end

dr: mildew resistant in early trials

or: Paul Cappiello as seedling in yard of Juanita and Jim McKinney, Louisville, KY USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 107

Cornus florida 'Jr. Miss' = 'Welch's Junior Miss'

Cornus florida 'Judge Yarnell'

fr: scion

or: Univ. of TN Arb. before 1966

lsp: Nat. Arb. Washington DC from Univ. TN 1966

Cornus florida 'Karen's Appalachian Blush'

fc: bracts white tinged light pink, cleft reddish-purple (RHS 73B)

fd: bracts 5.3cm long (mean)

afc: red, showy

lc: yellowish-green (RHS 146C)

dr: highly resistant to powdery mildew

pat: US#13165

or: M.T. Windham and W.T. Witte selected from seedlings obtained from Commercial Nursery, Decaerd TN 1994-5 from trees that

or: survived a severe mildew outbreak. This seedling proved superior with numerous selection criteria.

li: Windham, M.T. et al. 2003. Three white-bracted cultivars of *C. florida* res. to powdery mildew. HortScience 38(6): 1253-1255.

Cornus florida 'Kay's Appalachian Mist'

fc: bracts white with cleft reddish-purple (RHS 60A)

fd: bracts 5.3cm long (mean)

ft: bracts overlapping than 'Jean's Appalachian Snow'

afc: red, showy

lc: yellowish-green (RHS 144B)

dr: highly resistant to powdery mildew

pat: US#13098

or: M.T. Windham and W.T. Witte selected from seedlings obtained from Commercial Nursery, Decaerd TN 1994-5 from trees that

or: survived a severe mildew outbreak. This seedling proved superior with numerous selection criteria.

li: Windham, M.T. et al. 2003. Three white-bracted cultivars of *C. florida* res. to powdery mildew. HortScience 38(6): 1253-1255.

Cornus florida 'Kim' (3/7)

ns, so: a listed name with <http://bulk-boskoop.nl> (online catalog 2007), no description

Cornus florida 'Kingsville' ('Kingsville Form')

lc: said to be more strongly colored than 'Welchii' and perhaps the same as 'Aureovariegata'.

or: likely Kingsville Nursery, MD

in: Brimfield Nursery, CT USA 1958

Cornus florida 'Lanham's Little Broom'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 2 ft. (5 years)

ha: true dwarf, dense, broadly ovoid

fq: sparse flowers but this is intended me think as potential breeding material

or: Gary Lanham, KY USA as sport

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 115

Cornus florida 'Lemon Drops'

fc: bracts white, the central cluster of flowers dense and colorful like the candy

fd: wide bracts, even nicely ribbed or ridged

lm: slightly more undulate

lc: margined yellow up to 50% if given enough light, very green and ordinary in shade

or: Rick Dillworth, Oxford PA USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 115-116

Cornus florida 'Lindley'

ft: double

li: Rehder, A. 1926. J. Arnold Arb. 7: 239-244.

Cornus florida 'Little Princess' (3/02)

ht: 8 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

ha: dwarf

fd: 3 in. wide - full-sized flowers even on this dwarf tree

bt: blooms when young, as small as 24 in. tall

or: Don Shadow TN USA as selection of 'Cherokee Princess'

pat: PPAF

in, so: Wayside Gardens (Spring 2002 Gardeners Treasury: 8, with color photo)

Cornus florida 'Magnifica'

fd: bracts founds and up to 4 in. wide bract tip to tip

li: Westbury Rose Co. Spring 1950 Cat.: 5

li: Wyman, D. 1960. Amer. Nur. 111(9): 10-11, 105-111.

Cornus florida 'Mary Ellen'

ft: double

fc: bracts white

li: TN Valley Nur. Fall 1969-Spring 1970 List: 25

Cornus florida 'Miss Marion'

fc: bracts white

ft: "double" with extra bracts

or: Bill Craven, Twisted Oaks Nursery, Waynesboro, GA USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 116

Cornus florida 'Montpelier'

fc: bracts white

ft: "double", extra bracts

or: Gary Perrygo, found in New England

Cornus florida 'Moon'

fd: large, wider bracts

fq: abundant

li: Howell Nur. undated 1937 Cat.: 10

ns, id: apparently unrelated to 'Clear Moon' aka 'Clare de Lune' of Europe

Cornus florida 'New Hampshire'

or: Hetherfells Nur. Andover MA selected from hardy floriferous tree

or: found in Atkinson NH - but not in Hetherfells catalogs

li: Matoon, H.G. (ed.). 1958. Plant buyer's guide. 104.

li: Wyman, D. 1960. Amer. Nur. 111(9): 10-11, 105-111.

Cornus florida 'Nicole' (3/7)

ns, so: a listed name with <http://bulk-boskoop.nl> (online catalog 2007), no description

Cornus florida 'Ozark Spring'

ha: upright branches when young

fc: bracts white

ft: bracts overlap - wide

lc: reliably red in fall

ch: flower buds proven hardy to -22 F. and survive even in

ch: cold dry winters.

or: from seed coll. in northeast OK collected by former Ozark Nur.

in: Dr. John Pair of KS State Univ. c. 1993

Cornus florida 'Pendula'

ha: stiffly weeping, often a very odd, ungainly plant with a partially formed

ha: canopy of twisted and deformed leaves. At it's best it's not pretty. Very

ha: often wider than tall.

fq: not often floriferous

fd, ft: bracts not usually large, often oddly twisted, not present up or well.

eval: a real dud, not even a nice as most C. kousa weepers. Ignor it

eval: unless you must absolutely grow everything in the genus. Cappiello

eval: and Shadow call it the landscape equivalent of a 1975 Dodge Dart

eval: (hardly America's finest car) up on blocks on the front yard!

in: Meehan Nursery, Philadelphia, PA USA late 1800's

Cornus florida 'Pink Flame' (+)

lc: margined yellow tinged pinkish when young

fc: white with pink blush

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus florida 'Plena'

ns, ft: one of many names for one or more "double", extra-bracted clones.

Cornus florida 'President Ford' ('President Gerald R. Ford')

lc: variegated in some color and pattern (?)

or: found at Verkade's Nur. of Wayne NJ in 1968

li: Verkade's Nur. 1976-77 Wholesale List: 7

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1977. AABGA Bull. 11: 13-15.

Cornus florida var. pringlei ('Pringlei') = Cornus florida var. urbiniana

Cornus florida 'Purple Splendor'

lc: dark maroon to red purple over green and glossy all summer

or: seedling out of 250000 at Boy Nursery of McMinnville TN and found in 1966

rd: by Dr. Robert MacDonald of the Univ. of TN Arboretum
li: Wyman, D. 1969. Plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 29(1): 2

Cornus florida 'Pygmaea'

ha: shorter and densely globose in time

ht: often 4-6 ft. but larger in many years

fq: not always as abundant as named large clones

so: www.forestfarm.com, 990 Tethrow, Williams, OR 97544-9599 (\$3 cat.)

Cornus florida 'Red Cloud'

fc: bract pink and 'improved'

lm: crinkled.

li: Green Hill Nur. Fall 1974-Spring 1975 List: 2

Cornus florida 'Red Flower' = *f. rubra*

Cornus florida 'Red Pygmy' (2/4)

ht: 3 ft. (7 years), eventually to 7 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, compact, similar to 'Pygmaea' overall

fc: bracts rose-red with distinct white tip at the notch

fd: inflor. 1.5-.2.0 in. - slightly smaller than 'Pygmaea' but very respectable for a good red

or: Dr. Orton, Rutgers Univ. NJ USA as hybrid

in, so: [Wayside Gardens](#) (online catalog 2004), listed as both exclusive and new

Cornus florida 'Robert's Pink'

fc: bracts pink

ha: vigorous in Deep South

so: Louisiana Nursery

Cornus florida 'Rob's Red' (11/6)

ns, so: a listed name with www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2006), no description

Cornus florida 'Rose Valley'

fc: light pink bracts

li: F & F Nur. of Holmdel NJ Fall 1945 Cat.: 6

Cornus florida *f. rubra* Weston ('Rubra'

'Rosea'

'Red Flower')

fc: bracts light pink to near red.

ns: this name covers all pink and red bracted clones.

or: Rev. John Banister before 1688 in VA but better associated

or: Mark Catesby of VA around 1731.

li: Ray, J. 1688. *Historia plantarum*. 185. (as *Cornus virginiana* *flosculus*

li: plurimus albidis ex involucre tetrapetala rubro erumpentibus).

li: Weston, R. 1770. *Universal Botanist and Nur.* London. 73. (without rank)

li: Schelle, E. 1915. *Mitt. D.D.G.* 24: 172-212. (as forma).

Cornus florida 'Salicifolia'

ls: narrow and *Salix*-like

or: Morton Arb.? but not in their 1983 inventory

li: Kammerer, E.L. 1950. *Morton Arb. Bull. Pop. Info.* 25: 17-21.

Cornus florida 'Select Red' = f. rubra

ns: this is used to denote various selections of f. rubra and cannot

ns: be interpreted as a true cultivar.

Cornus florida 'September Dog'

bt: buds develop in August and bloom in September

frq: no fruit is produced due to late blooming

or: a sport of typical tree found in the wild by registrant

rd: Sept. 1984 by George Glover of Tullahgoma TN

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum

li: HortScience 23(3): 456-457.

Cornus florida 'Spring Grove' (+)

ha: horizontal with limbs very low to ground.

ht: original tree at c. 45 years is 22 ft. tall and 32 ft. wide

fc: bracts white

ft: large bracts and often with 2-3 'terminal buds'

bt: late April in Cincinnati OH

ch: 4. Tree survived to -26 F.

dr: no anthracnose observed in c. 45 years. Mild leaf spot.

pat: pending in 1992.

or: seedling at Spring Grove Arb. in Cincinnati OH

li: Amer. Nur. 175(4): 47

Cornus florida 'Spring Song'

fc: rose red bracts

or: Hoyt's Sons Nur. of New Canaan CT

in: Wayside Gardens 1962

rd: Arnold Arb. about 1962

li: Wyman in Arnoldia 23: 85-92.

li: Wayside Gardens 1962 Cat.: 165

Cornus florida 'Springtime'

fd: bract to bract about 5 inches

or: selected at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati OH in 1957 by

or: E.C. Kern of Wyoming OH

in: 1960 to trade

li: Wyman in Arnoldia 23: 85-92.

Cornus florida 'Royal Red'

fc: dark rose red bracts

so: www.forestfarm.com, 990 Tethrow, Williams, OR 97544-9599 (\$3 cat.)

Cornus florida 'Sno-White' = 'Cherokee Princess'

Cornus florida 'Snow Princess'

fc: bracts white

fq: abundant by modern standards

lc: dark and glossy unlike most clones

ch: proven in OH where some clones are not hardy enough

rai: All or most other large-bracted whites lack dark foliage

gr: vigorous

so: Girard Nurseries

Cornus florida 'Starkii'

fd: large - 'giant'

ns: Santamour does not regard it as worthy of cultivar status as it

ns: is not known to be validly published. However it is patented

ns: and should be considered published as a legal entity.

pat: US #442 in 1941 by H.H. Owens of Barbourville KY

so: apparently lost to cultivation

li: Bailey Hortorium. 1976. Hortus III. 314.

Cornus florida 'Steele's Fastigiata'

ha: upright - presumably fastigiata

lc: darker green

fd: larger than 'ordinary dogwood'

li: deWilde's Rhodo-Lake Nur. Fall 1960-Spring 1961 Wholesale

li: Price List: 11

Cornus florida 'Super Red' = 'Cherokee Chief'

Cornus florida 'Suwanee Squat'

ht: 6 ft. tall x somewhat wider

ha: true dwarf, low-spreading

lc: darker green

or: Bob Simon collect in Suwanee Co., FL USA

so, in: www.woodlanders.net (online catalog 2006)

Cornus florida 'Sweetwater Red'

fc: rich red bracts

lc: new growth often reddish

or: selected in 1954 by Howell Nur. of Knoxville TN

in: 1961

rd: with Arnold Arb. prior to 1963

li: Wyman, D. 1963. *Arnoldia* 23: 85-91.

Cornus florida 'Tricolor' = 'Welchii'

Cornus florida 'Urbana'

lsp: Scott Found. Arb.

or: Urbana IL?

Cornus florida var. *urbiniana* (Rose) Rickett

syn: *Cornus florida* var. *pringlei* in part

ns: Drs. Santamour and Dudley of the US National Arboretum (DC) are

ns: studying the taxonomy and cytogenetics of *Cornus*. Internet describes

ns: research results under ARS9731 or under a search for *Cornus*.

Cornus florida 'Variegata'

lc: variegated in some manner

li: Westbury Rose Co. Westbury LI NY 1947 Cat.

Cornus florida 'Varileaf' = 'Welchii'

li: Kelsey, H.P. and W.A. Dayton. 1942. Standardized Pl. Names. 139.

Cornus florida 'Weaver'

ll: larger and 'stronger'

fq: abundant

li: Glen Saint Mary Nur. of Glen St. Mary FL 1941 Cat.: 13

Cornus florida 'Weaver's White'

ns: same as 'Weaver'?

fc: bracts white

fd: bracts large

lc: 'unique'

lu: recommended as superior for the Deep South

so: Louisiana Nursery

Cornus florida 'Welch Bay Beauty'

ft: double with 7 whorled bract sets.

fd: inflor. 4.5-5.5 in. wide

bt: extended due to duration of extra bracts

or: found in wild in Baldwin Co. AL by Welch Bros. Nur. before 1978

li: Welch Bros. Nur. Wilmar AL Fall 1978-Spring 1979 Price List: 3

Cornus florida 'Welchii'

lc: margins pink (in sun) before creamy white - can sunburn easily

or: found by nurseryman Mark Welch about 1920

li: Cole Nurs. Spring 1930 Cat.: 21

Cornus florida 'White Cloud'

fq: abundant

bt: often on very young plants

li: Wayside Gardens 1947 Cat.: 155

Cornus florida 'Will's Golden'

lc: green and yellow markings but no scorching like other clones

ch: 4 (hardier than normal)

ac: red and purple shades

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus florida f. *xanthocarpa* Rehder ('*Xanthocarpa*' sensu lato)

frc: yellow due to lack of anthocyanins peonidin and petunidin in the exocarp

or: MacDonald reports on numerous occurrences of yellow-fruited plants in

or: the wild in TN and NC as well as in nurseries.

ns: MacDonald concludes that the rank of forma is correct for these wild

ns: occurring plants.

li: Chester, W. and C. Stone. 1964. A comparative study of the anthocyanins

li: in the red-fruited and yellow-fruited flowering dogwood. Bull. Torr.

li: Bot. Club 91: 506.

li: MacDonald, R.D. 1968. Yellow-fruited *Cornus florida* - cultivar or

li: form. Rhodora 70: 568-571.

CORNUS KOUSA

The ornamental development of this species has gotten way out of bounds with so many resemblant cultivars. Some of the new Orton interspecific crosses like VENUS and STARLIGHT might eclipse this entire monospecific gene pool before long. Still we find a few new ones that can stand out for their interesting foliage colors, habits, and bract shapes.

Cornus kousa 'A. Tchehow' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Aget'
fd: bracts larger
fq: floriferous
bt: bracts longer persistant, supposedly into September.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 261

Cornus kousa 'Akabina' ('Akabana')
fc: bracts pink
ns: this Japanese name means red or pink-flowering, and is probably the same as 'Rubra' or
ns: "pink-flowered" the west. A good taxonomic and DNA study of pink clones is warranted.
id: may prove the same as 'Miss Satomi'
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 261

Cornus kousa 'Akatsuki' (6/5)
lc: white margins tinged pink
fc: bracts white sometimes spotted pink,
or: Akiri Shibamichi, Japan as sport of 'Miss Satomi'
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 148.

Cornus kousa 'All Summer' (6/5)
bt: very long bloom period, some flowers appearing as the first fruit ripens
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 148.

Cornus kousa 'Amber'
ha: slower
lc: "multicolored, irregular variegation"
or: Handy Nursery, Portland OR USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 261

Cornus kousa 'Angela' (3/02)
ht: 10-12 ft. tall
lc: broadly margined white
or: Weston Nursery, Hopkinton MA USA
ns: same as 'Angela Palmer'?
so: Roslyn Nursery (online catalog 2002)

Cornus kousa 'Angela Palmer' (6/5)

ha: slower as with most variegates

lc: wide white margin

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 148.

Cornus kousa 'Aktuki' (2/4)

ht: 20 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

fc: bracts reddish-rose as parent 'Satomi'

lc: broadly margined white at 25-30% of surface, some pink tints occur

or: Japan as 'Satomi' mutation

so, in: Wayside Gardens (online catalog 2004), first US introduction 2004.

Cornus kousa var. angustata = Cornus elliptica

Cornus kousa 'Angyo Dwarf' (6/5)

ha: semi-dwarf, best habit when rooted from cuttings rather than on a vigorous rootstock

ll: reduced size and scale, often just 1.75 in. long

or: Akiri Shibamichi, Japan

in: Barry Yinger and Carl Hahn to us

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 149

Cornus kousa 'Annelies' (3/7)

fc: bracts white

ft: bracts with a very abrupt sharp tip, quite apiculate

Cornus kousa 'Big Apple'

ha: large and spreading

lc: dark green

lt: thicker

frd: larger

ch: to -5 F. at least

or: Polly Hill of Vineyard Haven MA before 1985

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of

li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus kousa 'Autumn Rose'

ha: small upright

lc: 'light creamy green' in new growth

ac: pink to red shades

fc: creamy white

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Avalanche'

ch: flower buds shown hardy to -30 F. (Crestwood KY)

fq: abundant fls.

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Baby Splash'

ha: dwarf

lc: mottled white

or: Handy Nursery, Portland, OR USA

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Baier' (6/5)

ha: weeping, small, shrubby

lc: dark green

fd: bracts smallish

or: Baier Lustgarten Nurseries, NY USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 151

Cornus kousa 'Barmstedt' (3/4)

fd: to 9cm wide

fq: very floriferous

ft: bracts very wide, overlapping

Cornus kousa 'Beni Fuji' (+)

fc: bracts dark pink

lc: dark green with distinct red petioles and major veins

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Big Apple'

ha: spreading

lc: dark green

ly: thick lamina

fd: bracts 5.5 in. across

frd: fruit 1.25-1.50 in. wide

ch: -5 F.

or: Polly Hill

Cornus kousa 'Blond Luster' = C. florida 'Blonde Luster'

Cornus kousa 'Blue Shadow'

ht: 30 ft.

lc: 'almost blue', more a dark bluish-green

fc: white

or: Polly Hill namdd for Don Shdow

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Bodnant'

st: purplish

ft: bracts wide, rounded, slightly overlapping

fq: floriferous

Cornus kousa 'Bonfire' ('Bon Fire', 'Bon Tricolor Fire'?)

ha: horizontal

st: twigs reddish-purple, a nice contrast to the margins

lc: randomly marked lighter green and yellow into summer, overall appears yellow margins. New growth purplish at times.

afc: red to yellow and orange shades

eval: it is perhaps the best gold-margined clone to date (12/2004)

Cornus kousa 'Bultinck's Beauty' (12/4)

st: purple, very showy in contrast to the leaf chimera.

lc: irregularly mottled and spotted white on dark green, often bold in summer new growth, later leaves become mostly green

in, or: Antoine Bultinck, Belgium as seedling, introduced 1993

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 97-98.

Cornus kousa 'Bush's Pink'

ha: open and spreading

fc: pink as with C. florida cultivars

lc: tinged red

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Camden'

bt: longer and often in July

frq: very abundant even where fruiting is difficult

ch: to -25 F./

fc: typical creamy white bracts

or: found on estate in Camden ME by Eastern Plant Specialities

so: Eastern Plant Specialities 207-371-2888

Cornus kousa 'Cascade' (6/5)

ha: arching, vigorous, compact, subglobose

ft: medium wide bracts

fc: bracts creamy-white

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 153

Cornus kousa 'Cedar Ridge Select'

fc: bracts white becoming reddish

or: M. Wingle of Cedar Ridge Nur. of Quakertown PA

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Centerpiece' (10/4)

fq: highly floriferous

so, in, or: Collector's Nursery (online catalog 2004), own introduction 2003 from a superior tree

Cornus kousa 'Cheer' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Cherokee' (6/5)

ha: more upright than species typical

ft: bracts wide, undulating

lc: dark green

lt: slightly drooping

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 153

Cornus kousa 'China Dawn' (12/4)

lc: wide creamy-white margins

lu: said to be easier and stronger than 'Snowboy'

so: Junker Nursery (online catalog 2004)

Cornus kousa 'China Girl'

fc: bracts white
no: flowers are very numerous
or: Netherland c. 1910
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa CHRISTIAN PRINCE™ 'Chiprizam' (6/5)

ha: small to mid-sized, compact
fc: bracts white
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 155

Cornus kousa 'Christine Port' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Claudia' (3/4)
fc: bracts white with some red dots
ft: bracts very broad

Cornus kousa 'Crème Puff' (6/5)
ha: spreading, shrubby, a white "puff" when in full flower
fq: floriferous
afc: orangish-red, often very showy
or: Bill Barnes, Lorax Farms, Warrington PA USA
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 155, with color photo

Cornus kousa CROWN JEWEL™ 'Madison' (6/5)
lc: summer new growth is bright golden-yellow tinged red, not showy in spring growth or in all some climates.
or: Tim Brotzman, Madison OH USA
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 164.

Cornus kousa 'Delicatesse' (3/7)
fc: bracts white tinged pink, a delicate and subtle pattern of shading
ft: bracts very wide

Cornus kousa 'Doctor Bump' ('Dr. Bump')
ha: smaller, shrubby
fq: abundant flowers even on young plants
bk: well exfoliating
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Doubloon'
ha: tall, narrower than species typical
ft: more than 4 bracts - semi-double
or: William Devine of Kennedyville MD c. 1970
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Dwarf Pink'
ha: low and spreading
ht: 6-9 ft. in many years

fc: bracts light pink
or: Shibamichi Kanjiro Nur. of Saitama Japan around 1981 as found in
or: Gumma Prefecture
in: to USA by C. Hahn and B. Yinger and tested at Brookside Gardens
li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Ed Mezitt'

ht: 25 ft.
lc: new growth purple becoming bronze by summer (June)
afc: orange - not red as with others
or: named to honor the late Ed Mezitt of Weston Nur. MA
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111
so: Roslyn Nur. 516-643-9347

Cornus kousa 'Elizabeth Lustgarten' ('Liz Lustgarten')

ha: upright main limbs with secondary one weeping
or: Baier Lustgarten from seedlings at their Middle Is. LI NY nursery
in: James Cross of Environmentals Nur. of Cutchoque LI NY
rd: 1977?
eval: it is often an ungainly, stiff, sparsely flowered entity until established.
li: Spongberg, S.A. 1978. AABGA Bull. 12: 65-67.

Cornus kousa 'Elmwood Weeper'

ha: weeping
or: William Devine
ns: Dirr says it may be identical to 'Weaver's Weeping'
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Emerald Star' (6/5)

lc: dark green
ft: bracts very broadly oval to cordiform, bordering on rounded-rhombic with long "stalks" so there is no overlap and a gap between them
li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 157, with color photo

Cornus kousa 'Endurance'

bt: longer bloom period for individual flowers - hence the cv. name
or: Weston Nur. of MA
li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Everbloom' (11/6)

bt: bracts lasting longer, blooming long, up to September
or, so: www.summerhillnursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own superior seedling

Cornus kousa 'Fanfare'

ha: fastigiate
ch: to -20 F.
or: Mary B. Wakefield of Milton MA
pat: US #3296 on 16 Jan. 1973

ns: first valid publication in Santamour 1985.

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of

li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus kousa 'Fireworks' (6/5)

afc: red, yellow, and purple shades, often very showy

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 157

Cornus kousa 'Flowertime' (2/4)

bt: very long bloom period, some lasting into September (MO USA)

so, or: Arborvillage (online catalog 2004), own selection.

Cornus kousa 'Francine Ermans' (3/7)

fc: bracts white

ft: bracts distinctly oval, non-overlapping

so: www.lettry.be (online catalog 2007)

Cornus kousa GALILEAN™ 'Galzam' (6/02)

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

fc: creamy-white

ll: very large - up to twice other clones - largest leaved clone known to date (2002)

fd: larger inflor.

in: Lake County Nursery (online catalog 2002)

Cornus kousa 'Gay Head'

ha: medium for species

fd: bracts of various sizes - usually 4.5-5.25 in. across

fs: bracts often ruffled and curved

ch: to at least -5 F.

frd: fruit 1.0-1.25 in wide - larger than many selections

or: Polly Hill of Vineyard Haven MA before 1985

li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of

li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus kousa 'Girard's Dwarf' NEW NAME ('Girard's Nana' illegitimate)

ha: dwarf

ht: 3 ft. tall in 8 years

fq: abundant fls. - unlike some dwarf variants

ns: the original name 'Girard's Nana' is invalid, being known after 1959.

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publishing. P. 262.

Cornus kousa 'Gloria Birkett' (3/7)

lsp, ns, id: a listed name from Hillier Arb. 2007.

Cornus kousa 'Gold Coin'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Cornus kousa 'Gold Crown'

lc: margined gold

Cornus kousa 'Gold Cup'

lt: cup-shaped

lc: golden yellow center, often a smallish line or zone.

Cornus kousa 'Gold Star' ('Goldstar')

gr: often slow - at least as small plants. This is perhaps due to 1/3

gr: or 1/2 less photosynthetic surface.

lc: dark green irregularly centered dark 'butter' yellow over about 1/3

lc: the center of the blade. New growth is often chartreuse. The

lc: central variegation is often incised as if a yellow Crataegus

lc: leaf were placed on top of dark green blade. The central yellow

lc: is often distinctly lobed.

fc: typical in color

fq: much more sparsely flowering.

ltp: best in full sun if it does not burn

or: Sakata Nursery of Yokohama Japan in 1977

li: Sakata Nursery Spring 1978 Catalog: 19

in: first US sale was apparently by Wayside Gardens of Hodges SC in 1983

in: Dutch nurseryman sold it in Europe before other Europeans.

li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants

li: at Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 43(3): 6.

Cornus kousa 'Golden Girl' (3/7)

lsp: listed by www.dawesarb.org for a plant from Arborvillage in 1995.

Cornus kousa 'Greensleeves'

ha: vigorous and symmetrical

lc: very dark green

lm: undulate or wavy

fc: white

or: Polly Wakefield, Milton MA USA

Cornus kousa 'Greta's Gold' (5/02)

lc: bronze-red new growth, broadly margined golden yellow and mottled yellow.

afc: bright red and pink shades over the variegation

or, so: Junker Nursery, named for their daughter (online catalog 2002)

Cornus kousa 'Groenendaal' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Hard Trump' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from www.letry.be (online catalog 2007), no description.

Cornus kousa HEART THROB™ 'Schmred'

gr: vigorous, unlike some older pink-flowered clones, wide-spreading with age

fc: bracts said to be the darkest red of known cultivars (1998). Reports range from medium pink

fc: deep rose pink depending on climate. Bracts often have a white margin.

bk: reliably exfoliating and showy

lc: glossy dark green, tips often reddish

id, ns: DNA research from the Univ. of TN suggests it is very similar and related to 'Satomi' and

id, ns: 'Rosabella' and may perhaps be a rename.

in: Jim Schmidt, Don Schmidt Nursery, Boring OR USA

pat: US# 9283

Cornus kousa 'Highland'

fq: floriferous

bt: blooming well on young plants.

in: Girard Nurseries

or: unknown, but this epithet usually traces to Highland Park Arboretum, Rochester

or: NY. There are very good examples there, including one named as 'Rochester'

Cornus kousa 'Ikone' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'John Slocock' (6/5)

lc: dark glossy green, veins yellowish

ft: bracts broadly rounded

fc: white blotched pink

in: Spinner's Nursery, Lymington, Hamp., England before 2001

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus *Cornus*: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 161

Cornus kousa 'Julian'

ft: bracts curving at the apex

afc: showy

or: Polly Hill

frd: 1.2 in.

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 263

Cornus kousa 'July Jubilee'

lc: dark green

bt: long lasting display of flowers, often well in July

li: Mellingers Nursery Catalog 1991

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 263

Cornus kousa 'Kalmthout' (6/5)

ha: vigorous, strong plants

ft: wide bracts

or: Mark Bulk, Boskoop. It has no association with Kalmthout Arboretum.

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus *Cornus*: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 162

Cornus kousa 'Kirpatrick's Weeping'

ha: weeping, more upright than other weepers according to Dirr

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 263

Cornus kousa koreanis

ns: a curious epithet for an apparently Korean form, known to me only from Well Nurseries

ns: in association with their clone 'Ruby Slippers' (which see).

Cornus kousa 'Kordes'

fq: floriferous

bt: bracts overlapping, wider

or: Kordes, Bilsen, Germany

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 261

Cornus kousa 'Kreftenbroek Pink' (3/7)

fc: bracts pink

ft: bracts well pointed

Cornus kousa 'Kreuzdame' [means "cross lady"] (3/4)

ft: bracts narrow, semi-undulate, cross-like as the entire inflor.

Cornus kousa 'Kristin Lipka's Variegated Weeper' (1/02)

ht: 15 ft. tall x 12-15 ft. wide as young plants

ha: strongly weeping, dense, moderate to fast growing by species standards

lc: irregularly margined white with occasional white markings in the green center. Pink tinged margins

lc: in cooler weather.

or: Robert Lipka, owner of REL Nursery as branch sport in nursery row of unknown "weeping kousas"

in: REL Nursery, Cedars PA USA 2002

pat: US PPAF

li: American Nurseryman 194(15): 52 (2001)

Cornus kousa 'Laura' (6/5)

ht, ha: semi-dwarf, said to be ideal as a patio container plant

fc: bracts white

lc: irregularly margined white, this chimera tinged red in fall and quite showy then too

Cornus kousa 'Limon Ripple'

ha: dense and upright

lc: margins yellow

lm: edged undulate or rippled as the name implies

fc: bracts white as typical

afc: bright orange to red shades

so: Roslyn Nur. 516-643-9347

Cornus kousa 'Little Beauty'

ha: densely branched semi-dwarf

gr: about 1/2 rate of species typical

or: JC Raulston of NC State Univ. Arb.

fc: typical white

ft: bracts are on the narrowish side, narrowly ovate to broadly lanceolate,

ft: apex very acuminate, nicely undulate, not overlapping in general

so: Roslyn Nur. 516-643-9347

Cornus kousa 'Long Island Variegated'

lsp: listed name from NY Bot. Gard. living spec. no. 1114/98 in 1998.

Cornus kousa 'Luce'

ch: to -30 F. - much more cold hardy

or: Paul Cappiello, Univ. of Maine as superior seedling. Named for Roger Luce of Newburgh ME

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. p. 263

Cornus kousa 'Lustgarten Weeping'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide, other plants we have seen are wider

ha: weeping, arching, young plants may be rather narrow.

fq: sometimes floriferous, bearing flowers all along the shoots. Give it a good 10 years to bear flowers in much quantity. I have

fq: a number of plants which appeared to be sparse-flowering duds suddenly come into their floriferous glory with time. Be patient!

or: Jim Cross from a plant at Baier Lustgarten Nursery. It is a sister seedling of 'Elizabeth

or: Lustgarten' and should not be confused with it.

in: Jim Cross, Environmentals Nursery, Long Island, NY USA

Cornus kousa 'Madame Butterfly'

ht: 20 ft. (14 years)

fq: floriferous

ft: bracts with vertical upper portions, giving a butterfly-like effect

ns: Dirr reports a 'Madame Butterfly I' and 'Madame Butterfly II' (such cultivar additions ns: are not permitted by the codes).

or: David Leach, North Madison, OH USA

id: Cappiello and Shadow (2005) report a very different clone under this name from

id: Peter Chappell in England. It has very large bracts (not narrow or pointed) in a

id: 5 inch wide inflor.

Cornus kousa 'Madison' (10/6)

ha: shrubby, shorter

lc: golden and red (RHS 144B, becoming 141AB, flushes of 45A between veins)

afc: orange to red

or, pat: US#16129 on 11/29/2005 to Tim Brotzman, Madison, OH, as seedling from Arcola Creek Nursery, Madison OH

Cornus kousa 'Marble' (6/5)

lc: swirling creamy mottling

or: Robert Lipka, Cedar Ridge Farms, PA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 164

Cornus kousa 'Medusa' (6/5)

ha: slower, so far a pretty lime freek

lc: lighter, nearly a lime green

ls: blades very narrow, narrowly elliptic to linear, highly twisted, rarely over 1cm wide, numerous veins all nearly parallel, very much like a

ls: twisted willow leaf but of more substance and thickness. So far it's a cute monstrosity almost anyone can love.

lm: margins often very finely undulate and crimped so as to appear serrate.

lc: bright, light green, some leaves seem a bit deficient in chlorophyll though not variegated. It may have a slightly virescent (maturing to or becoming green) gene.

lsp: Raulston Arboretum since spring 2005

Cornus kousa 'Mihuma'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Cornus kousa 'Milky Way'

ha: vigorous, tends to be quite wide and horizontal at the old gate at Biltmore Estate

fq: very floriferous

bt: sharply acuminate bract apices in the true stock

bt: often on young plants

prop: some plants under this name are seed propagated and not true.

or: Wayside 1960's as the best 15 individuals from several thousand seedlings. It is therefore polyclonal with

or: stock coming from different seedlings that shared some similar traits mentioned above. Today the cultivar name

or: is hopefully clouded by seedlings, good and vastly inferior.

li: Wayside Gard. 1961 Cat.: 160

Cornus kousa 'Milky Way Select' invalid name

ns: a name used for a superior clone, vegetatively propagated, with the original traits of 'Milky Way' in mind.

ns: Cappiello and Shadow trace this name to Deb McCowan of Knight Hollow Nursery, Middleton, WI. But isn't

ns: it very likely someone else has used this name for something far different?

Cornus kousa 'Minuma'

ft: semi-double with up to 6 bracts per inflor.

or: Toshihiro Hagiwara, Japan

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Miss Petty'

lt: slightly cupped

lc: very dark, blackish-green

fc: bracts clean white tinged pink with age

ft: bracts overlap

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Mon Ami Francine' (3/7)

fc: bracts white

ft: bracts very narrow, minimalized and tapered at the base for a pin-wheel effect

Cornus kousa 'Moonbeam'

fd: inflor. 7-8 in. wide - larger than typical

fped: pedicels longer so blooms are often more visible above foliage

ch: -20 F.

or: Polly Wakefield, Milton, MA USA

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Moonlight'

fd: very large, wide bracts. less drooping than 'Moonbeam'

or: Polly Walkfield, Milton, MA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 168.

Cornus kousa 'Moonsplash'

ft: margined and sectored yellow

or: Gray Handy, Boring, OR

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 168.

Cornus kousa 'Mount Fuji' (3/7)

fc: bracts rose-red

so: www.lettry.be (online catalog 2007)

Cornus kousa 'National'

ha: vigorous, horizontal, open

fc: creamy white bracts

fd: larger than some var. chinensis selections

ha: vigorous and vase-shaped

frd: larger than typical

fq: floriferous even in young plants

lc: dark green

ht: 25-30'

wd: 25-30'

ac: red

in: Hoskins Shadow, TN USA before 1996

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Nell Monk'

fq: abundant blooms

fd: 'very large' and bracts wider than typical with overlap

or: seed raised at Nymans Garden in UK in 1968

rd: Nov. 1987 by Mavis Wingrove of Sussex UK and named for her mother

in: RHS exhibit was planned for 1988 and propagation thereafter

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum

li: HortScience 23(3): 456-457.

Cornus kousa 'New Red'

fc: bracts red

id: thought to be same as 'Satomi'

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 168.

Cornus kousa 'Nicole'

or: Gilardelli, Milan, Italy

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 168.

Cornus kousa 'Orton Variegated' (6/7)

ht: 6 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: slower than species typical

lc: some leaves (not all) striped and mottled white

so: www.environmentalsnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Cornus kousa 'Par Four' (6/5)

ft: bracts wide, overlapping

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 168

Cornus kousa 'Parasol' (6/5)

ft: bracts up to 8 in number, wide, overlapping, apices obtuse

afc: red, often showy

or: William Devine, Kennedyville, MD USA as seedling from tree in Silver Spring, MD

pat: US #8703

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Pendula'

ha: strongly pendulous, smaller, usually dense

fq: flowers more numerous than some other weepers including 'Lustgarten Weeping' which itself can be

fq: floriferous with age.

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Peve Foggy'

ns, id: a listed from Europe 2005. Description needed.

Cornus kousa 'Peve Limbo' (3/4)

ha: vigorous, stronger than 'Snowboy'

lc: irregularly margined creamy-white on dark greyish-green, new growth a tad more yellow than 'Wolf Eyes'

lm: distinctly undulate as 'Wolf Eyes' but larger in all leaf parts.

ll: very large blades - larger than both SAMARITAN and 'Wolf Eyes'

in, or: Piet Vergeldt, Lottum, Netherlands, as sport, intro. 2001

eval: Houtman says 'Wolf Eyes' and SAMARITAN are "easier to grow" and supercede this clone.

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 97-98.

Cornus kousa 'Pollywood' (12/4)

bt: later than species typical and also longer

or: Polly Hill Arboretum US

so: Junker Nursery (online catalog 2004)

Cornus kousa 'Prolific'

bt: June - early than some

fc: bracts clean white

ch: greater than C. florida according to Dirr

or: Grootendorst & Son, Boskoop c. 1968

Cornus kousa PROPHET™ 'Propzam' (6/5)

ft: bracts suborbicular, very large, overlapping, apex very abruptly mucronate

fq: very floriferous, often continuously down a long branch

lt: thick blades

lc: dark green

afc: dark red shades

frd: very large fruit, said to be sweet and edible

or: Lake County Nursery, OH USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Rasen'

ft: bracts wide, overlapping, may reflex with age

fc: bracts creamy-white

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 170.

Cornus kousa [Raulston Selection] unofficial name

fd: said to be evergreen by Capiello and Shadow.

id, ns: the only Asian-collected, evergreenish intro from Dr. JC Raulston I have found (having lived 5 minutes from

id, ns: his arboretum for 22 years) is C. elliptica 'First Choice'. There is nothing else from Raulston that exists

id, ns: today that would match. He named 'Little Beauty' but it has no evergreen tendencies.

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Repeat'

ft: often blooming again in late summer

or: Richard Bush, Canby OR

ns, id: it is not 'Repeat Bloomer' and frankly both names are not good choices.

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 166.

Cornus kousa 'Repeat Bloomer'

bt: often reblooms in the summer weeks

ns: this name is almost certainly invalid since it is descriptive

ns: of other clones and could easily be applied to them.

or: J.G. Marano Jr., Doylestown, PA

Cornus kousa RADIANT ROSE™ 'Hanros'

ha: vigorous, strong plants

fc: bracts pink, better color in some climates than other reds

afc: red, not always showy in all climates, very good in the NW USA

lc: darker green than 'Miss Satomi', holding color and form well in OR USA

afc: bright red

frd: very large compared to other fruitful clones

or: Gary Handy, Handy Nursery, Boring OR USA AS SEEDLING

Cornus kousa 'Rel Whirlwind' (12/4)

so: Junker Nursery (online catalog 2004), without description

Cornus kousa 'Repeat Bloomer'

bt: longer and often repeating into summer

ns: same is almost certainly invalid since it violates the code by

ns: using a descriptive name easily applied to various clones.

Cornus kousa 'Robert' ('Robert's Selectie') (3/7)

fc: bracts white

ft: bracts very narrow, quite undulate or wavy

Cornus kousa 'Rochester'

fd: larger bracts than normal

fc: creamy white as typical

ch: 5

or: thought to have come from one of the Rochester Parks in NY where many good

or: seedlings have been admired over the years. This includes 'Highland'.

in: Hoogendorn Nursery, Newport, RI USA

Cornus kousa 'Rosabella'

fc: bracts light pink, richer pink near the outer margins.

bt: bracts longer lasting than some pink clones

ht: 20-25'

ns: this has been suggested as a synonym of 'Satomi' but confirming

ns: evidence has not been provided. While both clones are surely

ns: distinct from typical 'Rubra' they are often listed as separate

ns: entities in catalogs. Several experts have placed them in synonymy.

lsp: a remarkable fine plant exists at Tyler Arboretum in their dogwood collection

in: Roslyn Nurseries to US trade 1990's

Cornus kousa 'Rosemoor Pink'

fc: rich pink

or: RHS garden at Rosemoor Devon

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 172.

Cornus kousa 'Rubra' ('Rosea', 'Red', red-flowered)

fc: bracts tinged pink to various degrees, usually only near the margins and sometimes only faintly suffused or speckled.

ft: bracts tend to be flat to slightly convex compared to some white-flowered clones. The bracts are more rounded (broadly acute to obtuse) than

ft: many of the new white-flowered cultivars.

in, ns: this is a catchall group for any red Kousa that has no other name. 'Rosabella', 'Satomi', and 'Radiant Rose' are three

in, ns: popular clones of this type. This name is associated with Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nursery, MD USA and perhaps other eastern US growers.

in, ns: Hohman grew it as early as the 1940's according to Jacobson (1996) though he remarks it does not appear in catalogs that early. I know it

in, ns: from Dr. Raulston's 1980 plantings where it proved to be just barely flushed pink at times.

Cornus kousa 'Ruby Slippers' (C. k. koreanis 'Ruby Slippers' invalid name) (10/6)

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

fc: bracts light pink throughout most of the bract, persistently so. Photos on the Wells Nursery site show more dark pink pigment than common 'Rubra'. I have not seen it in person to verify.

so, in: www.wellsnurseries.com (online catalog 2006), their own introduction after 16 years of trials, using a tertiary epithet "koreanis" for some unknown reason.

Cornus kousa 'S. Hoffen'

ha: shrubby, small, slower than than similar 'Wolf Eyes'

lc: broadly margined off white, center greyish-green

lm: very undulate, blade folded up much as 'Wolf Eyes' but slightly more so

fd: smallish to 2.5 in. wide

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 172

Cornus kousa SAMARITAN™ 'Samzam' (6/02)

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

ha: most vigorous variegated clone known to the originators.

lc: white margined, tinged reddish in fall

fc, fd, ft: similar to 'Milky Way' from which it is the "offspring" (sport?)
in: Lake County Nursery (online catalog 2002)

Cornus kousa 'Satomi' ('Satomi Red', 'Miss Satomi')

fc: pale pink, often very white if shaded too much (as the USNA planting). It is

fc: better than the old, classic, lump-all 'Rubra' for pigment

lc: bright red as new growth becoming green with reddish margins or

lc: entirely green, a good dark shade

bt: longer - often May to August

fd: often 4 in. bract tip to tip

bt: bracts much wider, overlapping than what JC Raulston grew as

bt: 'Rubra' in the 1980's - that was likely from Brookside or Hohman's old intro.

id, ns: DNA work at the Univ. Tenn. says it is remarkably similar or the

id, ns: as a HEART THROB and 'Rosabella'. They may be seedlings of

id, ns: each other or a common ancestors or just renames of one plant.

or: Akiri Shibamichi, Japan

Cornus kousa 'Schmetterling'

ha: upright

fd: large bracts

fc: white bracts

in: Esveld, Boskoop

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus Cornus: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 173

Cornus kousa 'Select' invalid name

fd: large bracts

ll: large blades

lc: dark glossy green

or: Select Trees, Athens, GA USA

ns: the word select is not valid in a cultivar name on it's own

Cornus kousa 'Silver Cup'

fc: typical white

ft: bracts form distinct cup shape

lu: plants notably drought resistant and thus durable in urban areas

afc: red in fall

in: Polly Wakefield, MA USA

Cornus kousa 'Silver Pheasant' (7/5)

ha: vigorous

lc: white mottled on dark green

or: Mark Bulk, Boskoop

Cornus kousa 'Silver Splash'

lc: mottled white, pink, and green in new growth, older plants not so colorful

in: Gary Handy, Handy Nursery, OR USA

Cornus kousa 'Silver Wolf' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Silverstar' ('Silver Star')

ha: upright and vase-shaped to arching

bk: smooth and exfoliating

ch: to -20 F.

pat: US #3261 in 1972 by originator

or: Mary B. Wakefield of Milton MA

li: AAN Plant patents with common names 1969-73: 7

Cornus kousa 'Simpson No. 1' provisional name

ht: 20 ft. tall

fq: very floriferous

or: Simpson Nursery, IN USA

Cornus kousa 'Simpson No. 2' provisional name

ht: 25 ft. tall x 18 ft. wide

ha: more upright than 'Simpson No. 1'

fq: very floriferous

or: Simpson Nursery, IN USA

Cornus kousa 'Snowbird'

ha: slower, compact

ll: smaller than species typical

fd: bracts smaller than species typical

or: Polly Hill, MA USA

Cornus kousa 'Snowboy'

lc: pale grey green with regular 2-7mm white margin. The white may occasionally

lc: 'invade' the center of the blade along with grey-green sections. New

lc: leaves and stems may be reddish in sun. It is both mottled and margined.

fc: typical in color and size

ltp: may sunburn in summer so partial shade is recommended

ns: it is generally thought that this is not typical 'Variegata' as that

ns: name usually represents a clone with distinct white margins and

ns: lacking the central mottling of 'Snowboy'. See Yokoi and Hirose

ns: (1978) for plates of several white-variegated C. kousa."

or: Sakata Nursery of Yokohoma Japan

li: Sakata Nursery Spring 1978 Catalog: 19

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Seibundo Pub. Co.

li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants

li: at Brookside Gardens. Arnoldia 43(3): 6.

so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Snowflake'

fq: very abundant blooms

in: www.forestfarm.com, Greer, and other OR firms since early 1990's.

Cornus kousa 'Specil Giant' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Speciosa'

lc: darker green
lm: slightly curled - underside gives two-tone effect
or: Vermeulen Nur.
ns: this Latin name is probably not valid?

Cornus kousa 'Square Dance'
ha: upright
ft: blooms more visible than typical
or: Polly Hill

Cornus kousa 'Steffan' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe.

Cornus kousa 'Steeple'
ha: narrowly upright
fc: typical white bracts
fd: bracts larger than species typical
lc: glossy dark green
or: Polly Hill
so: Roslyn Nur.

Cornus kousa 'Summer Flame' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

Cornus kousa 'Summer Games' ('Summergames')
lc: lightly variegated overall, irregular cream margins and mottlings on dark green, leaves often tinged purple in part throughout the year, it is subtle but very different and
lc: appealing at close distance. Some leaves up to 98% cream with green dots and sectors, others more green than cream.
in: Weston Nurseries, MA USA before 1998

Cornus kousa 'Summer Majesty' (+)
ha: large and spreading
ht: to 30 ft. - larger than most named clones
fc: bracts typical white becoming tinged pink
bt: up to 8 weeks of bloom
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Summer Stars'
fq: very abundant
ft: the plant we have observed have nicely twisted and slightly undulate bracts (see photo above). They are more
ft: flat in other clones. The bracts are wide and overlap at their base. Compare to 'Trinity Star' below.
bt: often late in summer - scattered blooms persist up to 6 weeks longer
afc: red to purple
rd: before 1973 with Arnold Arb.
or: seedling by P.E. Costich of Center Moriches LI NY
pat: US #3090 in 1972
in: William Flemer of Princeton Nur. of Princeton NJ in 1975
li: Hebb, R.S. 1973. AABGA Bull. 7: 47-54.
li: Princeton Nur. Fall 1975 Cat.: 21

Cornus kousa 'Sunsplash'
lc: yellow markings on green
in: Greer Gardens 1990's

Cornus kousa 'Temple Jewel'
ht: 20-30 ft.
ha: 'strong' & 'tight' & 'tidy'
lc: lightly marked yellow and pale pink - very subtle - particularly
lc: evident on older rather than younger specimens.
fc: white
bt: often on young plants
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Teutonia' (3/4)
fd: inflor. to 13.5cm wide - very large
ft: bracts very wide
bt: early

Cornus kousa 'Ticknor's Choice'
fc: bracts light green becoming white then darker green
afc: orange to red and pink
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Trinity Star'
ht: small - 12 ft. x 12 ft. when mature
ha: flat and spreading, smaller and more compact than many clones
fc: bracts typical white
fq: very numerous inflor.
ft: what I like about it is the bracts which while very wide are
ft: very pointed. The look is different from most wide-bracted examples.
lc: new growth mottled pink to white and green becoming dark green
afc: blend of pink to red shades
or: Gary Handy, Handy Nursery, OR USA

Cornus kousa 'Triple Crown'
ha: small and 'dainty'
fq: abundant in clusters of 3
ch: to -20 F.
or: Mary B. Wakefield of Milton MA
pat: US #3387 in 1973 by originator
li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus kousa 'Tsukuba-no-mine'
ha: distinctly horizontal branches
ht: 20 ft.
fc: bracts typical white
fq: very numerous inflor.
lc: glossy dark green, a much shiner blade than most
in: Greer Gardens to US trade

Cornus kousa 'Twinkle'

ha: upright and compact
ft: 6-9 bracts
or: Mary B. Wakefield of Milton MA
pat: US #3386 in 1973 by originator
ac: dark wine red
li: Santamour, F.S. Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1985. Cultivar checklists of
li: the large-bracted dogwoods. J. Arbor. 11(1): 29-36.

Cornus kousa 'Vale Milky Way' (3/7)

ns: a listed name for www.larchcottage.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cornus kousa 'Viridis'

ns: Santamour and Howard consider it not worth recognition
fc: bracts greenish - something common with some var. chinensis
li: Wyman, D. 1960. Amer. Nur. 111(9): 10-11, 105-111.

Cornus kousa 'Weberiana' provisional post-1959 Latin name (3/7)

fc: bracts creamy-white
ft: bracts very wide, quite rounded and obtuse
ns, id: Latin form of this name is not allowable.

Cornus kousa 'Weaver's Weeping'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide
ha: weeping, elegantly so, perhaps the best weeping clone to date (2002)
fq: very floriferous - which is not true of all weeping variants.

Cornus kousa 'Weitings Select' (2/4)

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Cornus kousa 'White Dust' ('White Dusted?') (2/4)

lc: finely spotted and mottled white and even greenish-white to light green, size of the spots vary widely.
There is
lc: also some partial and subtle margination in light green or bits of pure white.
fq: floriferous, a bit unusual for a variegate
or: Japan
in, ns: named by M. Yokoi c. 1998

Cornus kousa 'White Fountain'

ns: a listed name from the US c. 2003.

Cornus kousa 'Willamette' (+)

fc: bracts typical white
fq: numerous inflor.
lc: dark green even in hot scorching sun
afc: reliably showy red
or: Willamette River Valley
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Cornus kousa 'Wilton' ('Wiltonii')

bt: blooms held longer than typical

li: Dilatush Nur. 1978 Cat. Additions: 2.

Cornus kousa 'Winterthur'

so: not commercially released

or: Winterthur Gard. of Winterthus DE

Cornus kousa 'Wisley Supreme' (10/5)

ht: 9m

ha: broadly vase-shaped, tree-formed, upright

ls: broadly elliptic, 4 (5) vein pairs

ll, lw: 9.0cm long x 5.5cm wide

ft: bracts wide, overlapping, obovate, short apiculate

fd: bracts 35-43mm long x 35-48mm

fc: bracts white later suffused and suffused pinkish-red

or: RHS Wisley Garden, selected 2002 as superior plant

hsp: RHS Wisley (WSY) 0043668 (Horticultural Standard)

li: Tebbitt, M.A. 2005. Int. reg. of cultivar names for unassigned gen. HortScience 40(6): 1596

Cornus kousa 'Wolf Eyes' ('Wolf Eye')

lc: white margined - sun resistant.

ls: Leaves are more folded, narrow, and undulate than other variegates. This provides a very

ls: pleasant and elegant look as the photo above illustrates.

reg: Arnold Arb. 5 Apr. 1995 by Michael R. Patterson Jr. and Amy

reg: Wood of Monkton MD

ns: the cv. epithet is in the plural form according to Spongberg

eval: in my opinion one of the best, prettiest variegated trees introduced in many years

li: Jaynes, R.A. et. al. 1993. American Nur. 178(10): 40-47

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1996. Cultivar name registration at the Arnold

li: Arb. 1995. HortScience 31(3): 329

CORNUS MAS

Cornus mas 'Alba'

frc: white fruit

Cornus mas 'Aurea' ('Foliis Aureis')

lc: bright but light yellow, often bleaching or burning in sun, older leaves mature to chartreuse shades. With too much shade it will be chartreuse with

lc: only hints of yellow.

eval: a bright and pretty plant that should be given enough light to shine and enough shade to prevent too much

eval: burning. A little summer bleaching actually contributes to the bright, shiny look. It is one of the most cold hardy

eval: gold-leaved trees, known to handle -25 to -30 deg. F.

li: it gives best contrast with something of darker foliage. Cultivars like 'Spring Glow' with a darker leaf will

do fine.

or: England before 1895

Cornus mas 'Aurea Elegantissima' ('Aureo-elegantissima', f. aureomarginata Schelle)

lc: margined yellow with a few leaves all yellow - pinks tints in sun.

aw: FCC RHS 1897

or, in: sold by Lee of Hammersmith before 1897 according to Bean. 'Elegantissima' dates to Germnay 1772.

id: As mentioned by Bean, it does not match 'Elegantissima' as we know it today. It is only rarely margined in today's clone. No doubt there is room

id: for both the margined and the maculate phases to be grown although one must surely watch cutting selection and be

id: diligent in removing non-conforming phases. See 'Elegantissima' below.

Cornus mas 'Bodacious'

frq: abundant, mid-sized fruit

dr: leaf spot resistant

Cornus mas 'Crispa'

ls, lm: blades crisped and highly rugose, not very pretty.

Cornus mas 'Devon'

ns: a superior pomological clone, which of course are ornamental too.

Cornus mas 'Elegant'

frd: very large fruit

or: Central Bot. Garden, Kiev

Cornus mas 'Elegantissima' ('Tricolor')

lc: yellowish-green to lime mottled darker green to various degrees, pink tinged in sun, very variable. It also produces

lc: the occasional shoot or leaf with similarly colored yellowish-green to lime margins with a darker center. The marginate

lc: phase has some dark green spots in the margin.

fq: very weak flowering and thus valued for leaf qualities only and then perhaps only by serious collectors.

id: see 'National Arboretum Variegated' below

or: Germany c. 1772

Cornus mas 'Flava' ('Xanthocarpa', f. xanthocarpa Bean, yellow-fruited, 'Fructu Luteo')

frc: fruit yellow when ripe - not red

or: known in Europe since 1770 (Weston)

Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'

ha: slightly more upright than species typical

lc: darker green than species typical

fq: more floriferous, even on young nursery plants

in: Synnesvedt Nursery, IL USA in 1960's

eval: this has been the best known clone in the US. Today we see merit in 'Spring Glow' for warmer climates and

eval: some of the large-fruited cultivars for increased hardiness and value for wildlife.

Cornus mas 'Grovermas' invalid name
lc: variegated and unstable per Capiello and Shadow
or: Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati OH USA

Cornus mas 'Happy Face'
ns: an improved pomological cultivar

Cornus mas 'Helen'
frd: large fruit
or: Russia

Cornus mas 'Hillier's Upright'
ha: more erect
frd: larger fruit
or: Hillier & Sons, UK

Cornus mas 'Jolico'
frc: darker red
frd: larger
frq: very fruitful

Cornus mas 'Kasnlaker'
frt, fc: very large, quality red fruit

Cornus mas 'Lanceolata' (lanceolata albomarginata)
lc: margined white
ls: narrower, lanceolate
or: France before 1862

Cornus mas 'Macrocarpa'
frd: larger than species typical, often pear-shaped
in: Europe before 1877

Cornus mas 'Morris Arboretum' provisional name
frd: larger than species typical

Cornus mas f. nana (Carr.) Schneid. (var. nana Carr., 'Nana')
ht: 5-6 ft. tall - less than a quarter of species typical
ha: compact and globose shrub
frc: Bean reports that one clone has yellow fruits.
id: some stock under the name may be C. pumila.

Cornus mas [National Arboretum Variegated] provisional name
id: Capiello and Shadow report this plant as being "fairly unstable and sports all kinds
id: of white, yellow, and green shoots". Having studied in the USNA collection many long days
id: over the years, it is surely not their very stable 'Variegata' plant. I suspect this stock comes
id: from the mottled and margined 'Elegantissima' plant that is very accessible in the front portions of the
Dogwood

id: Collection yet with a well hidden label - stock came from Hillier. It is a mix of many kinds of foliage
id: colors and chimeras, some margined but many cream speckled in green to greenish-white sectored
green.

Cornus mas 'Pioneer'

frd: larger than species typical

Cornus mas 'Pyramidalis'

ha: more upright than species typical

Cornus mas RED STAR™ 'Vidubetskii'

frc: bright cherry red

frd: larger

frq: very fruitful, bearing every year

Cornus mas 'Redstone'

ha: small tree or large shrub with dense umbrelloid crown , denser than most strains

ht: 20 ft.

wd: 22-24 ft.

gr: better than species typical but still remaining dense

lc: glossier and darker green

ll: 4-20cm

fc: apparently typical yellow

fd: 1-2cm long

bt: March to April

frc: typical scarlet

frs: oblong

frd: 1.5cm long

lu: multirow windbreaks & wildlife plantings & revegetation & landscaping

dr: no disease observed in 44 years of trials in MO

ir: no pests observed in 44 years of trials in MO

prop: by seed as seedlings come true and prove vigorous compared to species

or: USDA Plant Materials Center at Elsberry MO after testing since 1947

in: US trade 1991

so: stock for nurserymen available at USDA-Soil Conservation Service,

so: Plant Materials Center, RR. 1 Box 9, Elsberry, MO 63343.

li: Henry, J. 1991. Cornus mas 'Redstone'. Amer. Nur. 174(11): 110.

Cornus mas [Russian clones or forms]

ns, id: this name is used as a source and should not be considered a true cultivar.

ns, id: any specific clone of Russian should be properly named. In any event,

ns, id: they have larger, superior fruit.

Cornus mas f. sphaerocarpa

frs: fruit more subglobose than the species' typical oblong shape

Cornus mas 'Spring Glow' ('Spring Glory', a confusion with 'Golden Glory')

bt: 1-2 weeks earlier - often late February to early March in Raleigh NC where selected

fd: larger than species typical

fq: 20-25 per cluster, more numerous than some seedlings

ll: 7.5-11.0cm

lw: 4.5-7.0cm

lt: thicker than species typical - hence proven more heat tolerant in the Southeast

lc: dark glossy green - and remains superior until frost

ch: Cappiello and Shadow (2005) report it less cold hardy (-20 deg. F.) and not as adaptable to the northern US states.

or: J.C. Raulston found seedling 1990, notable for earlier flowers

in: NC trade 1991 from NCSU Arb. (now Raulston Arb.)

lsp: Fantz, Lyons, and Raulston (2002) cited the tree in front of the Kilgore Hall, Dept. of Horticulture at NC State as

lsp: the standard living plant. Older ones exist at the Raulston Arboretum, just south of the White Garden (old Nandina

lsp: beds) and of course in the Winter Garden.

li: Raulston, J.C. 1992. Plant evaluation, introduction, and promotion

li: programs of the NCSU Arboretum. Land. Pl. News 3(2): 11.

li: Fantz, P.R., R.E. Lyons, and J.C. Raulston. 2002. 'Spring Glow' cornellian cherry. HortScience li: 37(5): 836-837.

Cornus mas 'Spring Sun' ('Spring Grove')

ha: less suckering

lc: darker glossy green

lt: thicker blades

fq, frq: more fruitful and floriferous than typical

or: Spring Grove Cem, OH USA

ns: Jacobson (1996) uses 'Spring Grove' but Cappiello and Shadow prefer this name. It should not be

ns: confused with 'Grovermas' from the same cemetery

Cornus mas 'Sunrise'

frd: larger fruit

so: www.whitmanfarms.com

Cornus mas 'Titus'

ns: a proven pomological clone

Cornus mas 'Ukraine'

frd: much larger, often pear-shaped

frc: brighter, cherry red

ch: very cold hardy, to -30 deg. F. or more

Cornus mas 'Variegata' (f. *argenteomarginata* Schelle, 'Foliis Argenteo-variegata')

ha: slightly slower than species typical but not weak, often subglobose due to reduced vigor, often a small tree or shrub for the first 10 years or so.

lc: margins creamy white - not yellow as true 'Aurea Elegantissima'. It does not burn in hot sun at the Raulston Arboretum. The chimera is

lc: stable at about 30% of the blade.

ll, lw: slightly smaller than some of the big modern, fruiting strains.

or: Austria c. 1596. It is very hard to prove this is the same clone as seen today.

Cornus mas 'Violacea'

frc: dark bluish-violet when mature - not red shades as species and most clones

CORNUS NUTTALLII

Cornus nuttallii 'Barrick'

fd: inflor. of 15cm wide

fq: more floriferous

ft: bracts larger, ridged (textured), apex notched

Cornus nuttallii 'Boyd's Hardy'

ch: hardy to -19 deg. F. - only plant to survive one TN USA winter in 1964

or: Boyd Nursery, McMinnville, TN USA

Cornus nuttallii 'Colrigo Giant'

ha: lower by some reports, more robust per others

fd: infl. larger - often 6-8 in. wide. Original tree did 8 inches but in average

fd: gardens expect more like 5-7 in. according to Jacobson (1996)

lt: thicker blades

ll: longer blades, some to 8.5 in. long

lc: darker green

or: W.C. Wilson and S. Anderson found in Columbia River Gorge, WA USA c. 1949

Cornus nuttallii 'Colrigo Wonder'

ha: smaller than 'Colrigo Giant'

fd: inflor. larger to 8 in.

Cornus nuttallii 'Eddie'

lc: mottled and speckled golden-yellow

or: H. Eddie, Vancouver BC found as sport c. 1918

in: to trade 1923

bt: can rebloom somewhat in fall

ns, id: it is not C. 'Eddie's White Wonder' from the same grower

Cornus nuttallii 'Goldspot'

lc: mature foliage mottled and streaked yellow, these spots often burning to brown in strong sun

bt: often on very young plants - 2' according to Greer Gardens

bt: some plants produce blooms up to 2 months long

fc: bracts more greenish at base

ns, id: Jacobson (1996) considers it another name for 'Eddie' though Cappiello and Shadow do not.

Cornus nuttallii 'Monarch'

ha: wider, quite horizontal in branching, up to twice as wide as tall

afc: red

ft: bracts more obtuse (rounded) than typical

Cornus nuttallii 'North Star'

ha: vigorous, erect
fd: inflor. larger to 6 in. wide
ft: bracts quite acute, more twisted, giving a star-like effect
afc: dark red, often showy
bt: later to bloom than most seedlings
lm: more undulate blade
prop: seed sterile
dr: a showy plant but very antrachnose prone.
or: Maurica Atkins, Vancouver Island, Canada late 1950's from colchicine-
or: exposed seeds
in: Floravista Gardens, BC

Cornus nuttallii 'Pilgrim'
fd: infl. smaller to 4 inch. wide
or: found along Rte 17 in Santz Cruz Co., CA USA, perhaps the
or: the most southern population around
in: Saratoga Hort. Found., CA USA c. 1959 due expand the
in: species' value in warm CA regions.

Cornus nuttallii 'Portlemouth'
fd: bracts larger, more ridged and textured
bt: can rebloom somewhat in fall
or: Salcombe, Devon., England as seedling

Cornus nuttallii 'Winkenwerderi'
ns, id, or: Jacobson (1996) details this apparently lost tree which is
ns, id, or: not well characterized: "Accounts vary as to whether it
ns, id, or: had white variegated leaves, or merely extra large flowers".
ns, id, or: It was named for Hugo Winkenwerder, Dean of the College
ns, id, or: of Forestry, Univ. of Washington, WA USA c. 1946

CORNUS OFFICINALIS

Cornus officinalis 'Issai Minari'
bt: blooming as young plants as 'Issai' normally implies
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. woody land. plants. p. 270

Cornus officinalis 'Kintoki'
ht: 12 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide, others report it less narrow
ha: smaller, more compact in some trials, a strong plant in others!
bk: exfoliating well, dark brown, showier than random seedlings
bt: earlier than many seedlings
fq: more floriferous
fc: RHS 7A
fd: clusters large at 1-2cm wide, up to 25 flowers in each one, individual flowers 2mm wide

or: Japan, used in cut flower market
in: Barry Yinger via Brookside Gardens to US trade. Don Shadow TN USA
in: has also promoted this much superior clone.

Cornus officinalis 'Lemon Zest'

bk: exfoliating well, showy

fc: bright yellow, perhaps a better shade

ft, fd: pedicels larger than species typical, giving a larger spray effect

ff: nice lemon scent reported

in: Morton Arboretum, PA USA

li: Cappiello, P. and D. Shadow. 2005. The genus *Cornus*: the dogwoods. Timber Press. p. 173

Cornus officinalis [Raulston selection]

ha: much as 'Kintoki' but often wider than taller, probably smaller than it also

or: JC Raulston Arboretum, not officially introduced

Cornus officinalis [yellow-mottled clone]

lc: mottled in yellow

or: Seijuu Yamaguchi, Japan

ns: the name 'Y-Sp' in Cappiello and Shadow is not valid. It is merely based on

ns: Yokoi and Hirose's variegated code "Y-Spl", never intended or useable

ns: as a true name.

CORNUS RACEMOSA

Cornus racemosa 'Slavin's Dwarf'

ha: smaller, more compact

li: *Arnoldia* 21: 17 (1961)

li: *Amer. Rock Gard. Soc.* 12: 15 (1954)

CORNUS SANGUINEA

Cornus sanguinea ARCTIC FIRE™ 'Farrow' (3/7)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x wide

ha: compact, smaller than many clones

st: dark red

Cornus sanguinea ARCTIC SUN™ 'Cato' (11/6)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x wide

st: yellow twigs with red tips or yellow tinged red on the upper half, showy

or: Andre van Nijnatten, Netherlands

in, so: Spring Meadow Nursery to US trade 2006

Cornus sanguinea 'Compressa' (C. alba 'Hessei' misapplied)

ha: semi-dwarf, very erect, internodes very short, leaves highly congested and crowded along branchlets, branchlets few, often suckers from the base

st: grayish-green to brown, not showy

lc: darker green

lt: foliage rugose due to sunken veins, bullate between secondary veins, blades, slightly twisted and somewhat deformed at times, often convex overall

afc: not showy

or: Magyar, School of Horticulture, Budapest, Hungary c. 1960

Cornus sanguinea 'Green Light' ('Greenlight')

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2003. Not found online in 2/2007.

Cornus sanguinea latifolia

lsp: Morton Arb. 383-49 from Boyce Thompson Arb.

id: description is unknown. Presumably it is a wide-bladed form.

Cornus sanguinea 'Magic Flame' = 'Winter Beauty'

Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire' ('Beteramsii'?)

ht: 8-10 ft unless kept low by annual cutting back

ha: broadly erect, easily maintained narrower than wide if desired, suckers well if desired for naturalization

lc: dark green - better than many C. sericea

afc: showy red to orange in fall, others report it more yellow

fc: white - semi-showy at best

frc: red - semi-showy at best

tw: bright orange-red in winter

id: species affinity is not verified by us

or: H.Venhorst, Mechelen, Netherlands found in German garden c. 1980

in, ns: Van den Dool Cultures, Boskoop c. 1990, named by them.

ns, id: 'Beteramsii', sold by Beterams Nursery, Geldern, Germany c. 1940 may be the same clone. The RHS

ns, id: website in 2007 indicated they will be trailing clones under both names to verify the status.

Cornus sanguinea 'Mietzschii'

lc: mottled and margined white, gray, and green

afc: pink to red, sometimes showy

in: Europe before 1900

Cornus sanguinea 'Variegata'

lc: mottled yellow and white

Cornus sanguinea 'Viridissima'

st: green

frc: green, a novelty at best

Cornus sanguinea 'Winter Beauty' ('Winter Flame', 'Anny', 'Anny's', 'Magic Flame', 'Amy's Winter Orange')

ht: 8-10 ft.

ha: less vigorous than 'Midwinter Fire', suckering less

afc: yellow, often showy

st: winter twigs in shades of red, orange, and yellow. The shades are more red to coral compared

st: to 'Midwinter Fire' which favors more orange and red shades.

lu: popular for winter accent and floral arrangements.

eval: overall a less impressive plant than 'Midwinter Beauty'

ns, id: some catalogs now use WINTER ORANGE as a trademark with 'Anny' as the cultivar.

or: Andre van Nijnatten, Zundert, Netherlands c. 1987, introduced later c. 1992

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (CORNUS SERICEA)

Just when most horticulturists got used to *Cornus sericea* it seems the change may have been a bit premature. The recent horticultural monograph by Cappiello and Shadow (2005) run with *C. stolonifera* and that is counter to most references books such as *Dirr's Manual*. We in the NOS have used *C. sericea* since going online in 1998. Dr. Alan S. Weakley in his 2006 draft of the Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and surrounding areas states the following as his reasons for listing the species back with *C. stolonifera*:

"Attempts to link the name *C. sericea* Linnaeus to the red-osier dogwood have focused on the Linnaean description of "foliis subtus sericeis" and "ramis rubicundis". The reference to the red branches has been emphasized to rule out any other species, yet *C. amomum* and *C. obliqua* also have reddish-maroon branches. The description of "fructo nigro-caeruleo" cannot be dismissed as a reference to individuals of the red-osier dogwood which have pale blue fruit, often considered to be due to hybridization with *C. amomum* or *C. obliqua*. It seems clear that the description fits *C. obliqua* better than it does the red-osier dogwood. Although there is a specimen in the Linnaean herbarium which has been identified as the red-osier dogwood, it is neither dated nor is the label of *C. sericea* in Linnaeus' hand. Also, considering the similarity of the red-osier dogwood and *C. alba* Linnaeus, it is doubtful Linnaeus would have described the red-osier dogwood without reference to *C. alba*. Therefore, we agree with Rickett's rejection of *C. sericea* as a nomen dubium. [= G, W; = *C. sericea* Linnaeus B C, nomen dubium; = *Cornus stolonifera* Michaux – G, W; > *Cornus stolonifera* var. *stolonifera* – F; > *Cornus stolonifera* var. *baileyi* (Coulter & Evans) Drescher – F; > *C. sericea* ssp. *sericea* - K, nomen dubium; = *Swida sericea* (Linnaeus) Holub, nomen dubium]"

Cornus stolonifera 'Allemans Compact', 'Ahlman' = *C. alba* 'A.C.'

Cornus stolonifera 'Avalon Gold' (9/6)

ht: 8-10 ft. tall x wide (5 years)

ha: non-stoloniferous

st: twigs red

lc: yellow all summer

so, or: Song Sparrow Nursery (online catalog 2006), their own introduction, as *C. sericea*

Cornus stolonifera f. *baileyi* ('Baileyi', var. *baileyi* (Coulter and Evans) Drescher)

ht: 6-9 ft. - larger as cultivated

ha: more spreading by some reports, similar to *C. alba* in aspect

lc: Dirr has described them as "rich green"

st: red, showy in winter - as cultivated, generally browner than the named modern, red cultivars.

afc: rich red in autumn

frc: said to be more bluish than white as the species.

ns, id: botanists regard this a synonym of the species, lumpers at least! I would say that

ns, id: some nursery stock is a bright red in stem and on tall plants. Perhaps the

ns, id: best of these should be renamed and forever separate it from the dubious

ns, id: botanical taxon. In his monograph with Don Shadow, Paul Cappelletto says he

ns, id: cannot clearly differentiate it despite many dissections in his dissertation work

ns, id: and years of study since. It is likely polyclonal after all these years in the

ns, id: nursery trade. Being taller and with bluish fruit, one wonders if it might have

ns, id: a drop or more of subsp. *occidentalis* or var. *coloradensis* in it. We also know

ns, id: that bluish fruit in a *C. stolonifera* could come from crosses to other species

ns, id: including *C. obliqua* and *C. amomum*.

Cornus stolonifera 'Bergesson's Compact'

ht: 3-5 ft. tall - not dwarf for sure

st: reddish, showy

ha: slightly more compact, less radically spreading, but tall with age

ll: slightly smaller than species typical

Cornus stolonifera 'Bud's Yellow' (*C. alba* 'Bud's Yellow')

ht: 6 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide - much taller than most 'Flaviramea'

st: bright yellow to greenish-yellow, showy

dr: said to be canker resistant

ns, id: it was originally promoted and listed as a *C. alba* but more authorities including

ns, id: Cappelletto and Shadow place it here, especially on account of its Canadian origin

or: Boughen Nurseries, Nipawin, Saskatchewan, Canada mid to late 1980's

in: Bailey Nurseries, MN USA to US trade

reg: Arnold Arb. as *C. sibirica* 'Bud's Yellow', later by COPF as *C. alba* clone

ch: more durable, cold hardy in Canada and northern US than 'Flaviramea'

Cornus stolonifera 'Cardinal'

tw: showy and a brighter cherry shade of red, some report orangish-yellow shades. It

tw: seems brightest in northern climates than in southern US states.

dr: said to be leafspot resistant

or: University of MN selection by Dr. Harold Pellett in 1980 as seedling

or: of #760609 at the U. of MN Arboretum.

in: Univ. MN. Roslyn Nursery of LI NY was among the first to offer it.

ch: 3b

rd: Mar 1985

li: Pellett, H.M. and J.J. Luby. 1985. The Univ. of MN introduces 10

li: new plants. Amer. Nur. 162(7): 90-92.

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum

li: HortScience 23(3): 456-457.

Cornus stolonifera subsp. *californica* (*C. x californica*)

ns, id: a hybrid of eastern subsp. *stolonifera* and western subsp. *occidentalis*. If you consider

ns, id: *C. occidentalis* a separate species then the name *Cornus x californica* would be used.

lv: downy pubescent below

la: more acute than subsp. *stolonifera*

geo: Pacific NW US states

Cornus stolonifera var. *coloradensis* 'Cheyenne'

ht: 5 ft. tall

st: dark, rich red, very showy, less bright and more dark than 'Cardinal'

Cornus stolonifera var. *coloradensis*

ll: smaller than variety typical

st: brownish - not as red as some subsp. *stolonifera*, much less showy in winter gardens

frc: bluish-white, not so white as some subsp. *stolonifera*

geo: NM to CA in USA, up to Yukon and Manitoba

Cornus stolonifera 'Coral Red' (11/6)

st: coral-red

so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Cornus stolonifera 'Elongata'

st: green

ls, la, lb, ll: longer than species typical, tapering very gradually at the base and apex.

lsp: I know of no US living specimens. Perhaps it still exists in Europe. But any plant

lsp: missing from the latest (2006) RHS PLANT FINDER and W.J. Bean's master work

lsp: is surely to be endangered.

Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea' ('Gold Twig', 'Lutea')

tw: winter stems bright yellow - greener in more shade

lc: dark green when well fertilized - it is not some albino or anthocyanin deficient mutant

dr: can be very canker prone in some areas, not an issue in others, reportedly a problem less evident in 'Bud's Yellow'

or: Spath Nursery, Germany around 1899, perhaps as early as 1890. They got it

or: from the Arnold Arboretum, MA USA by some accounts.

aw: RHS AM 1985, AGM 2002.

Cornus stolonifera GARDEN GLOW™ (*C. hessei* GARDEN GLOW™) (6/3)

ht: 4-5 ft. tall

ha: smaller, slower than species typical, compact.

st: red, showy

lc: bright chartreuse to golden-yellow, glowing in the garden

afc: yellowish-pink shades

frc: white to blue

in: University of Minnesota c. 2002 as change seedling

ns, id: *C. hessei* is best regarded as a variant in this species in terms of hort. America. If a true

ns, id: *Cornus hessei* exists (and that is still debatable), the US trade likely never had one. Some

ns, id: Hesse dogwood may be a clone of *C. alba*. This American production is not either.

lu: this species is an alternative to *C. sericea* and *C. alba* according to the original presentation.

Cornus stolonifera 'Hedgerow Gold'

ha: vigorous, strong plant

lc: margined yellow, later margined creamy-white
dr: prone to leafspot in some areas
or: found in the wild near OR and WA US border

Cornus stolonifera 'Isanti'

ht: 4-5 ft. tall - not dwarf in height!
ha: dense and compact with broom-like branching
st: very dark red, not as bold as some others except contrasting with snow
gr: about 1/2 species rate
li: about a third smaller than typical
lu: it is sometimes used in rock gardens
or: MN Land. Arboretum of Chaska MN as sport at Cedar Creek in MN around 1963
li: Hebb, R.S. 1970. Notes from the Arnold Arboretum: plant registrations.
li: *Arnoldia* 30(6): 254

Cornus stolonifera KELSEY'S GOLD™ 'Rosco'

ht, ha: dwarf as 'Kelseyi'
lc: new growth yellow in spring
dr: one wonder if leafspot is a major problem as the parent clone has it?
or: sport of 'Kelseyi' c. 1992
li: Hillier, J. and A. Coombes. 2002. *Hillier manual of trees and shrubs*. David and Charles. p. 79

Cornus stolonifera 'Kelseyi' ('Kelsey's Dwarf')

ht: 2 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
st: reddish-brown, not very showy
ha: a true dwarf among many cultivars claiming this description, spreading slowly in a low mound
dr: very prone to leafspot in some areas, a limiting genetic flaw
afc: brownish-green, rarely if ever showy
eval: the leafspot and lack of both stem and fall colors limit it. The dwarf genes are worth using in the future
or: Kelsey Highlands Nursery, MA USA c. 1927

Cornus stolonifera 'Lutea' = 'Flaviramea'

Cornus stolonifera var. *occidentalis* 'Mason'

ht: 3-5m tall x 4m wide - that's meters folks. This is no dwarf garden clone
ha: uniform from cuttings, upright, a very large shrub
st: yellowish-green tinged red to brown, not a red-twigged wonder by reports
afc: red
eval: superior to 'Cheyenne' in many trials
frq: more fruitful, aiding wildlife who love it
prop: vegetative
lu: recommended for streambank stabilization and fruit for wildlife. One would expect
lu: it to do well in western US states, being of this western variety and trialed in Oregon.
in: USDA, Corvallis Plant Materials Center, OR USA 1992

Cornus stolonifera 'Nitida'

st: green, lacking red pigments
lc: slightly glossier green
eval: a novelty of new use on its own. A nice lesson when interplanted with gold and red-twigged entities.

Cornus stolonifera subsp. *occidentalis* (Torr. & Gray) Fosberg (var. *occidentalis*, *C. occidentalis*, *C.*

pubescens)

ht, ha: 6-10 ft. tall - taller, larger than eastern subsp. stolonifera, sometimes even being a small tree
st: dark red to purplish-red, a good deal more purple or violet toned than subsp. stolonifera of gardens
lv: said to be more pubescent, generally roughly hairy below. The trait varieties somewhat are crosses to
lv: subsp. stolonifera are known.
la: alleged differences in leaf apex from subsp. stolonifera do not seem to hold up. It may be a tad more
narrowly
la: acute-acuminate in some cases

Cornus stolonifera 'Ruby'

ht: 8' - taller than ordinary garden clones
tw: showy red and stem-rooting
lu: streambanks and large cover
or: USDA 1989 from Steuben Co. NY
so: ask local Soil Conservation Service office

Cornus stolonifera 'Silver and Gold'

lc: margined white as in 'Elegantissima'
tw: bright yellow as in 'Flaviramea'
rai: can replace 'Flaviramea' due to summer foliage interest
ch: 2
or: Mt. Cuba Center DE - apparently as sport of 'Flaviramea'
rd: April 1987 by Dr. Richard Lighty of Mt. Cuba Center DE
li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum
li: HortScience 23(3): 456-457.

Cornus stolonifera 'Silver Lining'

lc: greyish-green, broadly and irregularly margined creamy-white
or: found in wild in Vancouver. That means it is likely from var. *coloradensis*
li: Hillier, J. and A. Coombes. 2002. Hillier manual of trees and shrubs. David and Charles. p. 79

Cornus stolonifera subsp. *occidentalis* 'Sunshine' (*Cornus sericea* cv.)

ht: 8-10 ft. - larger as fitting a clone of the western variety
lc: yellow margined/green centered as originally reported, in fact more often suffused
lc: yellow over entire surface, more chartreuse in pale light. Chimera is variable but don't
lc: count on any one pattern until the plant's grow out.
ns: both the western and eastern versions are now correctly *C. stolonifera*, being two subspecies.
dr: Cappiello reports that leafspot is severe in KY USA trials. That is not a good thing
dr; against a bright, pale leaf color! In the NW US where leafspot is not a big issue,
dr: the cultivar performs much better.
or: Univ. of Wash. received as cuttings from G.W. Nadermann, Oakville, WA USA in 1941.
or: Apparently from a wild branch sport.
li: Univ. of Wash. Arb. Bull. 47(2): 24-25.
li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum
li: HortScience 23(3): 456-457.

Cornus stolonifera 'Variegata'

lc: splashed chartreuse and creamy white
id, ns, so: it was offered in the US by Colvos Creek of Seattle WA for
id, ns, so: some years including the 1980's. It's origins are not known.

Cornus stolonifera 'White Gold' ('White Spot')

ht, ha: 1.75m - slightly less vigorous than similar 'Silver and Gold' (2m) per

ht: Houtman (2004) in his encyclopedia of variegated woodies.

st: yellow, showy

lc: margined silvery-white, sometimes lightly mottled too, it reverts more readily

lc: than 'Silver and Gold' according to Houtman (2004). Cappiello and Shadow in

lc: their great monograph say it has "more of a graded cream to gold to green

lc: arrangement" than 'Silver and Gold'.

or: VanDusen Bot. Garden? It was found as a sport in western Canada c. 1982.

rd: with COPF

lu: it is more popular in Europe and Canada than 'Silver and Gold' though the Dutch

lu: seem to prefer 'Silver and Gold' on account of it's

lu: clearer colors and lower tendency to reversions.

CORYLOPSIS

There are a couple of programs which list this genus among their breeding projects but I do not yet know of any specific strategies and goals worth reporting to date. Stay tuned.

Corylopsis glabrescens - Taxonomy		
Character Trait	var. glabrescens	var. gotoana
Leaf shape	ovate to orbicular	obovate to obovate-orbicular
Leaf teeth shape	long, distinct awn	short, subtle awn
Stamen length	half petal length	nearly equal to petal length
Geographic origin	Kyushu, Japan	southern and main islands, Japan

Corylopsis glabrescens 'Longwood Chimes'

ht: 2-3m tall x 4-5m wide

inf racemes 5-6cm long of 11-12 flowers - longer inflorescence than species typical.

fd: individual flowers averaging 2cm wide. Petals 12mm x 6-7mm - larger

fd: than species typical

fc: pale yellow - apparently typical

ff: more fragrant than species typical

ch: USDA 6B

or: Longwoods Gardens selected in 1998 from mature plant near Chimes Tower

or: under accession no. 19850051.

in: US nursery trade 1999

rai: suitable replacement for species due to improved floral traits.

li: Tebbitt, M.C. 2000. International registration of cultivar name for unassigned
li: woody genera 1999. HortScience 35(4): 548.

Corylopsis glabrescens var. *gotoana* 'Chollipo'

ht: 4-5 ft.

fc: yellow

lc: bluish-green

or: presumed to be Chollipo Arb., Korea.

Corylopsis glabrescens var. *gotoana* 'March Jewel'

ha: genetically dwarf with low spreading form. See photo above.

ht: 18 in. tall x 5 ft. wide in 10 years

fq: abundant flowering - a problem with some genetic dwarves but not very heavily every year.

lsp: known widely from a remarkable plant at the Raulston Arboretum, once in the Winter Garden

lsp: but later moved near the waterfall in 2004

so, or, in: www.camforest.com, their selection c. 2003

Corylopsis sinensis var. *sinensis* 'Spring Purple' (*C. willmottiae* 'Spring Purple')

lc: new growth rich purple, adding some interest, becoming green.

or: Hillier Nurseries UK

Corylopsis spicata 'Yellow Spring' (10/02)

lc: new growth yellow?

lsp: [Chollipo Arboretum](#) (online collection list 2002)

Corylopsis 'Winterthur'

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 10-12 ft.

fc: yellow

ff: very well scented

ns: it is considered a hybrid of unknown parentage. Several parents

ns: have been alledged but no scientific evidence has been presented.

or: Winterthur Gardens, DE USA before 1990's

CORYLUS

Breeding in this genus for nut production, flavor, and form has gone on for centuries. Ornamental value has only recently interested experts and is going on at several fronts. Combining contorted habit with red foliage ('Red Majestic') and achieving a better red leaf on a compact plant ('Rosita') are good first steps. We can only look forward to the amazing bark of *C. fargesii* in red- or purple-leaved trim, perhaps one or two of them rather columnar. I'm inclined to favor a weeping-contorted plant (grafted high as so-called 'Contorta Pendula') with red leaves are loads of flavorful, large fruit at an early age for the ideal edible landscape.

Corylus americana

id: this N. American native is similar to *C. avellana* but differs in: 1) lower size (8-10 ft. here vs. 15-20 ft. for

avellana),

id: 2) very large involucre (smallish to half nut size in *C. avellana*)

Corylus americana 'Rush'

ns: improved pomological clone.

Corylus americana 'Winkler'

frt: self-fertile clone

Corylus americana x *C. avellana* = various clones including 'Bixby' and 'Buchanan'

Corylus avellana 'Annys Dwarf Red' ('Annys Compact Red')

ht: 4-6 ft. - shorter

ha: compact, shorter

lc: red new growth, green by summer

frc: catkins purple

Corylus avellana 'Aurea'

lc: light yellow, not very showy or holding color very long.

lu, eval: best used for contrast with a purple or red-leaved clone. Otherwise it

lu, eval: just looks like a weak plant.

in: Europe c. 1864, probably from Germany.

eval: Bean says "a poor yellow"

Corylus avellana 'Contorta' ('Harry Lauder's Walking Stick')

ht: 5-10 ft. tall, very old plants of 15-20 ft. are reported but these are uncommon.

ha: slower, smaller shrub, branches highly contorted, very showy in winter. It is prone

ha: to suckering with species shoots from the understock. It can be rooted to avoid this.

ls: blades also twisted, very rugose, appearing almost as if virus-infested

frq: catkins often numerous, adding to the winter appeal

or: Lord Ducie, England found in hedgerow at Frocester in Gloucestershire c. 1863

Corylus avellana 'Contorta Pendula' invalid name (11/6)

ns, id: a name used in the US trade for 'Contorta' grafted high on

ns, id: standard so it weeps 8-10 ft. tall. There is no evidence this

ns, id: is a separate genotype or true cultivar.

Corylus avellana 'Cosford'

frt: fruit midseason, mid-large size, thin shell, heavy-bearing in some regions

sex: good pollinator, partly self-fertile itself

Corylus avellana 'Delta'

frt: late season, smaller nut

sex: good pollinator, recommended for 'Hall's Giant' in particular

dr: very high resistance to immunity to blight

or: Oregon State Univ. OR USA

Corylus avellana 'Epsilon'
sex: pollinator for 'Clark' and others
or: Oregon State Univ., OR USA

Corylus avellana 'Fusco-rubra' (purpurea hort. NOT Loudon)
ht: 10-15 ft. tall
lc: dark purple, becoming light shades of red to green, overall paler than *C. maxima*
lc: 'Purpurea'.
ns, id: this clone belongs here. *C. avellana* var. *purpurea* is in fact the *C. maxima* clone.
eval: Bean says it's "not so coarse a grower" as *C. maxima* 'Purpurea'.
or: Netherlands c. 1876

Corylus avellana 'Gamma'
frt: midseason crop
sex: pollinator for 'Daviana' among others
or: Oregon State Univ., OR USA

Corylus avellana 'Garibaldi'
frt: thin shell
ll: larger than species typical, hence some added ornamental value

Corylus avellana 'Heterophylla' ('Laciniata', 'Quercifolia', 'Urticifolia')
ls: blades more deeply lobed, somewhat cut, a bit oval and oak-like in fact, lobes
ls: triangular, cut up to one third deep but variable and some sections more toothed.
ll: smaller than species typical
lv: more pubescent than typical
ns: it is not *C. heterophylla*, a true species.
in: Loddiges Nursery c. 1836, perhaps of even older origins. Jacobson says France 1825.
eval: Dirr in his 1998 manual says "not sensational".

Corylus avellana 'Ennis'
frt: high yield, better fill & than popular 'Barcelona' and it may replace it in the US
sex: pollinated with 'Butler' among others

Corylus avellana 'Pendula'
ha: weeping, wider than tall, best grafted on a standard.
or: Bull's Nursery, France 1867-69.

Corylus avellana 'Red Majestic'
ha: highly contorted as *C. avellana* 'Contorta'
lc: purplish-red at first, soon a dark green. As seen here in the hot southeastern US (known
lc: be tough on anthocyanins), it is all red for 1.5 weeks at most, later it is a bicolor of
lc: dark green with reddish-purple tips. That is not a bad look (see above). It cannot be
lc: counted on as a true purple-leaved shrub in my experience to date. Let us say that
lc: even *Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri' is all red when this one has become mostly green.
eval: combines two of the more interesting gene packages found in this
eval: genus. Now let's get one that adds huge, flavorful nuts!
or: Rolf de Vries, Wiefelstede, Germany 1997 as cross of two *C. avellana* clones. While it
or: would easy to think a cross of *C. avellana* 'Contorta' with *C. maxima* 'Purpurea', the
or: patent application confirms it came from an infraspecific (single species) cross.

pat: US# 16048 on 10/18/2006 to originator

pat: European PBR.

ns: a somewhat unfortunate and potentially confusing name. There is

ns: a red-leaved (but not contorted) clone of *C. x colurnoides* named 'Majestic', thus

ns: a red 'Majestic'.

Corylus avellana 'Purple Avalon'

lc: purple

in: US c. 1974 per Jacobson (1996).

Corylus avellana 'Red Avaline'

frc: nut rich dark red

Corylus avellana 'Rote Zeller' = *C. maxima* 'Red Filbert'

ht: 12-18 ft.

lc: reddish-purple becoming bronze-green in summer

fc: catkins pink, showy in spring

ns: it is also sold as a *C. maxima* clone. I have yet to examine one.

Corylus avellana 'Zeta'

sex: pollinator for 'Clark' and others

or: Oregon State Univ, OR USA

Corylus avellana x *C. colurna* = *C. x colurnoides*

Corylus avellana x *C. cornuta* - see *C.* 'Filazel'

Corylus avellana x *C. maxima* = several important garden Filberts

Corylus 'Barcelona' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone, long an industry standard for high quality, abundant fruit

Corylus 'Big Red' (*C. cornuta* x *C. avellana*)

frt: heavy-bearing, early season, large, flavorful

frc: fruit red

Corylus 'Bixby' (*C. americana* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant.

Corylus 'Buchanan' (*C. americana* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant.

Corylus 'Butler' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone and proven pollinator

dr: blight resistant

Corylus colurna 'Silvanus Purple' (6/7)

lc: new growth and older leaves purplish-red, persisting into summer
or, so: www.silvanus.hu (online catalog 2007)

Corylus colurna 'VDB Obelisk' ('Scholten's Obelisk')

ns: a listed name with www.internationalplantnames.com, apparently for a narrow clone.

Corylus colurna x *C. avellana* = *C. x colurnoides*

Corylus x colurnoides (*C. colurna* x *C. avellana*)('Trazel')

cn: 'Trazel' stands for "Turkish Hazel"

Corylus x colurnoides 'Chinoka'

frt: medium-large nut, early season, free-falling, heavy-bearing
sex: good pollinator

Corylus x colurnoides 'Fingerlakes'

ha: vigorous
frt: heavy-bearing, elongated nut
sex: usually requires a pollinator clone nearby
ir: resistant to aphids and bud mites

Corylus x colurnoides 'Gellatly'

ht: 20-30 ft.
ha: very vigorous, a true nut tree
frt: early season, sweet nuts
or: Jack Gellatly

Corylus x colurnoides 'Laroka'

ha: vigorous
lc: darker green
ll: to 15cm - larger than most
frt: fruit highly flavored, thin shell, free-falling
eval: said to be a good edible-ornamental (I have yet to see one)
eval: due to vigor, dark and large leaf, and good fruit.

Corylus x colurnoides 'Majestic'

ha: upright
lc: new growth red becoming bright purple
frc: striped or tinged red
ns, id: this is not 'Red Majestic', a contorted *C. avellana* hybrid.

Corylus 'Corabel'

ha: vigorous
frt: heavy-bearing, large fruit, mid-late season
dr: bacterial blight resistant

Corylus cornuta 'Peace River'

ch: more cold hardy as a pomological crop

Corylus cornuta x *C. avellana* - see *C.* 'Filazel'

Corylus 'Fertile de Coutard' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone from Spain.

Corylus 'Filazel' (*C. cornuta* x *C. avellana*)

ht: 15 ft. tall x wide

frt: similar to *C. avellana* overall

Corylus 'Gunlesbert' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ha: low vigor, a manageable plant

frt: medium-large fruit, very fruitful plants

or: Germany

Corylus 'Hall's Giant' ('Geant de Halle') (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

frt: golden-brown, fruitful

ch: more cold hardy than many old filberts

dr: blight resistant

sex: proven pollinator

Corylus 'Kentish Cob' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone.

Corylus 'Lang Tidling Zeler' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone.

or: Germany.

Corylus 'Manoka' (*C. cornuta* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant, very hardy and with good nuts

Corylus maxima 'Fortin'

frc, fc: catkins and fruit reddish-purple, showy

lc: purplish

or: Bellevue WA USA found on old Fortin orchid by M. Dolan. It is not

or: 'Rote Zeller'='Red Filbert'.

Corylus maxima 'Purpurea' (*C. avellana* var. *purpurea* Loud.)

lc: rich dark purple becoming reddish-green by summer, more color in cooler
lc: climates. At the Raulston Arboretum is benefits was a little shade to keep the
lc: cool from going out too quick.
aw: RHS AM 1977, AGM 2002

Corylus maxima 'Red Filbert' ('Rote Zeller', 'Red Zellernut', 'Rote Zellernus')

ht: 12-18 ft.

lc: reddish-purple becoming bronze-green in summer, green by fall

fc: catkins pink to purplish-red, showy in spring

ns: it is also sold under *C. avellana*. This name follows the RHS PLANT FINDER.

or: Germany before 1960

Corylus maxima 'Red Fortin' ('Fortin Redleaf')

lc: dark red at first

frc, fc: catkins and fruit reddish - not so purplish as 'Fortin'

or: as 'Fortin' above

Corylus maxima x *C. avellana* = several important garden Filberts

Corylus 'Nottingham Cobnut' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

ns: a noted pomological clone.

Corylus 'Peoaka' (*C. cornuta* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant, hardy and fruitful.

Corylus 'Potomac' (*C. americana* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant.

Corylus 'Reed' (*C. americana* x *C. avellana*)

ns: a pomological plant.

Corylus 'Rosita' (6/6)

ha: 12-15 ft. tall x 10-12 ft. wide (10 years)

lc: bronze-reddish new growth, more of a pleasant rose-red-bronze shade and not harsh like some of the

lc: dark reds. Holds color most of summer in NW.

so: [Song Sparrow Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)

li: Smith, D.C. and S.A. Mehlenbacher. 2002. 'Rosita' ornamental hazelnut. *HortScience* 37: 1137-38.

Corylus 'Te-Terra Red'

ha: vigorous, shrub

lc: dark reddish-purple, later more red, eventually more green

or: derived from *C. colurna*. *C. maxima* 'Purpurea' is a candidate for the other side as is

or: the purple-leaved version of *C. avellana*.

Corylus 'Tonda de Giffoni' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)

frt: known for superior flavor, mid-late ripening, medium-large dimensions, round form

dr: blight and bud mite resistant
or: Italy

Corylus 'Trazel' = "Turkish Hazel" = *C. x columnoides*

Corylus x vilmorinii (*C. chinensis* x *C. avellana*)
ns: this is the name of the so-called "Chinese Trazel". I know of no particularly
ns: ornamental clones at this time (1/2006).

Corylus 'Webb's Prize' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)
frt: light brown, large fruit, larger clusters than 'Kentish Cob'

Corylus 'White Filbert' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)
ha: compact
frt: pale or light skin (whitish), medium size, high flavor
or: France

Corylus 'Willamette' (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*?)
frt: heavy bearing
dr: medium blight resistance

COTINUS

Cotinus coggygria 'Atropurpureus' = 'Purpureus'

Cotinus coggygria 'Black Velvet'
lc: dark purple
fq: more numerous than typical
or: S. Campbell of Sebastopol CA c. 1994 selected from superior seedlings

Cotinus coggygria 'Cooke's Purple'
fc: inflor. purple
in: Greer Gardens to US c. 1992

Cotinus coggygria 'Daydream'
ha: more compact, ovoid
lc: dark blue-green
fq: more floriferous
fc: brown becoming red to pink shades
pat: US #1844 in 1959
or: Henry Kleine to Newport Nur. of MI

Cotinus coggygria DUMMER HYBRIDS = see 'Grace', the best known example

Cotinus coggygria 'Flame'

ha: taller than most other cultivars

afc: bright orange to red over yellow

fc: pink

or: Hillier Nursery UK, possibly a hybrid to *C. obovatus* but this is not confirmed

eval: popular in Europe but not widely sold in the US

Cotinus coggygria 'Foliis Purpureus'

lc: bright plum purple becoming light red to reddish-green

id: grown from seed and quite variable in the trade today. Purple-flowered plants with green leaves are

id: referable to 'Purpureus'

aw: RHS AM 1921, AGM 1930

Cotinus coggygria 'Foliis Purpureus Notcutt's Variety' = 'Notcutt's Variety'

Cotinus coggygria GOLDEN SPIRIT™ 'Ancot'

lc: bright golden yellow, especially in spring. Nice translucent color when backlit.

afc: yellow, orange, red, coral pink

in: European trade c. 2000

or: Willem A. Sanders, Holland, found in his nursery among 40,000 seedlings in 1990.

Cotinus coggygria 'Green Mist' (6/02)

infl: mist-like and colored green

lc: green

afc: orange and yellow

lu: used for contrast with colors of other colorations.

in, so: Arborvillage Fall 2001/Spring 2002 Catalog.

Cotinus coggygria 'Kanari'

afc: golden-yellow, showy

Cotinus coggygria 'Little Ruby' (11/6)

ns, lsp: a listed name, accessioned at JC Raulston Arboretum 2006. Description needed.

Cotinus coggygria 'Kromhout' = 'Royal Purple'

Cotinus coggygria 'Nordine'

lc: purplish-red, persisting well into summer in the Midwest

afc: yellow to orange shades

or: Morton Arboretum as selection

Cotinus coggygria 'Notcutt's Variety'

lc: dark reddish-purple

fc: purplish-pink

or: Notcutt's Nur. UK?

eval: considered an improved 'Foliis Purpureus' type

ns: this name was validly published before the word "variety" was banned from cultivar names.

Cotinus coggygria 'Old Fashioned' (12/3)

lc: purple new growth becomes blue-green with purple petioles

fc: pinkish-silver
in: hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Cotinus coggygria 'Pendulus'
ha: weeping
or: Europe c. 1885 and probably extinct.

Cotinus coggygria 'Pink Champagne' ('Pop's Pink Champagne')
ht: 6-8 ft. - shorter than most cultivars
ha: more compact than species typical and most cultivars
fc: pure pink
fq: more abundant
lc: bronze-green becoming bright green, contrasting nicely with the dark purple cultivars when interplanted.
or: Elden Evans (Evans Farms of Oregon City OR) c. 1988
so: www.forestfarm.com

Cotinus coggygria 'Purple Supreme'
ht: 8-10 ft.
lc: purple most of the spring and summer
fc: purple fading more pink
or: Sjulín Nursery, IA USA
in: Greer Gardens to US c. 1992

Cotinus coggygria 'Purpureus' ('Atropurpureus', f. purpureus)
lc: green, often tinged purple or red. Very purple seedlings are usually 'Purpureus' or a similar seedling.
fc: purplish pink, in varying shades
ns: this is not 'Foliis Purpureus' which is reserved by RHS tradition for a different variation. The name f. purpureus
ns: is not preferred here since a forma should be reserved for wild occurring variations. The botanical form once
ns: functioned like a cultivar name but such a rank is not justified today.
id: this name should only represent green-leaved variants, the flowers only being purple. Doubtless it
id: is confused with 'Foliis Purpureus'. Their respective seedlings will be quite variable, allowing one to find an
id: entire range of leaf and inflorescence colors. Plants under this name in the US trade are usually purple-leaved
id: and are almost certainly of the 'Foliis Purpureus' group.
aw: RHS AM 1948, AGM 1969

Cotinus coggygria 'Red Beauty'
ha: dense, vigorous, strong in production nurseries
lc: bright reddish-purple new growth becoming dark red
or: Holland

Cotinus coggygria RED SPIRIT™ 'Firstpur' (11/6)
ha: "sturdy"
lc: green in summer
afc: red, showy
fc: red
or: Japan

Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple'

ha: more compact than species typical

lc: dark reddish-purple becoming redder in summer and fall, darker than old 'Notcutt's Variety'

fd: infl. 15-20cm long

or: Boskoop, Netherlands

ch: Dirr says it is less cold hardy than 'Nordine'

aw: RHS AGM 1969

Cotinus coggygria 'Rubrifolius' = 'Notcutt's Variety' and perhaps 'Purpureus'

Cotinus coggygria 'Smokey Joe' (10/4)

lc: green

infl: large and smokey

so: Blooms-online.com (online catalog 2004)

Cotinus coggygria 'Velvet Cloak'

lc: dark purple all summer - longer than other clones known when found

lc: said to lack marginal discoloration of other purple clones

fr: 'fawn colored' or soft beige

or: Newport Nursery of Newport MI by Henry Kleine of Horse Shoe NC in 1962

in: Cole Nursery of Circleville OH in 1969

id: Dr. Mike Dirr and others debate if there is a good distinction between this and 'Royal Purple'. We currently

id: maintain that they are highly similar but apparently have different origins, this one from the US and the other

id: from Holland. No doubt a very good clone will resemble another very good clone. Chemotaxonomic or DNA

id: analysis would be very welcome.

li: Wyman, D. 1969. Plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 29(1): 2-3

Cotinus coggygria 'Westonbirt Orange' (5/02)

so, ns: a listed with Esveld (online catalog 2002).

Cotinus coggygria 'Young Lady' (3/02)

fq: floriferous with every terminal shoot blooming

bt: June-August

afc: orange-red, showy

or: Hendrik Kolster, Boskoop, Netherlands

pat: PPAF

in, wholesale source: [Spring Meadow Nursery](http://SpringMeadowNursery) 2002 (online catalog 2001)

Cotinus 'Grace' (C. coggygria 'Velvet Cloak' x C. obovatus)

ht: 15-20 ft.

lc: new growth reddish, showy, becoming blue-green

ll: 4-6 in.

lw: 3 in.

fc: greyish-pink

fd: inflor. to 14 in. tall x 11 in. wide - very large

or: Peter Dummer, Hillier Nurseries UK as hybrid 1978

eval: if I had room for just one Cotinus for flowers alone, this would be my choice. It is
eval: magnificent hybrid, combining the size and grandeur of the second parent with
eval: the floriferous glamour of the first.

Cotinus KOLCOT 'Green Fountain' (6/02)
ns: a listed name from Europe. Description needed.

Cotinus obovatus 'Red Leaf'
afc: reliably red in fall

COTONEASTER

The nomenclature of this large, complex genus has changed recently and is sure to again a few more times. A number of important garden clones are affected and should be noted.

Cotoneaster adpressa 'Boer' = C. nashan 'Boer'

Cotoneaster adpressa var. praecox 'Copra' = B. nashan 'Copra'

Cotoneaster adpressa 'Little Gem' ('Tom Thumb')
ha: very dense, dwarf, vigorous enough for a good full cover
lc: dark glossy green
ns: species affinity is much in doubt. It is sold under 4 different species name in the US.

Cotoneaster 'Aldenhamensis'
ha: wide-spreading shrub, fan-like branches
frc: red, showy
frt: fruit in loose clusters
aw: RHS AM 1927

Cotoneaster amoeana 'Fire Mountain' (3/7)
ns: a listed name for www.farmyardnursery.co.uk, no online description

Cotoneaster apiculata 'Blackburn'
ha: compact, neater
or: probably Dr. Blackburn, Rutgers Univ. NJ (?)

Cotoneaster atropurpurea 'Variegata'
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide in many years
ha: slightly lower, slower, more prostrate
lc: margined white. Pinkish margins in cool weather
afc: often a nice reddish and cream set of colors.
ns: it is almost always sold as C. horizontalis 'Variegatus' but belongs to this species instead.

Cotoneaster cocleata 'Taja'
ns: a clone of recent origin in Europe.

Cotoneaster congesta 'Likiang'
ht: 3 ft.
ha: arching, slower than species typical
fc: pinkish
frc: red

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Decora' (var. decora)
ht: 10-15 in. tall - older plants of 3-5 ft. are reported
ha: prostrate when young, later taller and decumment, bearing numerous short, stiff branchlets
lc: silvery green
frq: very fruitful

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Flameburst'
frc: orange red

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Highlight'
ha: dense, arching mound
frc: orange-red
frd: larger than species typical
ns, id: Hillier & Coomes (2002) state this clone is "probably a distinct species"

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Leicester Gem'
ns, id: a listed name from www.rumsey-gardens.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Pols Mixure'
ll: blades more larger

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Red Glory'
ha: more "graceful"
frc: red

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Red Pearl'
ha: lower, compact
frc: red

Cotoneaster conspicua 'Tiny Tim'
ha: very compact, semi-dwarf
frc: orange-red

Cotoneaster cooperi 'Rumsey Gardens'

ns, id: a listed name from www.rumsey-gardens.co.uk, no online description

Cotoneaster 'Coral Beauty' ('Pink Beauty', 'Royal Beauty', C. dammeri 'Coral Beauty')

ht: 12-24 in. tall 3-6 ft. wide

ha: low, vigorous, mounded becoming spreading with age

lc: glossy green

frc: coral red

frq: very fruitful

ch: 5

eval: Dirr considers it to be superior to 'Skogholm'

ns: possibly a hybrid with C. prostrata. The name C. x suecica reflects that parentage. It is more

ns: widely considered now to be C. dammeri x C. conspicua. Hillier & Coombes (2002) list it as such.

wholesale source: [Spring Meadow](#)

Cotoneaster 'Cornubia' (C. frigida 'Vicarii' x C. glabratus hort.)

ht: 25 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide (original plant, Exbury)

ha: vigorous, spreading, usually with foliage to the ground, can be trained in tree-form if desired

ll: 4.0-5.0 in. long - large for this genus!

ls: oval to lanceolate

lv: glabrous above, slightly pubescent below

frc: red

frq: very fruitful - "not surpassed in that respect by any other cotoneaster" says Bean.

aw: RHS AM 1933, FCC 1936

or: Exbury as hybrid

COTONEASTER DAMMERI

Cotoneaster dammeri CANADIAN CREEPER™ 'Moner'(12/00)

ht: 6 in. tall x 8 ft. wide - much shorter than most other cultivars.

ha: very low, dense, carpeting, weeping if grafted on understock or allowed to cascade.

frq: abundant, persistent fruit

tm: cultivar name is trademarked

in: Monrovia Nur, CA USA 1995

photo, wholesale source: [Monrovia Nursery](#)

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Coral Beauty' ('Pink Beauty', 'Royal Beauty') = C. 'Coral Beauty'

ht: 12-24 in. tall 3-6 ft. wide

ha: low, vigorous, mounded becoming spreading with age

lc: glossy green

frc: coral red

frq: very fruitful

ch: 5

eval: Dirr considers it to be superior to 'Skogholm'

ns: possibly a hybrid with C. prostrata. The name C. x suecica reflects that parentage.

wholesale source: Spring Meadow

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Donard's Gem'

ha: dense, procumbent

frq: numerous fruit

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Eicholtz' = C. 'Eicholtz', a hybrid

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Jurgl'

ns: a listed name from Europe before 1983

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Lowfast' ('LoFast')

ht: 12 in. tall

ha: low, vigorous as the name aptly implies

lc: dark glossy green

ch: more cold hardy by some reports

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Major'

ha: more vigorous

ll: 1.0-1.5 in. long - larger

afc: sometimes yellow to orange shades

ch: more cold hardy than species typical

ns: plants sold as the species or var. *radicans* in Europe may in fact be this clone. They are not true *C. radicans*

li: Grootendorst. *Dendroflora* 3: 21

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Mooncreeper' ('Moon Creeper')

ha: low prostrate, mat-forming

fd: one report says the flowers are larger than other cultivars

lc: glossy medium to dark green

ll: larger than species typical

eval: has become "the" cultivar of the species in many regions of the US. It is

eval: rather successful in the Southeastern US where not all cultivars thrive.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Pink Beauty' = 'Coral Beauty'

Cotoneaster dammeri var. *radicans* Schneid.

ht: 4-6 in. tall

ha: lower, procumbent

lc: glossy dark green

ll: 1.0-1.6 in. long

ns: many plants sold under this name prove to be 'Major'

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Rami'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2000

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Royal Beauty' = 'Coral Beauty'

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Royal Carpet'

ha: low, carpeting

frc: red, very showy

ns: may be a hybrid to C. prostrata

Cotoneaster dammeri SAPHYR® 'Green Belka' ('Belka')(3/5)

ht: 35cm tall x 75cm wide as young plants

ha: low mound, creeping at first, later more decumbent with erect secondary branches, always dense

lc: semi-glossy medium green. Many photos show it greyish-green

dr: fireblight resistant

frq: sparse red fruit, no a major feature of this clone

or, pat: Veronique Bellonet-Kapusta and Alain Cadic as hybrid of 'Eicholz' x unnamed species variant in 1994, US PPAF 2/2/2005

lu: durable, fireblight resistant ground cover, tolerant of many conditions including drought

ns: origin US patent application calls it 'Belka' but the name 'Green Belka' already exists in the European trade and appears on

ns: the sapho.fr page and well as many nursery websites (3/2005).

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Skogholm' = C. x suecica 'Skogholm'

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Streib's Findling'

ht: 4-6 in. on younger plants

ha: low prostrate, dense

ll: very small

lc: semi-glossy dark blue-green, not as glossy as some other cultivars

or: Streib, Germany

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cotoneaster dammeri 'Winter Jewel'

ns: a listed name in Europe (before 1983) for a fine fruiting clone

Cotoneaster 'Eastleigh' (C. marginatus x ?)(C. prostratus 'Eastleigh')

ha: large, robust shrub

lc: dark green

ll, lw: 3cm long x 2cm wide

frc: dark red

frq: very fruitful

or: Hillier Nurseries c. 1960 as seedling of C. marginatus, but differing in fruit and leaf morphology.

Cotoneaster 'Eicholtz'

ht: 10-12 in. tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, a rapid ground cover

lc: dark glossy green becoming purplish in cold weather

ll: 0.5 in. long

flq: abundant flowers and fruit

frc: carmine red

frd: 0.25 in.

ns, id: it has been called a hybrid of *C. dammeri* x *C. prostrata*, the later an ill-defined, questionable taxon.
ns, id: It is probably a pure *C. radicans* or a cross of it with *C. dammeri*.
source: Carroll Gardens

Cotoneaster 'Exburiensis' (*C. frigida* (yellow fruited) x *C. salicifolia*)

ha: vigorous, evergreen

ls: narrowly lanceolate

ll: 5.0 in.

lw: 1.0-1.25 in.

frc: light yellow

Cotoneaster 'Firebird'

ht: spreading shrub

lc: glossy dark green

ls: bullate

frc: orange-red

frt: dense clusters of fruit

or: possibly *C. bullata* x *C. franchettii*. Hillier & Coombes (2002) suggest it could even
or: be a new species, one allied to *C. sikangensis*.

Cotoneaster *frigida* f. *fructu-luteo* (Bean) Rehd. ('Xanthocarpa')

frc: light yellow to creamy white, not very showy from a distance

Cotoneaster *frigida* 'Pendula'

ha: weeping

or: Kew Gardens 1924 from seed originating in Darjeeling.

Cotoneaster *frigida* 'Vicarii'

ha: "improved"

or: Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham, UK

Cotoneaster 'Gracia' (*C. horizontalis* x *C. salicifolia* var. *floccosa*)

gen: triploid, sterile

or: Boskoop 1951

eval: 'Valkenburg' is said to be the better clone of this cross.

Cotoneaster 'Hessei'

ht: 18 in.

ha: spreading, compact, rooting where branchlets touch

dr: fireblight resistant

afc: burgundy red, often showy

or: Hesse Nursery, Weener, Germany 1930's as hybrid

eval: this old cultivar has been given a new lease on life. Chicagoland Grows issued a recommendation for
the Midwest

eval: US states in 1989 (if not elsewhere) due to its qualities plus insect and disease resistance.

Cotoneaster *hjelmqvistii* 'Robusta' (*C. horizontalis* 'Robusta')

ht: to 3 ft. tall

ha: more vigorous, thick stemmed, more upright

afc: brighter fall color in many areas

frq: fruit more numerous

ns: once considered to be related to *C. horizontalis* var. *wilsonii*, it appears to belong to this hard-to-spell species

ns: and should be considered a particular clone of that taxon.

in: Van Nes 1954 as *C. horizontalis* seedling, but apparently from this species instead.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Adpressa Compacta' = *C. adpressa* 'Little Gem'?

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Ascendens'

ha: upright

ll: 0.5-0.65 in. long - blades larger

ls: ovate

la: acuminate

frs: oblong fruit

frc: dark red

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Coralie' = 'Robusta'

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Cotali'

frc: a listed name in Europe c. 2002

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Dart's Deputation'

frc: clear red, very showy

or: Darthuizer Nur.

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Dart's Splendid'

frc: red

frq: very fruitful

or: Darfthuizer Nur.

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Davidiana' = typical species

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Fructu-sanguineo' = 'Ascendens'

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Hessei' = *C. 'Hessei'*

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Hybrid Weeping' = *C. x watereri* 'Pendulus'?

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Little Gem' = *C. adpressa* 'Little Gem'

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Peitz'

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2005 and not since.

Cotoneaster horizontalis var *perpusilla* ('Perpusilla') = *C. perpusilla*

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Prostrata'

ha: lower growing

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Robusta' = *C. hjelmqvistii* 'Robusta'

ht: to 3 ft. tall

ha: more vigorous, thick stemmed, more upright

afc: brighter fall color in many areas

frq: fruit more numerous

ns: some have considered it to be related to var. *wilsonii*

in: Van Nes 1954

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Rotundifolius' = 'Robusta'

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Saxatilis' = *C. perpusilla* 'Saxatilis'

ha: semi-dwarf, prostrate, having that distinction "fish-bone" pattern to the branchlets

ll: blades smaller

frq: fruit is usually sparse or rare

or: Hesse Nur., Germany 1950

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Tangstedt'

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002. This epithet

ns: appears under other species too.

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Tom Thumb'

ha: dwarf, mounded, a very elegant and refined plant, often little arching-weeping mounds before they settle in.

ns, id: it unclear if all plants under this name are the same as *C. adpressa* 'Little Gem'. Research is needed.

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Valkenburg' = *C. 'Valkenburg'*:

Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Variegata' = *C. atropurpurea* 'Variegata'

Cotoneaster horizontalis var. *wilsonii* ('Wilsonii')

ha: more vigorous than var. *horizontalis* as known in cultivation, very similar to garden clone 'Robusta'

ll: larger than var. *horizontalis*

frc: darker purple than var. *horizontalis*

frq: sparse on young plants

Cotoneaster 'Hybrida Pendula' ('Hybridus Pendulus')

ha: vigorous, weeping if grown as top-grafted or prostrate if not

lc: medium green, semi-glossy

ll: 3.0 in

lw: 1.0-1.25 in.

frc: red

or: unknown - probably *C. frigida* x *C. dammeri* but *C. salicifolia* may also be an influence.

C. 'Inchmery' (*C. frigida* x ?)

ha: large shrub to small tree

frc: yellow becoming salmon-pink

frt: large cluster, very showy

or: Exbury, Hampshire, England

Cotoneaster integerrima 'Centennial'

ht: 8-12'

wd: 12-15'

lc: dark blue green

dr: bacterial fireblight resistant - common with *C. lucida*

ch: to -40 F. in ND tests made since 1957

frc: red

frq: very abundant compared to typical species

lu: windbreak or transportation corridor or wildlife

prop: seed raised but uniform

or: USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1988

li: Amer. Nur. 168(8): 146 (1988)

Cotoneaster integerrima 'Silver Shadow' (3/7)

ns: a listed name from www.larchcottage.co.uk , no online description March 2007

Cotoneaster 'Jurgl' (*C. dammeri* x *C. prostrata*)

Cotoneaster 'LoFast' (*C. dammeri* x *C. prostrata*)

Cotoneaster microphylla var. *cochleata* = *C. cochleata*

Cotoneaster microphylla 'Cooperi'

ha: dense, mounded

ll: much smaller than species typical

Cotoneaster microphylla 'Emerald Spray'

ha: mound, dense, arching

lc: glossy emerald green

ll: smaller than species typical

frc: scarlet red

dr: very prone to fireblight in warm, humid regions

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cotoneaster microphylla 'Teulon Porter'

ha: prostrate, branches radiating from the center

Cotoneaster microphylla 'Thymifolius', var. *thymifolius* = *C. linearifolius* or *C. integrifolia*

Cotoneaster nanshan 'Boer' (*C. adpressa* 'Boer')

frc: red

frd: larger than species typical, quite persistent in winter

or: Holland, 1930's

Cotoneaster nanshan 'Copra'

frc: a listed name in Europe c. 2002 as *C. praecox* 'Copra'

Cotoneaster pannosa 'Speckles' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from www.rumsey-gardens.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cotoneaster 'Newryensis' (*C. simonsii* x *C. franchetii*)

ha: arching

ll: larger than *C. simonsii*

lv: densely tomentose below

infl: dense corymbs

or: Daisy Hill Nur, County Down

ns: it has also been considered a var. of *C. simonsii* as well as having affinity to *C. nitidifolia* or *C. glomerulata*

in: Lemoine, France to trade

Cotoneaster perpusilla (*C. horizontalis* var. *perpusilla*)

ht: compact, lower as cultivated

lw: narrower, generally on 0.25 in. across

frd: smaller than *C. horizontalis*

dr: fireblight susceptible - a sad thing for this cultivar is very lovely.

Cotoneaster perpusilla 'Saxatilis' (*C. horizontalis* 'Saxatilis')

ha: semi-dwarf, prostrate, having that distinction "fish-bone" pattern to the branchlets

ll: blades smaller

frq: fruit is usually sparse or rare

or: Hesse Nur., Germany 1950

Cotoneaster procumbens 'Queen of Carpets'

ht: 3-5 in. tall x much wider

ha: procumbent, eventually a dense mat

fq, frq: flowers and fruit very plentiful

ch: USDA 6

Cotoneaster 'Rothchildianus' (*C. frigida* (yellow fruited) x *C. salicifolia*)

ha: vigorous, evergreen but weaker than 'Exburiensis'

ls: narrowly lanceolate

ll: 5.0 in.

lw: 1.0-1.25 in.

frc: darker yellow than 'Exburiensis'

Cotoneaster 'Royal Beauty' (*C. dammeri* x *C. prostrata*)

Cotoneaster 'Royal Carpet' (C. dammeri x C. prostrata)

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Avonrood' = 'Repens'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Autumn Fire' ('Herbstfeuer')

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: informal, cascading with age

ll: 1.5-2.25 in. long

frc: orange-red

frq: very abundant fruit

afc: often red to purplish, somewhat showy

ns: some consider it an interspecific hybrid, listing it as C. 'Autumn Fire'.

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Bruno Orangeade' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from www.rumsey-gardens.co.uk, no online description March 2007

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Dortmund' = 'Repens'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Emerald Carpet'

ha: more compact, denser

ll: smaller than species typical

in: Monrovia Nur, CA USA

Cotoneaster salicifolia var. floccosa = C. floccosa

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Fructu Luteo'

frc: yellow

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Gnom' ('Gnome')

ht: 8-12 in. tall

ha: prostrate mound, semi-dwarf

ll: 1.0 in long - much shorter than species typical

lv: densely tomentose below, adding to interest

frc: light red, showy

or: Germany c. 1938

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Green Carpet'

ha: low, spreading

ns: known from the US trade, very likely an error for 'Emerald Carpet'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'HQ'

ha: low, spreading much like 'Repens'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Parkteppich'

ha: prostrate to rambling, used as a groundcover in Europe

frc: red

frq: small by other cultivars but also refined
in: Germany c. 1950'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Repens' ('Repandens', 'Avondrood', 'Dortmund')
ha: lower growing, spreading
ll: 1.0-1.25 in. long
lw: narrower than species typical
lc: glossy dark green
afc: tinged red
ch: more cold hardy in the US

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Red Flare'
ns: a listed name before 1983. Not found in the modern trade to our knowledge.

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Saldam'
rai: regarded as a more evergreen variant of 'Autumn Fire'

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'Scarlet Leader'
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide in many years
ha: low, prostrate at first, often a very dense mound in time
lc: glossy dark green
afc: dark reddish-purple, somewhat showy

Cotoneaster salicifolia 'September Beauty'
ns: a listed name for a good-fruited form, 1980's

Cotoneaster SAPHYR[®] GREEN 'Belka' (1/6)
ht: 30-40cm tall x 80-100cm wide
ha: dense, mounded, groundcover type
lc: silvery-green
frc: red, showy
dr: fireblight resistant
in: INRA, France c. 2005

Cotoneaster splendens 'Sabrina'
frq: more abundant than species typical and many hybrids
aw: RHS AM 1950
or: N.G. Hadden, Portlock, England as seedling. It may be a cross to *C. franchetii* but this is not certain.
aw: RHS AM 1950

Cotoneaster x suecica 'Erlinda'
ha: vigorous carpet, often sold in Europe as a variegated, colorful standard tree
frq, ll, lw: similar to parent 'Skogholm'
lc: margined creamy-white, new growth slightly pink, some blades all or half white. It can burn in hot sun.
frc: red
frq: not profusely fruiting - this flaw is corrected in it's sport named 'Juliette'
ns, or: A. van Beek, Loenhout, Belgium as sport c. 1993, obvious assignable to the same hybrid species as

it's parent

Cotoneaster x suecica 'Juliette'

ha: vigorous but stronger than 'Erlinda'

lc: broadly margined cream, center of blade of sectored and striped gray, not as bold as 'Erlinda' and burning less in sun

ll, lw: 2.5cm long x 1.5cm wide - larger than 'Erlinda'

frc: orange-red

frd: larger than 'Erlinda'

frq: more heavily born than 'Erlinda'

or: J.F.R. Koster, Boskoop, as 'Erlinda'; sport c. 1996

aw: Royal Boskoop Hort. Soc. AM 1998

Cotoneaster x suecica 'Skogholm' (C. dammeri 'Skogholm')

ht: 1.5-3.0 ft. tall

ha: vigorous, lower, prostrate, branches sometimes serpentine and with erect, vertical shoots. Can grow odd and

ha: and unkempt with age if given no pruning.

ll, lw: 1.5cm long x 1cm wide

frq: less fruitful than some others like 'Coral Beauty'

or: Sweden 1950's as C. dammeri x C. conspicua

Cotoneaster 'Valkenburg' (C. horizontalis x C. salicifolia var. floccosa)

ha: spreading, semi-evergreen

afc: reddish, showy

gen: triploid, sterile

or: Broertjes, Holland 1951

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Corina'

ns: a listed name. See under 'John Waterer'

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Cornubia'

ll: blades long

frc: red

frq: abundant fruit

aw: RHS AM 1933 FCC 1936 AGM 1969

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Dart's Autumn Delight'

ns: a listed name. See under 'John Waterer'

or: Darthuizer Nur.

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Dart's Autumn Parade'

ns: a listed name. See under 'John Waterer'

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Gerrie'

ns: a listed name. See under 'John Waterer'

Cotoneaster x watereri 'John Waterer'

ld: evergreen to semi-evergreen

ls: narrowly elliptic, 12 vein pairs

lc: dull green above

ll: 1.5-3.0 in. long

lv: light pubescent, glabrous at maturity

frc: red

frs: globose

frd: 0.25 in.

infl: infructescence a corymb 1.5-2.0 in. wide

or: John Waterer Nursery, England as *C. frigida* x *C. henryana*. Named 1928

ns: this is the original clone of this hybrid species group. It is sometimes listed as the Waterer Group now but

ns: the hybrid species name is available and accepted in the literature.

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Jose'

ns: a listed name

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Pink Champagne'

ha: large shrub, neat yet vigorous, arching

lw: narrow, salixifolius-type blades

frc: yellow tinged pink when ripe

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Pride of Leersum'

ns: a listed name.

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Salmon Spray'

frc: salmon red

or: Hillier Nurseries before 1940, closer to parent *C. henryana*

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Saint Monica' ('St. Monica')

ht: 15 ft.

ld: semi-evergreen (UK)

frc: bright red

frq: very fruitful

infl: long pendulous racemes, especially showy when fruiting.

afc: reddish, showy

ns: sometimes sold under *C. frigida* but it is probably a hybrid of this group.

or: Saint Monica Home for the Aged, Bristol, England before 1933

aw: RHS AM 1933

Cotoneaster x watereri 'Willeke'

ns: a listed name.

Cotoneaster 'Winter Jewel' (*C. dammeri* x *C. prostrata*)

CRATAEGUS

Anyone the least interested in this complex, confusing genus must acquire and read James B. Phipps' *HAWTHORNS AND MEDLARS* (RHS and Timber Press 2003) for it shines from great experience. As a refined horto-botanical treatise it shows real balance and solid sensibilities. The ornamental side of this genus is not as exploited by horticulturists as it might be mainly because less hostile but messier *Malus* is favored in the northern extremes and in warmer regions there are so many other fine, flowering trees to become obsessed under. Diseases and pests have long plagued *Crataegus* but there are good hopes to breed and select away from those flaws.

To prick your interest for the book, let me summarize some taxa of promise for future breeding:

- *C. marshallii* - "four-season ornamental" with lovely flowers, refined foliage, glossy red fruit, and showy exfoliating bark. USDA 5 and warmer.
- *C. tracyi* and *C. aurescens* - nice glossy, roundish, well-textured leaves - red to orange fruit, more yellow in some *C. tracyi*
- *C. okanagensis* - "excellent potential as an ornamental" - loads of bright red fruit, bright green holly-like leaf, wonderful bronze-copper autumn leaf.
- *C. okennonii* - western US and Canada potential - fall foliage is often bright cerise, fruit ripens to bright red
- *C. saligna* - copper, cherry-like bark, willowy habit to 5m, and narrow elliptic leaf.
- *C. coccinioides* - "amongst the most striking American species" - showy flowers and large red fruit. Fall color has high potential
- *C. succulenta* var. *occidentalis* - loads of red fruit and adaption to western US states. Already proven for wildlife and erosion control.
- *C. orientalis* - wonderful leaves with very incised blades and big red fruit.
- *C. x persimilis* - "one of the most excellent ornamental hawthorns" - many cream flowers, showy red fruit, yellow to red fall colors
- *C. calpodendron* - a late show of white flowers in flat, Viburnumoid heads.
- *C. reverchonii* - a more heat and drought tolerant cousin of the showy *C. crus-galli*
- *Mespilus canescens* - a remarkable flowering shrub (stunning at the Raulston Arboretum) and worth a program all it's own

Crataegus aestivalis 'Lindsay'

eval: an ornamental-edible with 13mm red fruit, ripening about a week after 'Lori'

Crataegus aestivalis 'Lori'

eval: an ornamental-edible with 13mm red fruit, ripening about a week before 'Lindsay'

Crataegus x anomala 'Homestead'

ns: a recent hybrid on the market, introduced in part by the USDA as a durable cross of *C. intricata* x *C. mollis*. Descriptions are
ns: not available as I go to press now.

Crataegus azarolus 'Julietta'

frt: a high quality, aromatic red fruit.

Crataegus azarolus 'White Italian' ('Fruto Blanco' hort. Italy ?)

frc: white fruited

Crataegus crus-galli 'Hooks'

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

tsp: fewer thorns than species typical but by no means thornless as CRUSADER

ha: denser, globose

lc: dark green

frc: red (typical)

frd: 0.5 in. - larger than some species variants

dr: appears more resistant to leafspot and other damage to foliage

ns: may be a hybrid to *C. prunifolium* but we have seen no taxonomic evidence to this effect.

Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis

tsp: thornless

fd: Dirr reports than flowers and fruit as smaller than var. crus-galli in his experience

Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis CRUSADER™ 'Cruzam'

tsp: thornless

ns: a selected clone of this superior, thornless variant.

Crataegus crus-galli 'Splendens'

ha: spreading

lc: dark glossy green

afc: purplish-red, showy

frt: persistent red fruit

Crataegus erythropoda 'Apache Creek' (3/7)

so: www.pavia.be (online catalog 2007)

Crataegus flava 'Upright'

ha: upright, "small crooked tree"

or: selected in N. Florida

fc: white

frc: yellow to red

in: Woodlanders Aiken SC USA

so: [Woodlanders](#) (Fall 2001 Catalog: 18)

Crataegus x grignonensis (C. crus-galli x C. pubescens)

ht: 9-12 ft.

ha: small, vase-shaped tree

tsp: nearly thornless

fc: white

frc: reddish-brown

frd: 0.5 in.

ch: 5

so: www.forestfarm.com

Crataegus laevigata 'Aurea'

frc: bright yellow

Crataegus laevigata 'Autumn Glory'

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: dense, often twiggy

lc: glossy dark green

lt: thicker than species typical

fc: white

frc: glossy red

frd: larger than species typical

dr: leaf rust and fireblight can be severe.

eval: use only where fireblight is no concern

ns: may be a cross to another species

Crataegus laevigata 'Francois Rigaud'

frc: yellow as 'Aurea'
id, eval: Phipps (2003) says "like 'Aurea' but perhaps tougher".

Crataegus laevigata 'Crimson Cloud' ('Superba')

ht: 25 ft. tall x 18 ft. wide
fc: crimson red with white, star-like center
ft: single
frc: glossy red
dr: leaf blight resistant unlike 'Paul's Scarlet'
or: Princeton Nurseries NJ USA
ns, id: may belong to C. x media as do most of the modern red clones

Crataegus laevigata 'Gireoudii'

lc: mottled white, pinkish or red in new growth, very indistinct and not so pretty with maturity
ns: the latest study suggests it is not a C. x media

Crataegus laevigata 'Masekii'

fc: light pink
ft: double

Crataegus laevigata 'Mutabilis' = C. x media 'Rosea Flore Plena'

Crataegus laevigata 'Pink Corkscrew'

ha: branches contorted, corkscrew-like, slower than species growth rate
fc: pink
so: Blue Bell Nursery

Crataegus laevigata 'Plena' ('Double White?')

fc: white
ft: double
frq: sparse fruit if any
eval: 'Toba' is a better choice for gardens today.
aw: RHS AGM 1969

Crataegus laevigata 'Punicea' = C. x media 'Punicea'

Crataegus laevigata 'Rosea'

fc: light pink
ft: single

Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' = C. x media 'Paul's Scarlet'

Crataegus laevigata 'Rubra'

fc: white - not red!
ft: single
frc: bright red, more showy color
frd: 9-10mm, larger than species typical

Crataegus marshallii

ls: parsley-like
lc: glossy green
so: Woodlanders

Crataegus x lavalleyi 'Lavalley' (C. stipulacea x C. crus-galli)

lc: dark glossy green - very attractive
frc: orange-red
frq: fruit persists well
ns: the original clone of this cross.
dr: rust resistant is reported
aw: RHS AM 1924, AGM 1925

Crataegus x media Bechstein (C. monogyna x C. laevigata)

ns, id: this is the parent of many of the pink to red, single and double clones in horticulture.

Crataegus x media 'Paul's Scarlet' ('Paulii', 'Coccinea Plena')

fc: scarlet red to dark pink, becoming paler with age
ft: double
dr: very prone to leaf spot which often defoliage entire trees in summer
eval: 'Crimson Cloud' is leaf blight resistant but is not a double like this one.

or: Paul c. 1858 as sport of 'Roseo-plena'
aw: RHS FCC 1867, AGM 1969
ns: this clone is a hybrid per James Phipps (2003)

Crataegus x media 'Punicea'

fc: scarlet to dark pink
ft: single

Crataegus x media 'Punicea Plena'

fc: dark pink
ft: double
ns: apparently not the same as 'Rosea Flore Plena'
lsp: Phipps (2003) says he found it as Saltwells Nature Res., W. Midlands, UK

Crataegus x media 'Rosea Flore Plena' ('Roseo-plena',
'Rosea Plena', 'Rubra Plena?', 'Double Pink?')

fc: pink
ft: double
eval: 'Paul's Scarlet' is considered a brighter even if disease prone replacement.

Crataegus monogyna 'Biflora' ('Glastonbury', 'Praecox')

fc: red (typical)
lt: leafs out early, hence the name 'Praecox' applied to it.
bt: known to bloom in mid-winter including around Christmas as well as the usual May time frame. It will
bt: not always do this so don't count on it!

Crataegus monogyna 'Compacta'

ht: 24 in. in 10 years
ha: very dwarf, strong, upright
so: Blue Bell Nursery

Crataegus monogyna 'Ferox'

ns: a listed name.

Crataegus monogyna 'Flexuosa' ('Snakethorn')

ha: corkscrew-like twisted branches, slower than species typical
lu: interesting winter garden plant
so: www.forestfarm.com

Crataegus monogyna 'Inermis Compacta' ('Pygmaea')

ha: compact, umbrella or mushroom-cap shaped crown
tsp: thornless
eval: as both a small, neat tree and thornless it has landscape potential but is very rare in the US.

Crataegus monogyna 'Laciniata'

ls: blades deeply cut and lobed, irregularly so.

Crataegus monogyna 'Pendula'

ha: weeping

Crataegus monogyna 'Pendula Rosea'

ha: gracefully weeping
fc: pink

Crataegus monogyna 'Pygmaea' = 'Inermis Compacta'

Crataegus monogyna 'Semperflorens'

ha: dwarf, usually shrub-like, very slow
ll: 0.5-1.0 in. long, much smaller than species
bt: flowers over a long time from May to perhaps September but not much at once.

Crataegus monogyna 'Stricta' ('Fastigiata')

ht: 30 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide
ha: narrowly columnar to fastigate when young
dr: unfortunately prone to fireblight, mites, and defoliation.
eval: one considered a very durable replacement for lombardy poplars, it's disease problems have limited
eval: it almost everywhere on earth.

Crataegus monogyna 'Variegata'

lc: mottled creamy white

lsp: Hillier in the UK has grown it. Very rare elsewhere.

Crataegus x mordensis 'Toba' (C. laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' x C. succulenta)

ht: 20 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: upright to globose

fc: white fading with pink tints

ft: double

lc: dark green

frq: sparse fruit in some reports.

dr: rust and leaf blight resistant in some areas but Dirr reports disease problems in SC.

or: Morden Exper. Station, Morden, Manitoba Canada of the cross stated above.

in: Morden Exper. Station 1949

eval: 'Snowbird' is a selection from it and a bit more cold hardy. We believe it can replace this everywhere.

ch: 2-3 - Dirr lists 1 but that is not supported by data we have received.

Crataegus x mordensis 'Snowbird'

ha: oval to globose

bk: golden brown, semi-showy

fc: white

ft: double

lc: dark green

frq: very little fruit

or: selection of open-pollinated 'Toba'

ch: 2-3 - more cold hardy than 'Toba' in the same zones.

in: Morden Exper. Station 1967

Crataegus opaca - Cultivars

While most of the following are grown as edible "mayhaw" clones, they typically have larger, colorful, showy fruit and thus function as fine ornamentals; especially in a more rural setting where wildlife visits are encouraged. Some are very desirable for us "two-footed dears" where the fruit can be made into preserves, jams, pies, adult beverages, and such to good effect.

- 'Big Red' - huge 25mm fruit on vigorous, taller trees.
- 'Big V' - 20mm fruit in heavy loads.
- 'The Gem' - a clone analyzed and shown to have very high antioxidant levels
- 'Golden Farris' - a proven gold-berried clone
- 'Heavy' ('Heavy Berry') - very heavy crop, 20mm diameter (medium size). Notable for twiggy, willowy

habit.

- 'Highway Super Berry' - red fruit to 19mm wide
- 'Mason's Super Berry' ('Super Berry', 'Texas Super Berry') - huge 25mm fruit, held longer, early bloom time also
- 'Mississippi Beauty' - smaller plant, smallish fruit but of a good quality and color
- 'Red and Yellow' - yellow with a red blush, 16mm diameter, heavy crops, often precocious
- 'Royal Star' - a fruitful clone shown to have among the highest beta carotene levels in the species
- 'Super Spur' - spur-type fruit bearing, heavy crops of large 20mm fruit
- [yellow fruited] - a general name for yellow sorts

Crataegus orientalis var. sanguinea

so: www.forestfarm.com

Crataegus oxyacantha = C. laevigata

Crataegus persimilis 'Prunifolia'

so: [Blue Bell Nursery](#)

Crataegus persimilis 'Prunifolia Splendens'

ns: listed name from UK trade in RHS PLANT FINDER 2001.

Crataegus phaenopyrum 'Clark'

frc: red

frq: more fruitful than typical

Crataegus phaenopyrum 'Fastigiata'

ha: columnar

frd: flowers, fruit smaller than species.

eval: 'Princeton Sentry' has more promise.

Crataegus phaenopyrum 'Manbeck Select'

ha: tree-shaped

or: selected by Manbeck Nurseries, New Knoxville OH USA but details on its qualities seem scarce.

Crataegus phaenopyrum PRINCETON SENTRY™

ht: 30 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide, generally narrower in youth.
ha: vigorous, broadly columnar
tsp: nearly thornless
lu: recommended as a single-trunked street tree
or: Princeton Nurseries NJ USA c. 1986

Crataegus phaenopyrum WASHINGTON LUSTRE®
'Westwood I' ('Westwood')

ha: pyramidal to globose, more vigorous in production than seedlings
tsp: fewer thorns
lc: dark green, a bit glossier than average
afc: reddish-purple
bt: earlier than typical
in: US trade c. 2006

Crataegus pinnatifida 'Big Golden Star'

tsp: nearly thornless
ls: large, lobed blades
afc: "good"
frd: 3cm
or: China
ns: apparently a pomological cultivar but may have ornamental potential if thornless and with lobed foliage.

Crataegus punctata f. aurea ('Aurea')

frc: yellow
ns: best as a botanical form since it occurs in the wild

Crataegus punctata var. inermis 'Ohio Pioneer'

ha: reliably vigorous
tsp: mostly thornless, with only the occasional offending projection.
fq: floriferous
frc: dark red (typical?)
frq: very abundant fruit
or: selected from a superior tree at Secret Arb., Wooster OH USA in 1962

Crataegus 'Riefler Dwarf'

ht: 3 ft.

ha: dwarf

fc: white

ll: "small leaved"

or: found by Steve Riefler in western peninsular FL USA. Original site has been destroyed.

ch: 7?

id: species affinity not known

so: Woodlanders (Fall 2001 Catalog: 19)

Crataegus succulenta 'Gregory Canyon'

frc, frt, frq: abundant, large red edible fruit, also ornamental

so: www.pavia.be (online catalog 2007)

Crataegus 'Vaughn' (C. crus-galli x C. phaenopyrum)

ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 15-20 ft. wide

frc: glossy red fruit

frq: abundant fruit

lc: dark green as the parents

dr: Dirr reports "tremendous rust on leaves, stems, and fruits"

Crataegus viridis 'Winter King'

ha: globose to broadly vase-shaped

st: gray-green pubescent

frc: bright red

frd: 0.5 in. - larger than species typical

frq: abundant, persistent fruit

in: Simpson Nursery, Vincennes IN USA - better known for wonderful, superior deciduous hollies - these

in: people know a good plant for persistent winter fruit!

eval: "[fruit] among the handsomest of all hawthorns" (Dirr)

dr: more rust resistant but some rust has been reported.

ns: may be a cross to another species since it does not key out to pure C. viridis.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Crataegus viridis 'Yellow Fruit'

frc: yellow

or: seedlings raised from yellow-fruited tree found in northern AL USA

so: Woodlanders

The word "sugi" is a common name for this genus and must not be included in our cultivar names. Welch and Haddow (1993) address this point that I and others raised in the 1980's to the American Conifer Society and RHS Registrars. The World Conifer Data Pool authors feel that -sugi can be included prior to 1959 if the cultivar name was in use before then. I frankly disagree for the same "grandfather rule" has not been applied in any other groups of Japanese clones, especially Prunus, Acer, Juniperus, Camellia, and Pinus. When Latin-based nomenclature became the international standard, many Japanese experts not only dropped the common names in Prunus but coined new Latin epithets to start from scratch and avoid all confusion. That said, some good scholars have had the occasional lapse when not understanding when a common name should be truncated before forming the cultivar. We would not sell a plant to Japan called Acer rubrum 'October Shine Maple' nor a Hosta to Holland called Hosta 'Silver Ribbons Variegated Hosta'. We surely would not "grandfather in" such silly, idiotic names under any circumstance. The Japanese language and their very distinguished nursery trade is no less worthy of our respect, study, and appreciation. They and the Chinese had common names for centuries and it was not until a dude in Ithaca, New York called Liberty invented the "cultivar" did we have reason to snip and trim their long-standing, popular names. Let's be culturally reasonable and honorable; Mr. Cultivar and esteemed agricultural botanist L.H. Bailey wrote long to that end. Can we use a modicum of common sense and go forth like logical humans that occasionally respect a bit of history not our own? And to be honest, all of the important eastern clones were named and grown as ancient bonsai long before Western year 1959 and the wispy beginning of our very slim knowledge of the fantastic sugi.

There is a great chasm between the landscape/horticultural world and the science of sugi known to forest geneticists. The later not only have websites detailing many parts of the genome (yes, there is a sugi genome project) but "sugi genomists" can analyze various genes and allozymes within an base pair or two of their true identity. Is this great genomic and genetic knowledge applied to our dwarf, showy garden variants? Sadly we must say no. Yet I was very happy to see a photo of one Chinese plantation of forestry clones on the web, the various rows up and down the hillside having diverse winter colors (red, purple, green, and tinged a bit) with different canopy shapes and growth rates. In this respect, I believe we have a common interest, at least among the tall, vigorous, sturdy cultivars of interest to both landscape designers and forestry experts. I think part of the future of big, strong sugi in gardens with intense winter colors or their entire lack (for horticulturists tend to love extremes) will come from our forestry colleagues and bringing many good clones over from Asia. If you love the Cryptos, start with those leads and any western foresters who have connections in the East. That's sugi green and red gold in them that hills...and plantations and breeding centers and germplasm collections.

Please visit our free www.NewPlantPage.com for many photos of cultivars in American collections. I've documented the Gotelli and Raulston/Rouse collections in much detail and am always looking out for outstanding specimens at other places.

Cryptomeria - Literature

li: Hatch, L.C. 1984. Genetics of Cryptomeria cultivars in Japan. American
li: Conifer Soc. Bull. 2(2): 57-58.

li: Kortmann, J.P. 1987. Cryptomeria. Dendroflora 24: 8-36.

li: Welch, H.J. 1991. The conifer manual. Kluwer Academic Pub. Dordrecht.

li: Tripp, K.E. 1993. Sugi. American Nurseryman 178(7): 26-39. (Oct. 1 1993)

li: Rouse, Robert J. 1996. Contributions to the taxonomy of Japanese cedar
li: (*Cryptomeria japonica*) cultivated in the eastern United States. Masters theses.
li: Dept. Hort. Sci. North Carolina State Univ.

li: Rouse, R. et al. 2000. Descriptions and a key to cultivars of Jap. cedar
li: cult. in the eastern U.S. HortTechnology 10(2): 252-266.

Cryptomeria fortunei 'Green Grizzly'

ha: 'course willowy branches' according to Camellia Forest website 1999.

ch: 6

so: www.camforest.com.

Cryptomeria fortunei x *Taxodium mucronatum* = x *Taxodiomera peizhongii*

ns: this amazing and rare bigeneric hybrid was produced in China in the 1962 and has

ns: recently been introduced to the US (2006) as a patented plant. Not all seedlings under

ns: name proved to be true hybrids while some test with RAPD as the real thing. This

ns: recently patented hybrid is covered in Volume III.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Akita' ('Akira strain')

ns: a strain from in the mid-1980's by Dr. John Creech, said to be superior in unknown aspects

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press. p. 174.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Alpina' provisional name

ns, id: a listed name from Horstmann, Germany c. 1992. Must be renamed in vernacular

ns, id: proven of merit.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Antique Gold'

ht: 5.5m x 2.5m in 10 years (NZ)

lt: soft juvenile type foliage

lc: yellowish-green becoming "antique" gold in winter

so: [source \(Cedar Lodge Nursery\)](#), c. 1988 as sport of 'Elegans'

Cryptomeria japonica Araucarioides Group ('Araucarioides', f. *araucarioides*, 'Enko-sugi', *filifera*, 'Virgata')

ha: tall, large tree as species but some are shrubby, genetics varies as to habit. Branches often

ha: elongated, rope-like, less branches on average, branchlets to 14 in. long or more

ls, lt: *Araucaria excelsa*-like, leaves often more appressed, shorter or appearing so due to divergence, curved.

or, in: Japan. Intro. by Siebold to Holland 1859

ns, id: This is a polyclonal entity and thus a cultivar group to me. Occurance in the wild as required for a botanical

ns, id: form is not clear though it does appear in nursery seedbeds.

ns, id: the complicated extraction of names is treated by Welch and Haddow (1993). My concept of the

nd, id: taxa refers to mainstream American material and readings from Rouse.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Archer's Greenbush'

ha: a clone similar to 'Nana' named by Welch

Cryptomeria japonica 'Archer's Redbush'
ha: a clone similar to 'Pygmaea'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Argenteovariegata' ('Alba Variegata', 'Argentea Spicata', 'Albospica', 'Albospicata', 'Furi-banda')
ha: variable, slightly slower to moderate vigor,
lc: tipped white in new growth
ns, id: Likely polyclonal. White-tipped mutants occur in seedlings in this species and can
ns, id: freely associate with most any other set of genes.
eval: the more compact 'Knaptonensis' is often preferred.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Aritaki'
ha: globose, shrubby, loose form with elongated branches
lc: light green
or, in: Japan. Wansdyke Nursery, UK 1985 to western trade.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Ashio' ('Ashigo')
ha: columnar, a selection of var. radicans type for forestry purposes.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Atawhai'
ha: loosely pyramidal much like 'Bandai' but more finely branched
lc: dark green
or: Cedar Lodge Nur. found as seedling in 1989
so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica Araucarioides Group 'Athrotaxoides'
ha: as Araucarioides Group but a fixed clone
in: Seneclauze Nursery, France 1868

Cryptomeria japonica 'Aurea' ('Ogon', 'Ogon-sugi', 'Wogon-sugi')
lc: golden-yellow
in: Europe c. 1891 from seed
ns, id: likely a mutation much like our modern 'Sekkan'.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Aureovariegata'
lc: variegated
in, ns, id: Seneclauze Nursery, France c. 1868, not known today.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Aurescens'
ha: conical
lc: yellowish-green
or, in: Blijdenstain Pinetum 1937

Cryptomeria japonica 'Aya' ('Aya-sugi')
ns, id: known from Yokohama Gardeners Assoc. 1892, apparently never in the west.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Bandai' ('Bandai Sugi')
ht: 20 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide, young trees often about 6-10 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: denser semi-dwarf, a smaller tree with age, a shrub in the first decade or less. As old
ha: plants it lacks any of the drooping tips of species-type forms. It is a not a true dwarf
ll: shorter.
ns, id: imposter clones are reported under this name.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Bandi-tongi'

ns, id: a listed name from Windsor Great Parks, England, Welch and Haddow (1993)
ns, id: state it is different from 'Bandai' ('Bandai-sugi') but no details are given.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Barabits Gold' ('Hungarian Gold')

lc: yellow new growth

or, ns, id: Sopron University, Hungary as seedling. Though not of Japanese

or, nd, is: origin, it is identical to 'Sekkan' according to Welch and Haddow (1993).

or, ns, is: Such is the difficulty in this genus where the same genes are expressed

or, ns, is: in many places and given different names for the same phenotype.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Beaumonts' ('Beaumont's Dwarf?')

ht: 2m tall x 1.8m in 10 years (NZ)

ha: slow, dwarf

lc: light green becoming "fawn" colored in winter

or: R. Blackman, Te Kaiti 1972

in: Wansdyke Nursery to UK trade 1984

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica 'Benjamin Franklin' ('Bennie's Best')

ha: full-sized, narrowly conical with straight central leader

ht: 20m tall x 3-4m wide

gr: 13-29cm per year

lc: dark green all year except in light green new growth - non-bronzing in winter

rai: it is less bronzing than 'Yoshino' in Raulston Arb. trials and thus has replaced it where this is known.

ns: it circulated in the southern US trade in the early 80's as 'Bennie's Best'.

lsp: Raulston Arboretum, one plant dates from about 1983.

li: Hatch, L.C. 1985. Reference guide to ornamental plant cultivars.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Birodo'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

ha: densely globose, semi-dwarf to dwarf

ll: shorter blades

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) say it is a "commercial synonym" of both 'Nana' and

ns, id: 'Compressa'. While similar I cannot lump as such plants with that clone

nd, id: especially the old Gotelli example.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Black Dragon'

ha: densely and broadly upright-conical to pyramidal, often an irregular. "dragon-like: plant when young. It is semi-dwarf

ha: for many folks but will eventually be a small, narrow tree most anywhere it's hardy. It's so slow and dark you could make

ha: many wonderful things out of it as would a Japanese gardener who needs to fit the plant to a small, refine, very visible space.

ha: While it can be a perfectly neat, dense conical mass it is often open and tufted, especially as lower

foliage dies.

gr: 3-6 in. per year

lc: very dark green with new growth lighter. It is not blackish-green but certainly a very dark shade.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Bloomers Witches Broom' ('National Arboretum Witches Broom')(2/00)

ha: compact, subglobose at first, later broadly pyramidal, tips ascending

ht: 1.5m tall x 1m wide

gr: 8.5-19.5cm long

lc: blue-green new growth becoming typical green. It is much paler than

lc: 'Black Dragon' of the same age.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Boko'

ha: vigorous clone for forestry use

Cryptomeria japonica 'Broom' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf, conical

lc: bronzes in winter

or: Minier Nurseries imported it in 1968 (from Japan?)

in: Benckhuysen & Sons Nursery, Holland c. 1867

Cryptomeria japonica 'Buckiscope' (2/00)

ha: compact, narrowly conical with 8-14 secondary shoots

gr: 7.5-13cm per year

lc: medium green, bronzing in winter. The plant at the Raulston Arboretum

lc: (where Mr. Rouse placed his collection) is distinctly glaucous in the new growth.

or: K.A. Koemans Nursery, Boskoop c. 1987 as stronger sport of 'Jindai'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Caespitosa' ('Mure-sugi')

ha: compact, often tufted

or: Japan

Cryptomeria japonica 'Chabo' ('Chiabo-sugi')

ha: dwarf

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) consider it like 'Archer's Greenbush'

ns, id: but distinct from 'Nana'. I have no seen one.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Compacta' ('Lobbii Compacta')

ha: dense, a much smaller form of 'Lobbii'

lc: bluish-green

or: Thibault & Keleleer, France 1877 as seedling

ns, id: another plant this name is globose and yellowish-green

Cryptomeria japonica 'Compacta Nana'

ha: dense, dwarf

lc: glossy green

ll: very short needles

Cryptomeria japonica 'Compacta Nana Glauca'

ns, id: as 'Compacta Nana' but apparently more glaucous

Cryptomeria japonica 'Compressa'
ha: subglobose, dwarf, very slow
ns, id: it is allied to 'Nana' and 'Birado'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Crassifolia'
ha: horizontal, trips drooping
in: France c. 1868

Cryptomeria japonica 'Cristata' ('Sekka-sugi' NOT 'Sekkan-sugi')
ht: 15-20 ft. tall x 4-7 ft. wide
ha: subglobose to dense pyramidal when young, later a more narrow pyramid, often with the main trunk or larger limbs with burl-like growths
ha: the stems twisted, looped around, or fused into the wood. Old fasciations occur through the canopy and remain in the wood as a record.
lc: bright green tips become medium green. It is a very mossy green color and not as dark as some clones
lt: some growth twisted, fasciated, and crested, being anywhere from 1cm to 15cm wide, the larger ones folding around themselves and becoming
lt: ribbon-like sections. Many shoots will remain typical of the species for contrast.
lsp: a nice old tree of 25 years or so at the Raulston Arboretum has a large foot wide burl where a fasciated stem twisted around and turned into wood!

Cryptomeria japonica 'Dacrydioides' ('Pendula?', 'Pendulata', 'Sennin-sugi')
ha: branches much elongated with very few apparent branchlets, developing into open tops
ha: with medusa-like, airy sections of green snakes, some shoots branching more fully
ha: contrasting with the remainder. Can be very pendulous in some examples
lc: bronzes in winter

Cryptomeria japonica 'Dai'
ha: a clone of var. radicans type used for forestry in Japan. Not cultivated in the US.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Dinger' (3/7)
ha: main branches scarcely branched, very elongated
ll: very variable leaf length up and down the twigs
in: Europe c. 2006

Cryptomeria japonica 'Douglas' ('Douglasii')
ch: more cold hardy, proven so in VA USA
lc: not bronzing in winter, hence more evergreen
or: Ingleside Plantation, Oak Grove, VA USA c. 1985.
eval, in: your editor heard about it in the 1980's in the NC trade. Seems very rare today. I believe
eval, in: that 'Benjamin Franklin' and 'Yoshino' crowded it out in the SE US nursery trade for all intents and purposes.
li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to orn. pl. cultivars. Taxonomic Comp. Res. as 'Douglasii'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Dutch Discovery' (2/00)
ns: listed name from Holland c. 1987 for a 'Jindai' sport

Cryptomeria japonica 'Edgmont'

ha: narrowly pyramidal
ht: 7m in 10 years (NZ)
rai: selected as durable wind tolerant windbreak
so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica 'Eisen'

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) state it may refer to 'Uncinata'. Neither is well known

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans' ('Hime-sugi', 'To-sugi', 'Yawa-sugi')

ha: semi-dwarf, small dense shrub at first, later a tree of reduced stature compared to species

ft: soft, juvenile type, highly divergent needles that are longer than most clones.

lc: light green in summer, rich red to bronze tints in cold weather

or: Thomas Lobb 1854 to west from Japan

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Aurea'

ha, ft: as 'Elegans' but a tad slower overall

lc: yellow new growth becomes yellowish-green, variable with amount of light given, bronzing some

lc: if weather is very gold. It has a nice off chartreuse look for contrast among the darker clones.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Compacta'

ha: dwarf, very slow, denser than 'Elegans' (but larger) and even 'Elegans Nana'

lt: juvenile or divergent type, needles are straighter and less curved than 'Elegans Nana', not as soft as 'Elegans'

lc: light to medium green, bronzing in winter

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana' ('Elegans Gracilis')

ha: dense, dwarf, more cloud-like and plumose in sections than other Elegans series cultivars

lt: juvenile, divergent type, extremely soft to touch unlike 'Elegans Compacta'

lc: light to medium green, usually a rich purplish-bronze to purple in winter, very showy in this aspect.

ns, id: some plants under this name are ordinary 'Nana'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Plumosa' ('Plumosa' Duncan & Davies 1953?)

ns, id: a listed name from R.E. Harrison in 1959, perhaps another name for 'Plumosa'.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Variegata'

ha: as 'Elegans'

lc: variegated in some manner

in: Europe before 1887, I have not found one today.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Viridis'

lt: apparently of the 'Elegans', divergent type. I have never found one.

lc: bright fresh green in spring

in: Holland c. 1922. Jacobson (1996) says it was grown in the N. America in the 40's.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Enko' ('Enko-sugi', 'Yenko-sugi')

ns, id: an old Japanese clone known in the west since 1923, traced to Tokyo Nursery

ns, id: c. 1896. We cannot place it today nor describe it.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Ericoides'

ns, id: a listed name from France, not likely valid in Latin form. Many clones have Erica-like shoots.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Fasciata' ('Clark's Mossy', 'Nyewood's Variety', 'Nyewoods Form')

ha: dwarf, stunted, shoots and leaves much reduced

ns, id: despite the name, it has no relation to fasciated 'Cristata' which eventually forms

ns, id: a medium tree and has many shoots with normal length leaves.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Gigantea'

ha: larger, stronger tree

lc: bronzes in winter

or: known to Beissner in 1891, not reported today.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Giokuma' ('Giokomo', 'Gyokruya', 'Giokuro')

ha: dwarf, mounded to low-shrubby, dense One plant I've seen seems to be a real pygmy. As seen

ha: at the Greensboro Arboretum is a dwarf pyramidal plant of about 5 ft. tall.

lc: bright green

ll: much shortened

or, in: Japan. North American intro. possibly Alpenglow Gardens, BC, Canada c. 1968. The plant

or, in: is confused with 'Magic Dragon', thought to be of separate origin but as a broom, likely a

or, in: closely parallel mutation.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Globosa'

ht: 60cm tall x 80cm wide (15 years)

ha: dense, subglobose to mounded, semi-dwarf, dense

lc: medium green, often a nice orangish-red to bronze-red in winter

or: Lombarts Nursery 1942

Cryptomeria japonica 'Globosa Compacta Nana'

ns, id: a listed name from Italy

Cryptomeria japonica Lobbii Group 'Globosa Nana' ('Lobbii Nana', f. *clathrata*, 'Mitama-sugi')

ha: mounded to subglobose, neat and dense to the ground

lc: medium green

Cryptomeria japonica 'Gold' or 'Gold-tip' some if not all='Sekkan'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Golden Promise' (8/01)

ht: 50cm in many years

ha: conical, dense, dwarf

lc: bright yellow cream tips in summer

so: Roberts Nurseries

Cryptomeria japonica 'Gracilis' some='Nana', Krussman refers to another clone

Cryptomeria japonica 'Green Pencil' (2/00)

ha: compact, oval to ovoid

ht: 2m tall x 1m wide

gr: 4-10cm per year

fc: medium green, bronzing in winter

lsp: see at the Atlanta Bot. Garden

li: Rouse, Robert J. 1996. Contributions to the taxonomy of Japanese cedar

li: (Cryptomeria japonica) cultivated in the eastern United States. Masters these.

li: Dept. Hort. Sci. North Carolina State Univ.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Haggo'

ha: conical

ht: 4.5m x 2.5m in 10 years (NZ)

lc: light purplish green becoming metallic bronze purple in winter

eval, or: it is similar to 'Elegans Nana' but apparently of NZ origin

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica Araucarioides Group 'Ha-o' ('Ha-o-sugi', 'Hor-sugi', 'Hoo-o-sugi', 'Phoenix')

ha: as the group but shrubby with leaves thick and incurved.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Hime' = a prefix to cultivars but 'Hime-sugi' is often 'Elegans'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Hino' ('Hino-sugi')

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (30 years)

ha: subglobose to flat-topped, dwarf, foliage often sometimes vertical in tiny towers, no central leader, shrubby. Seems a tad

ha: less erect than the 'Pygmaea' nearby at Gotelli but judging by two plants is risky in any form of taxonomy

lc: dark green

ns, id: as offered by Iseli (US trade c. 1991) is dwarf, short-leaved and subglobose much like 'Compressa' and 'Nana'.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Hungarian Gold' = 'Barabit's Gold'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Ikari'

ns, id: a confused name and one that is going to need more sorting out. Krussman's plant of 1972 or before is

ns, id: 'Lycopodioides' or a similar mutation. Others such as Welch give this name to a dwarf, erect, short-leaved clone.

Cryptomeria japonica Araucarioides Group 'Ito' ('Ito sugi')

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) refer to a Krussman 1972 reference as a variant of f. araucarioides

ns, id: but with peculiar, thread-type leaves. The US National Arboretum plant has no relation to

ns, id: Araucarioides Group (see www.NewPlantpage.com photo) and is a 5 ft. tall dwarf that is

ns, id: very dense and tufted, perhaps like a larger 'Tansu'.

Crypomeria japonica 'Iwao'

ha: vigorous clone for forestry use

Cryptomeria japonica 'Jindai' ('Jindai Sugi')

ha: conical, semi-dwarf to slower, not a true dwarf, branches very narrow, not much twisted

eval: a lovely finer-textured clone that is widely grown. There are slower and larger sports named from it.

or, in: Japan, known in the west from 1939 or before.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kelly's Fastigate'

ha: narrowly columnar.

so: source (Evergreen Gardenworks)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kewensis'

ns, id: an old clone from Kew Gardens, not known now and likely lost.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kilmaccuragh'

ha, lc, lt: dwarf, shoots very short and fasciated, like a miniature 'Cristata' but lacking most of the

ha, lc, lt: long, typical shoots and with much darker, shorter leaves. While 'Cristata' is strong and

ha, lc, lt: mossy green, this lovely clone is dark and densely tufted.

or: Kilmaccuragh, Wicklow before 1966

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kitayama-dai' ('Tateyama?')

ns, id: a listed name from Boskoop. We have not seen it in the US.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Knaptonensis'

ha: semi-dwarf, making a hedge of moderate vigor and lots of apical brightness.

lc: new growth cream to white, contrasting well with dark, older shoots. It can

lc: revert to the 'Argenteovariegata' as well as to a smallish green plant.

or: sport of 'Argenteovariegata' (a larger tree)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kohui'

ha: dwarf

or: Konijn & Sins, Holland before 1987

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kokuryu' ('Kokuriyu' and many other errors)

ha: dwarf, much like 'Monstrosa' but more sparsely branched

or, in: Japan. Imported by Wansyke Nursery to weest in 1974.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Koshiji'

ha: slower

st: yellowish-brown

lt: leaves incurved

or: Japan

Cryptomeria japonica 'Koshiyi'

ha, lt: as 'Koshiji' but dwarfer yet, often a dense globe at first, later a bit taller

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kowby' (2/00)

ns: a listed name from Horstman. Germany c. 1992.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Koyo' ('Koyo-sugi') = 'Elegans'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kusari-sugi' = 'Spiraliter Falcata' and other clones

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kyoto-ito'

ns, id: Welch says it's a selection of 'Ito' by Prof. Isa of Kyoto University c. 1979

Cryptomeria japonica 'Lemonade'

ns: listed name

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica 'Little Champion' (11/6)

ht: 75cm (10 years)

ha: semi-dwarf, globose, shorter branches

so: www.sussexplants.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Little Diamond'

ha: extreme dwarf, globose, very dense

gr: 5-6.5cm long - a slower version of 'Bloomers Witches Broom'

lc: bluish-green becoming dark green

li: Larr. 1990. *Dendroflora* 27.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Little Globe'

ha: compact, globose

in: Linssen, Holland before 1992

Cryptomeria japonica 'Littleworth Dwarf' ('Littleworth Gnome', 'Littleworth Gnom', 'Little Gnone?')(2/00)

ha: dwarf, sub-globose in some areas - Cedar Lodge Nursery reports it is only a bit slower there

gr: 7-10cm per year

ht: 0.6m tall x 0.6m wide - Cedar Lodge Nur. of NZ reports 3.5m tall x 2.5m in 10 years.

fc: medium green, winter bronzing

li: Welch, H.J. 1991. *The conifer manual*.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Lobbii'

ha: medium to large tree, slightly slower than species but all become large trees in time, branchlets more

ha: elongated and elegant than species typical, some older sections tufted or clustered at the termini.

lc: dark glossy green

lt: needles very closely appressed

Cryptomeria japonica 'LSS Black Jewel (3/7)

ht: 8 in. tall x wide (10 years)

ha: miniature, less than 1 in. growth a year

lc: blackish-green

or: Kordus, NJ

so, in: www.lazyssfarm.com (online catalog 2007)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Lycopodioides' ('Selaginoides', 'Viminalis' in part)

ha: shrubby, irregular, branches tufted and whorled

or, in: Japan, imported by Montsauve Nursery, France c. 1875

ns, id: this name has since been applied to various clones of the type including snake-like ones.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Lynn's Ringlets' (2/00)

ns: listed name for a sport of 'Spiralter Falcata'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Macrocarpa'

ha: full-sized tree

frd: larger female strobili

Cryptomeria japonica 'Magic Dragon'

ha: dense, broadly pyramidal, upright, semi-dwarf

lc: dark green

or: Rezek as witchesbroom on plant in a Mr. Mignone's garden.

id: it has been confused with 'Giokumo' but that one is thought to be

id: a similar mutant of Japanese origin. This clone might be darker.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Majiro' ('Marj')

ha: semi-dwarf

lc: white tipped and suffused white

eval: so far it seems to be a specific habit form of 'Argenteovariegata' but too early to know.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Midare' ('Midare-sugi')

ha: semi-dwarf, small shrub, loose growth, something like 'Elegans' but with more tufted shoots in the canopy.

lt: juvenile or more divergent.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Midore'

ns, id, lc: green, a collective name to contrast with plants of other colors

Cryptomeria japonica 'Miyazama'

ns, id: a listed name from Raraflora Nursery, PA USA c. 1982.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Monstrosa'

ha: smaller, slower, a small, open tree with age, branches of irregular sizes and

ha: densities but by no means monstrose in the contorted or filiform sense.

ll, lw: blades very small

Cryptomeria japonica 'Monstrosa Nana' ('Mankichi', 'Mankitiana', 'Monstrosa Compacta', 'Shishigashira')

ha: as smaller 'Monstrosa', slower yet

Cryptomeria japonica Araucarioides Group 'Mucronata'

ns, id: a old name from Henkel & Hochstetter 1865 of this group but of

ns, id: distinguishing features we have no knowledge for it must be lost.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Mushroom' (4/6)

ha: globose, intermediate vigor, mushroom-shaped crown, open and airy with age, "mounded and mop-like"

lc: light green new growth, later dark, russet color in winter

in: US trade c. 2006

Cryptomeria japonica Lobbii Group 'Moon Dwarf' (4/6)

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide (5 years)

ha: semi-dwarf, pyramidal, very compact

or: sport of 'Lobbii'

id: other dwarf sport of 'Lobbii' are known. Some like 'Globosa Nana' are subglobose and not pyramidal as this clone.

Source: Waysidegardens.com (online catalog 2006)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nana' ('Lobbii Compacta' NOT 'Lobbii Nana'='Compacta' or 'Nana')

ht: 1-2m tall x 1m wide after many years

ha: dwarf, about 1/3 size or less, pyramidal and tufted with age

ns, id: one of Welch's clones is now called 'Arch'ers Greenbush'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nana Albospica' ('Albovariegata', 'Argenteovariegata', 'Fi-sugi', 'Nana Albospicata', 'Okina')

ha: dwarf, flat-topped mound, very slow

lc: white tips become green, burning in hot sun unlike 'Knaptonensis'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nankan' ('Nankan-sugi')

ns, id: a Japanese clone from China. Welch and Haddow (1993)

ns, id: think it may be 'Elegans'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nigricans'

lc: probably a dark green, given this epithet

or: Carriere found in Jardin de Plants, Paris before 1870.

so: very likely lost

Cryptomeria japonica 'Nochide'

ns, id: known from H.J. van de Laasr in *Dendroflora* vol. 24 as a a plant from

ns, id: Hiroshima Bot. Gard.. Welch and Haddow (1993) think it might be

ns, id: 'Mankitiana'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pendula' ('Pendulata') provisional name

ns, id: a listed name from Leroy ex Dallimore & Jackson 1923 and

ns, id: thoguht to be the oft drooping 'Dacrydioides' with elongated,

nd, id: drooping limsb. This is far frm certain as this taxon is long

ns, id: gone.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Peve Ten' (11/6)

ha: dwarf, globose

or: Peve as sport of 'Tenzan', said to be smaller and more durable

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pickards Gold' (2/00)

lc: presumed to be golden-yellow. I've not seen one.

in: Mt. Congreave Co, Ireland c. 1985

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pipo'

or, in: Konijn Nursery, Holland c. 1990

Cryptomeria japonica var. *sinensis* POLAR POINT™ (11/6)

ha: upright, strong trunk

ch: more cold hardy

so, or, in: www.yadkinvalleynursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own

so, or, in: selection from seed provided by Dr. J.C. Raulston.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pouakai' (2/00)

ha: dense, globose

ht: 3m tall x 1.5m wide in 10 years.

lc: medium green with slight bronzing in winter

or: found by Cedar Lodge Nur.

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pungens'

ha: compact, erect, branches stiff

lc: dark green, non-bronzing in winter

la: very sharp

or: China

in: R. Fortune sent to UK 1861

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pungens Rubiginosa'

ha, lc, la: as 'Pungens' but quite tawny red in winter

or: Carriere as seedling from Japanese seed before 1873

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pygmaea'

ha: dwarf, subglobose, very dense, internodes very short

ll: very small leaves

ns, id: some plants under this name seem to be ordinary

ns, id: 'Nana' while others are now called 'Archer's Redbush'. The

ns, id: true clone here is reportedly 1) smaller than 'Nana' and

ns, id: with 2) much richer red to bronze winter colors.

lsp: a nice old plant at Gotelli is worth your study.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Pyramidata' ('Pyramidalis')

ha: conical, semi-dwarf, eventually a small tree, open,

ha: loose overall though some sections are dense

or: Paillet Nurseries, France before 1891

Cryptomeria japonica 'Purple Sentinel'

ns: listed as the Raulston Arboretum c. 1998

Cryptomeria japonica var. *radicans* Nakai

ha: columnar

ns, id: a forestry variant in Japan

Cryptomeria japonica 'Rasen' ('Rasen-sugi')

ha: branchlets highly spiralled and contorted, much as 'Spiraliter Falcata' but a stronger plant overall.

lt: twisted needles, more tightly so than 'Spiraliter Falcata'

ns, id: some including Welch and Haddow (1993) consider this name unnecessary

Cryptomeria japonica 'Reins Dense Jade'

ha: dense, semi-dwarf, erect in time, a very compact version of 'Lobbii', branchlets thick, rop-like
lc: a very rich, bright shade of green, much superior to most
eval: one of the most promising, interesting new clones in many decades.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Ryoku'
in: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA c. 1988

Cryptomeria japonica 'Sandersii'
ha: denser, compact
in: Europe c. 1990, probably lost.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Satsamanka'
in: Watnong Nurseries, NJ USA c. 1970.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Sekka' ('Sekka-sugi' NOT 'Sekkan' NOR 'Sekkan-sugi') = 'Cristata'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Sekkan' ('Sekkan-sugi', 'Gold Tip' NOT 'Sekka-sugi'='Cristata'
ha: large, tree-like as species but perhaps a quarter slower, not dwarf nor
ha: compact as sometimes reported.
lc: new growth medium to light yellow, creamier in shade, later dark green

Cryptomeria japonica 'Sekkan Dwarf'
ha, lc: as 'Sekkan' but slower, dwarf, perhaps a sport of it.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Selaginoides'
ha: branchlets long, whip-cord-like much as 'Viminalis'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiralis' ('Granny's Ringlet's', 'How-sugi', 'Nejire-sugi', 'Yore-sugi')
ha: large tree in time, not dwarf, branches must twisted and curled
ns, id: it is oft confused with 'Spiraliter Falcata' which has shorter leaves
ns, id: and slower, more narrow twigs

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiraliter Falcata' ('Cristata Falcata', 'Husari-sugi'?, 'Spiralis Elongata'_
ha: smaller tree, often a shrub in young collections, shoots very narrow from the short
ha: and twisted leaves, each branchlet with it's own twist and spiralling angle.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Taisho-tama' ('Taisha-sugi')
ha: broadly conical
lc: very dark green
in: Aritaki Arboretum Japan. Wansdyke Nursery to UK 1974

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tansu' ('Yatsubusa')
ht: 20 in. tall x 15 in. wide
ha: true dwarf, dense little pyramids but with enough cute tufts and open sections to be very
ha: amazing and artistic. Nobody hates this plant. It's an easy buy in any nursery yard
ll, lw: very tiny leaves
lc: bright fresh green, not so dark as some other material
or: Japan as bonsai clone, one of the things sold as 'Yatsubusa'

in: Iseli Nursery to US trade c. 1982

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tansu Sport' invalid name

in: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA 1988

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tarheel Blue'

ha: dense, strong leader

lc: distinctly glaucous blue-green in current year's growth, a very pretty color

or: Sam Allen, Tarheel Native Trees, Clayton, NC as sport of 'Elegans' before 2003

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum, planted 2004

so: [Lazy's S Farm](#) (online catalog 2005)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tarheel Plum' (6/5)

so: [Lazy's S Farm](#) (online catalog 2005), without description, presumably purple winter color(?).

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tenuifolia'

ha: spreading, less narrow tree

lt: leaves more divergent

in: Europe before 1867 when known to Carriere

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tenzan'

ha: dwarf

ll: shorter needles

lc: light green

in: Iseli Nursery c. 1981

Cryptomeria japonica 'Tilford Gold' ('Tilford Cream?')(2/00)

ha: globose

lc: golden-yellow

or: Kelvin Lawrence Nurseries, Surrey, UK c. 1990

Cryptomeria japonica 'Top Gold' (5/4)

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (25 years)

ha: dense, irregular, flattish. semi-dwarf

lc: yellow new growth

Cryptomeria japonica f. *torta* Makino

ha, st, lt: needles twisted around the twig.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Unryu'

ha: weak, contorted, apparently not 'Spiralis' or a similar clone

Cryptomeria japonica 'Variegata'

lc: light green marked white

or: van Geert Nursery, Kalmhout, c. 1862

Cryptomeria japonica 'Vilmorin Gold' (2/00)

ha, lc: much as 'Vilmoriana' but yellowish-gold in new growth

Cryptomeria japonica 'Vilmorin Variegated' (*V)(2/00)
in: P.W. Plants, Norfolk, England c. 1992

Cryptomeria japonica 'Vilmoriniana' ('Osaka-tama')
ha: globose, semi-dwarf
or: Japan
in: Philippe de Vilmorin to Europe c. 1924 as *Juniperus japonica*!
ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) confirm that Wansdyke Nur. intro as
ns, id: as 'Osaka-tama' belongs here.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Viminalis' = 'Lycopodioides' and perhaps also 'Selaginoides'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Viridis'
lc: rich green
in: Europe c. 1866 when Nelson described. Almost surely lost under this name.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Vitellina'
in: Roy. Bot. Gard. at Kew c. 1984

Cryptomeria japonica 'Winter Bronze'
ha: dwarf, shrubby
lc: very rich bronze in winter
in: W. Huizer Nursery, Boskoop c. 1987

Cryptomeria japonica 'Winter Mint'
ha: conical to narrowly pyramidal, seems to have less drooping than some like 'Benjamin Franklin'
lc: bright mint green (vaguely bluish-green) all year, non-bronzing
lsp: The Atlanta Bot. Gard. specimen I saw in 2003 was amazingly dense and neat in silhouette form
lsp: for a strong, narrowly pyramidal clone. It was different from anything I know in the Rouse and Raulston
lsp: collections of 50+ clones in Raleigh.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Wood's Dwarf'
ns, id: a listed name from the US 1990's

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yakuchabo'
ha: dwarf to semi-dwarf, upright-subglobose, tips drooping
lt: needles much divergent (many to 90 deg.), except at the drooping, narrow tips

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yaku' ('Yaku-sugi')
lsp: a name reported from the Gotelli Collection. I have not seen it there.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yamamoto'
or: Japan
in: Wansdyke Nursery 1974 from Aritaki Arboretum, Japan

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yokohoma' = 'Tansu'?
ha: dwarf, shrubby

lt: juvenile

ns, id: since it came to Wansdyke Nursery as 'Yatsubusa' it may well

ns, id: be 'Tansu', the clone usually sold under that name.

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yoshino'

ha: narrowly pyramidal, about species typical for the US, it is slightly denser than some seedling trees that one encounters.

lc: green all year, not bronzing

eval: this clone with 'Benjamin Franklin' account for most of the "evergreen" market in the genus among the tree-sized clones.

or: thought to be Yokohama Nurseries, Japan c. 1928

in: Raraflora Nurseries, PA USA c. 1966. It was in the US wholesale trade in the southeastern states by the 1980's

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yukujuguri'

ha: vigorous clone for forestry use, yet slower than 'Iwao'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Zindai'

ns, id: a name traced to Sugimoto's 1978 "New Keys to Woody Plants of Japan". I have never seen one.

nd, id: It could well be an alternative spelling to 'Jindai'

Cryptomeria japonica 'Zwerg Form' provisional invalid name

ha: dwarf

ns, id: a German name that is not allowed as "zwerg" means dwarf and is a simple,

ns, id: disallowed adjective. It was used by Horstmann Nurseries c. 1992

CUDRANIA

Cudrania [unnamed variegata]

ha: vigorous for a variegata

lc: heavily mottled, speckled, and sectored yellow, reverting much

lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum since c. 2003

CUNNINGHAMIA

CHARACTER STATE	Cunninghamia lanceolata var. lanceolata ("species typical" of N. American gardens)	Cunningham lanceolata var. konishii (C. konishii)
Leaf stomatal bands	16 - 28 rows or bands (under microscope)	7 - 15 rows or bands - far fewer. Stomata are more likely to be visible on both sides of the leaves in adult, mature plants.
Leaf length	1.0 - 2.4 in. long	1.5 - 1.7 in. long - slighter shorter but not a clear trait in all cases.
Leaf posiiton	clearly 2-ranked or distichous	less clearly 2-ranked at times, sometimes radial or whorled. Not always a good trait. The more radial aspect seems to occur in more mature, older trees.
Female strobulus dimensions	2.5-4.5cm long x 2.5-4.0cm wide	1.8-3.0cm long x 1.2-2.5cm wide - much smaller
Female strobulus scale tips	bent downward	not always as sharply bent, more abrupt
Cold hardiness	---	less cold hardy var. lanceolata but both are good in USDA 7 and higher.
Geography	Central and South China, Vietnam	Taiwan, mostly frm Mount Randai area, also in S. China to Vietnam.
NOTE: Cone size, geographic origin, and stomatal banding prove to be the most clear separative aspects. We follow the Flora of China and other modern studies in use of the varietal rank for var. konishii.		

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Aurea' invalid provisional name
lc: yellow

ns, so: listed by Iseli Nursery c. 1983. We have not seen it listed since. The Latin name is surely not legitimate.

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Bánó' ('Compacta')

ha: compact, shrubby at first, after many years tree-sized but reduced vigor and scale

ch: more cold hardy in Europe than some clones

ns: the epithet 'Compacta' is illegitimate being traceable only 1966 when Barabits used it.

or: Bano Forestry Exper. Station, Kamon, Hungary c. 1955 as seedling

li: Lewis, J. 1989. The intern. conifer reg. RHS, London. p. 62

li: Loeb, E. 1998. RHS Journ. 1988

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Chason's Gift'

htz: 40 ft. tall (15 years)

ha: more densely conical to pyramidal than species typical, compact, forming a strong leader. I think

ha: the tips upcurve slightly more than random seedlings.

prop: roots high percentages from cuttings.

or: Johnson's Nursery, Willard NC USA before 1994

lsp: Raulston Arboretum since 1990's

li: Amer. Nur. 180(1): 174 (1994)

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Dwarf'

ha: dwarf

in: Woodlanders Nursery, Aiken SC USA c. 1999

Cunninghamia lanceolata Glauca Group 'Glauca' NEW CULTIVAR GROUP NAME

lc: glaucous blue, new growth very rich blue, later becoming blue-green, green the second year. It is never
lc: so blue is a modern blue spruce but the grandeur of this species makes up for it. It needs to be kept
compact to keep the number

lc: blue young shoots numerous and closely spaced. Contrast of spring growth with last year's green
segments is often bold and stunning.

id: there are intermediates to the "species green" found in seedlings. Only the very distinct blue variants
id: should be given this name. It is polyclonal and not all plants

ch: has a reputation for being more cold hardy than the species. We have no firm data on this yet. We
probably need to DNA type the clones and study them in

ch: clear physio terms. 'Samurai' is certainly more hardy.

lsp: very wonderful old plants exist at Maymont Gardens, Richmond VA and also at Norfolk Botanica
Garden, VA USA

li: Knight and Perry. 1850. Syn. Conif. p. 45 (*C. sinensis* var. *glauca*, *nomen nudum* (name only))

li: Carriere, E. 1855. Tr. Gen. Conif. p. 171 (first description)

Cunninghamia lanceolata Glauca Group 'Glauca Pendula'

ha: gracefully weeping

lc: silvery-blue, more glaucous

li: Dallimore, W. and A.B. Jackson. 1948. Hand. Conif. p. 275

ns: it is no longer in cultivation and has not been since the 60's or earlier.

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Greer's Dwarf' (10/02)

ht: 1 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf

or: presumably Greer Gardens OR USA

so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2002)

Cunninghamia lanceolata var. *konishii* 'Coolwijn's Compact' ('Coolwin's Dwarf', 'Koolwyn's Dwarf')

ha: true dwarf, bun-shaped to globose, very short internodes. Might be confused with a pygmy *Cryptomeria* from a distance.

ll: needles very reduced to .60-1.0cm long. You'll note one possibly reverting shoot on the photo above.

so: Kenwith Nursery (Gordon Haddow) UK 2002

li: RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE 2002

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Lemon Lime'(10/02)

so: Stanley & Sons Nursery (online catalog 2002), name only, presumably a chartreuse or yellowish foliage?

Cunninghamia lanceolata var. *konishii* 'Little Leo'

ha: globose to bun-shaped, dwarf, 1.5 in. growth per year

ch: 8

or: Australia

so: Kenwith Nursery (Gordon Haddow) UK 2002

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Mollifolia'

ns, id: a Chinese clone, likely of forestry value only.

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Prostrata' provisional, likely invalid name

ha: prostrate, spreading, probably a cultivar

ns, id: we know of no valid publication of this name prior to 1959. If it proves valuable at the Raulston Arboretum

ns, id: it should be given a proper name. 'Tom Dodd's Dwarf' may be similar.

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Raraflora'

ns: a listed clonal name for something offered by Raraflora Nur. PA USA before the 1980's. Does not seem to

ns: be in collections today.

Cunninghamia lanceolata Glauca Group 'Samurai'

lc: new growth pinkish or red by one report. A plant at the Raulston Arboretum has more glaucous

lc: blue new growth much like 'Glauca' but richer and paler powder blue. We are checking it to see if pink tints appear in cold weather.

lsp: a nice, narrowish plant at the Raulston Arboretum. As seen at Atlanta Bot. Gard. in 2003 as 'Samurai no Kobushi' is was a dwarf shrub with no real direction.

or: Raulston got his from the University of Tennessee Arboretum before 1988. JCRA offered it as a Conniseur Plant in 2003.

so: www.camforest.com (online catalog 2001)

Cunningham lanceolata 'Starling's Dwarf'

ht: 10cm tall (7 years) - original plant

ha: dwarf, mounded to subglobose

ll: to 2cm long

lc: green but rich red to violet in winter

or: B.N. Starling from Chinese seed

in: Kenwith Nurseries c. 1992

li: Welch, H.J. and G. Haddow. 1993. World check. of conifers. Landsman's Bookshop. p. 124.

Cunninghamia lanceolata 'Tom Dodd's Dwarf' (6/7)

ha: spreading, dwarf, the plant the Raulston Arboretum appears somewhat virgate (less branched, sparse)

ha: quite prostrate and open. Probably a cultivar.

or: Tom Dodd.

X CUPRESSOCYPARIS

Depending on the taxonomic assignment and phylogeny of the parent species, especially *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, this hybrid genus has recently undergone several suggested changes. *Xanthocyparis* is one. *x Cuprocyparis* is another. Others suggest both parents are really *Cupressus* so a name like *Cupressus x leylandii* is in order. There is some inclination among progressive American taxonomists to rethink Nootka cypress as a *Cupressus* Sect. *Xanthocyparis* or something close to that. Late this fall 2006 I have been told that still other names may have priority including something called *Callitropsis nootkatensis*; which if established would necessitate a new hybrid genus for these hybrids and their many sports and seedlings. Let's all call them Leylands for now and await the taxonomic quakes to sort out the granite from the sand castles.

A recent scholarly paper confirming the parentage of many clones and separating some out is:

- Adams, R. 2006. The origin of Leyland's cypresses based on DNA data. *Phytologia* 88(1): 1-16. I highly recommend it.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Aristolosa' = *C. x notabilis* 'A.'

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Atlas'

ns, id: a listed name. Description needed.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Blue Jeans'

ns: a listed name.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Blue Ice'

ns: a listed name US trade 2006

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Castlewellan' ('Castlewellan Gold', 'Barden's Gold', 'Galway Gold', 'Netherton Gold')

ht: 26 ft. in 16 years (original tree)

ha: conical to broadly ovoid

lc: bright golden yellow new growth becoming yellow-green and lime by the end of the season.

lc: It is rather green and not so bold in warmer climates.

lt: more divergent (semi-adult) type foliage than many other clones

or: John Keown, Castlewellan Ireland from *C. macrocarpa* 'Lutea' x *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* c. 1962

in: European trade c. 1970

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Cherry Gold' (11/6)

ns: a listed name from US trade 2006.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Clun Rectory' ('Clun')

ha: open and 'slender'

lc: dark grey green 'with some blue'

fot: plumose type

ns: Welch in The Conifer Manual says 'Clun Rectory' was based on a

ns: misunderstanding. Was it not a rectory but only a vicarage as Welch

ns: and Haddow (1993) describe it? There is insufficient evidence to date

ns: to overturn the established, originalname.

or: about 1900 at Clun Rectory in Shropshire UK and noticed by Mitchell

li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.

li: 1985: 97-100.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Contorta' = 'Picturesque'

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'David's Blue'

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

lc: greyish-blue

so, in: www.meansnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Drabb' SEE EXCALIBUR

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* EMERALD ISLE™ ('Moncal')

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

ha: denser than 'Haggerstown Grey', having many flat sprays of foliage

lc: bright green

dr: said to be canker resistant

so: UK

in: Monrovia Nur. CA USA 1992 to US trade

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Emerald Eyes'

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

so, in: www.meansnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* EXCALIBUR GOLD® 'Drabb' (2/7)

ha: conical to pyramidal, "very ramified", thicker and more durable sprays

ha: than 'Castlewellan'

lc: golden-yellow

ns, id: it has been sold simply as EXCALIBUR

eval: recommended to replace 'Castlewellan'

in: Europe c. 2005

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Ferndown'
or: Barthelemy Nursery, Stapehill, England before 1984
ns, id: there is some dispute as to whether this is Stapehill
ns, id: clone 21 or 20.

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Fergold' (2/00)
ns: a listed name c. 2000. Not reported since.

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Fota'
ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Galway Gold' = 'Castlewellan'

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Geusert' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2007.

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Golconda' ('Colconda')
ha: compact in parts, pyramidal, branches much thicker than 'Castlewellan' and 'Gold Rider'. Never so
dense and
ha: neat in outline as 'Gold Rider' in my experience. Reminds me more of *C. lawsoniana* than this species.
lc: bright lemon yellow in new growth, medium olive green by year 2 - best shade and distribution of gold
known to date.
or: sport of 'Haggerston Grey' around 1977 by Mr. Wyant of Bedfordshire UK
in: first plants known in US collections around 1987 or 1988
rd: 197 by D.F. Wyant
rai: should replace 'Castlewellan' which is often yellow green or at
rai: best gold-tipped by summer. This is gold like *Cupressus* cultivars.
evMitchell: 'soon be seized by the trade as an evident money-spinner'.
li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. *Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.*
li: 1985: 97-100.
in: known in US collections since about 1986.

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Gold Cup'
lc: bright yellow new growth, said to hold color in NZ winters
in: NZ before 1983

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Gold Dust' = 'Silver Dust'

x Cupressocypris leylandii GOLD MEDAL ('Peter Nitschke')
ha: erect, dense, soft to touch. First order branchlets have short internodes. Less conical than
ha: 'Castlewellan'. Has more a planar or flat plane look than 'Castlewellan'
lc: yellow becoming yellow-green
ns: GOLD MEDAL is apparently a trademark name since 'Peter Nitschke' is published as the cultivar
ns: name.
or: selected from population of 'Castlewellan'
li: Koelewyn, J. and Nitschke, P. 1992. *Plant Varieties Journal* 5(2): 10-11

x Cupressocypris leylandii 'Gold Nugget'
ha: compact, pyramidal
lc: golden yellow

eval: Dirr states that 'Gold Rider' is superior

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Gold Rider'

ha: columnar with shoots in flat planes unlike 'Castlewellan'. Can grow 2 feet at year.

ha: it is far more feathery and interesting than 'Castlewellan', very full to the base

lc: bright yellow to lime-gold, darkening into greenish-gold. In the southeastern US 'Castlewellan' only has yellow

lc: tips in spring and early summer, becoming a pale green and quite boring by mid summer.

or: sport of 'Leighton Green' found in Holland

in: Dutch trade c. 1986 by Vergeer of Boskoop

eval: experts from van Gelderen to Dirr consider the best of the gold cultivars to date (2001)

so: www.forestfarm.com

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Gold Ridge' (12/6)

so: a listed name with www.shadownursery.com, without description.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Golden Sun'

ha: semi-dwarf and bushy unlike most other gold clones

fo: plumose

lc: bright gold

or: sport of 'Haggerston Grey' at Barnham Nurseries in Sussex UK about 1966

li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.

li: 1985: 97-100.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Goldness'

lc: green with some shoots mottled yellow

rd: 1976 by S.G. McMinn

in: Ness Nur. of Londonderry N. Ireland

li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 284.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Gold River'

ha: open and horizontal unlike most others which are narrower

lc: bright yellow

or: found in Boskoop Netherlands

li: Van der Laar. 1985. Dendroflora 22: 73.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Gold Way'

ns: a listed name with the Anthoine Arboretum 2000.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Green Spire'

ha: narrowly columnar, very dense sometimes with branchlets at irregular angles. Central leader

ha: may not develop strongly.

lc: bright green

or: Haggerston Castle UK and known as "Clone 1"

eval: in the US at least 'Leighton Green' has got much more attention among green clones.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Grelive' (2/00) = 'Olive's Green'

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Haggerston Grey' ('Haggerstown Grey')

ha: columnar to broadly ovoid with foliage in distinct flat planes. Lateral branchlets can be

ha: very irregular and turned at an angle. Looser overall than 'Leighton Green'.
lc: grey-green to faintly blue-green - 'Leighton Green' is much greener side by side.
eval: this is the most popular clone in the US and millions of plants sold as the species
eval: are of this clone. It is unfortunately very prone to bag worms if stressed by drought, too
eval: shade, and/or clay soils. Plants can easily defoliate 20-50% by late summer if not treated.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Harlequin'

ha: multiple leaders or at least more so than 'Silver Dust'
lc: as 'Haggerston Grey' but mottled clear more ivory shade than
lc: 'Silver Dust' and more evenly distributed chimeral zones
fot: shoots more sparse than 'Silver Dust' which is often densely formed
or: sport of 'Haggerston Grey' around 1975 by Lord Bradford in UK
eval: Dirr considers 'Silver Dust' to be the more appealing of the two.
li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.
li: 1985: 97-100.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii HERCULEA® 'Miniver' (10/01)

ht: 1.5-2.0 m in just 5 years
ha: densely ovoid, highly vigorous
lc: blue-green, resembling *C. lawsoniana* according to photos we have seen.
lu: suitable for large hedge or windbreak
or: believed to come from INRA in France (?)

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Hillspire'

ha: narrowly pyramidal
lc: bright green
li: Iseli Nur. Catalog 1989
ns: Dirr says he has not seen and neither have anyone we know. There is a juniper called
ns: 'Hillspire' but the Iseli folks are far too expert to make that mistake. Dirr wonders if it
ns: might be 'Green Spire'. The 'Hillspire' name would suggest a connection with D.Hill Nursery.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Hyde Hall'

ht: 2-4 ft. tall after many years. Plants to 6 ft tall are known.
ha: dwarf and conical to globose something like a smaller *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Erecta'
lc: bright pale green
fot: 100% juvenile unlike all other clones
rai: considered inferior to juvenile *Chamaecyparis* and *Thuja* in most cases
ch: subject to winter damage more easily
rd: by R.H.M. Robinson in 1976
lsp: very rare in the US. JC Raulston grew one in the early 80's but as a weak, highly
lsp: transpiring thing (having divergent leaves), it soon perished in Raleigh NC heat.
eval: juvenile cultivars of *Chamaecyparis thuyoides* are more durable in most US areas.
li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. p. 286

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Irish Eyes'

ht: 20-25 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide
so, in: www.meansnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

x Cupressocyparis leylandii IRISH MINT™

lc: light yellowish-green but not quite the mint green of other plants.

eval: Dirr says a "superior root system" is claimed
id: it resembles a less yellow version of 'Castlewellan' and has similar leaf divergence.
in: Flowerwood Nursery before 1999.
so: source (Plants By Mail)

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Jacobel' (1/01)

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Jubilee'
lc: grey-green mottled in yellow but not as brightly as 'Silver Dust' nor as appealing.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Kyløe'
ns: a listed name from Europe c. 1984. Welch and Haddow (1993) report it
ns: from Kew as a name only.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Leighton Green'
ha: columnar to narrowly pyramidal, usually with a single leader.
frq: cone production is not uncommon on rather old trees
lc: bright green - not nearly so greyish as 'Haggerston Grey'
or: UK c. 1911 as "Clone 11".

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Manor Farm'
ns, id: a listed name by Welch and Haddow (1993).

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Marta'
ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'McCracken's Variegated' (12/02)
lc: irregularly mottled light yellow in sectors, many shoots all green. See photo above. Based on the young
lc: plants of 'Harlequin' and 'Star Wars' are the JCRA, this is a very clearly yellower chimera. The number of
lc: variegated sections are far fewer than those clones. Confusion with very white 'Silver Dust' is impossible.
or: Pat McCracken, Raleigh, NC. It appears to be a sport of 'Haggerstown Grey' or 'Leighton Green'
lsp: known from a specimen at the Raulston Arboretum about 10 feet tall in 2002

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Medownia'
ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1998.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Michellii'
ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1998. Latin form is almost certainly not valid.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Minier'
lc: light green
in: Minier Nurseries, France before 1993

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Naylor's Blue'
ha: columnar, considerably less formal and more open than 'Haggerston Grey'. It is less
ha: narrow than 'Haggerston Grey' in US gardens. Unfortunately it is slower than many clones so a good
ha: hedge or it takes more time to develop.
lc: distinctly blue-green to grey-blue, often best when planted with a greener cultivar for

lc: some contrast. It is probably the best blue cultivar of this species but given the
lc: lovely blue colors available in Chamaecyparis lawsoniana it is not always used - unless
lc: that species is not adaptable (ie. Southeast US)
or: Clone 10 from the original 1911 selections in the UK
so: www.forestfarm.com

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'New Ornament'

ha: irregular, contorted somewhat like 'Picturesque' ('Contorta') but believed to be different
ns: the name is very unfortunate since the major pest bagworm looks like hanging ornaments
ns: on this species.

or: Konijn, Netherlands c. 1987

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Manual of Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 306

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Olive's Green' (1/00)

ha: dense, compact

lc: light green, a pleasant - it is NOT olive green

or: Olive Greeves found in N. Ireland 1984

in: Carringdale Nursery, England c. 2000

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Peter Nitschke' (2/00) SEE 'Gold Medal'

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Picturesque' ('Contorta' , 'Tortuosa')

ha: broadly upright shrub with twisted new growth that later straightens, overall a

ha: more irregular 'Haggerston Grey' sort. Occasional shoots will loop or get

ha: knotted with some owners helping things along to aid in the curious appeal.

ha: In old trees only the apex will twist.

lc: bright green

ns: the plant has circulated under the name 'Contorta' which doubtless

ns: arose many years after 1959, the year that marked the end to

ns: Latin cultivar names.

eval: comparison with 'New Ornament' is worth a try.

or: Mitsch Nursery, OR USA c. 1980 per RHS checklist. Jacobsen (1996)

or: puts it as far back as 1972-3 and given his careful research, we will favor

or: this second report. Almost certainly a sport of 'Haggerston Grey' which

or: is closely resembles. I have seen rows of 'Haggerston Grey' where some young

or: tips are very wild and lightly contorted. There is no doubt in my mind that

or: repeated selection of such strong, wild shoots (as I have proven in Juniperus)

or: can produce very strong, odd, excessively twisted clones of some stability.

li: Porterhowse Farms 1998 Catalog: 15.

so: www.forestfarm.com under 'Contorta'

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Reco' SEE RELAX

x Cupressocyparis leylandii RELAX 'Reco' (2/7)

ha: compact, upright, slower than most clones, hence a durable, dense plant

lc: olive green

in: van den Pool Bot. Gard., Netherlands

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Robinson's Gold' ('Belvoir Castle', 'Mellow Yellow')

ht: 25 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide in 20 years (original tree)

ha: conical to broadly columnar, dense, but vigorous reminding one of a yellow 'Leighton Green'
lc: bright yellow to yellow-bronze becoming dark yellow
or: George Robinson, Belvoir Park, Belfast, N. Ireland as seedling in 1962

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Rostrevor'

ha: more vigorous than 'Leighton Green'

lc: green much like 'Leighton Green'

fot: laterals wider spaced than 'Leighton Green' which is otherwise similar

fot: leaders more 'diamond shaped' than very similar 'Leighton Green'

or: seedling at Rostrevor UK known since 1908 but probably back to 1870?

in: planted in 1949 at Castlewellan where it became widely noticed

hp: possibly a 'reverse cross' of the original cross

li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.

li: 1985: 97-100.

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Rua'

ha: vigorous, said to be more like parent C. nootkatensis

lc: green

or: F2 seedling of 'Leighton Green'

or: Pat Bates, Ruakura, NZ c. 1960

in: Cedar Lodge Nurseries c. 2000

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Silver Dust'

ha: conical to broadly columnar, only a little slower than other cultivars

lc: grey-green with generous mottling of white. On well-selected stock it can be 30-45% of the

lc: surface but mature plants may show as 20% white. It is best viewed up close (5-15') as it

lc: becomes something of a grey or silver haze beyond that range. Good fertilization will make

lc: the base caller darker for added contrast but it may decrease the amount of white too.

frc: cones are always full of white chimera!

prop: Dirr reports it rooting "faster and in higher percentages" than other cultivars

or: US National Arboretum as sport of 'Leighton Green'. Dirr and others suggest this origin does

or: need seem to fit and indeed the bluer base color is more like 'Haggerston Grey'. And since

or: it's ability to be rooted as quite opposite that of 'Leighton Green' we have another clue that

or: it may not come from that clone unless quite a few things mutated along with the foliage.

so: www.forestfarm.com

Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Sirebo' (2/02)

ha, lc, lt: as 'Castlewellan' but variegated to some extent and color

or: Stichting Sieredt, Boskoop c. 1992

x Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Sparkler'

lc: new growth cream-colored becoming glaucous-green with faint mottling.

ns: this clone has been withdrawn from production as it proved unstable

ns: and more of a curiosity item than a true ornamental. It was

ns: initially thought to be a herbicide-induced variegation but

ns: five plants maintained the coloration (unsprayed) for a period

ns: exceeding two years.

so, in: not introduced to the trade and now lost. The plant known to JC Raulston

so, in: following my graduate years but he is never known to have propagated or

so, n: distributed it.

or: sport found by Laurence C. Hatch among an old planting of 'Haggerston Grey'

or: at the NC State Univ. Arboretum c. 1985

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Spring Gold' ('Smith's Gold')

lc: yellow

or: sport of 'Haggerston Grey' at Pickering UK by Stephen Smith about 1974.

or: Welch and Haddow (1993) report it as a sport of 'Harlequin'?!?

li: Mitchell, A. 1985. Clones of Leyland cypress. Int. Dendr. Soc. Year.

li: 1985: 97-100.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Stapehill' ('Stapehill Hybrid', 'Stapehill 21'? 'Stapehill 20?')

ht: 50 ft. tall in 40 years

st: yellowish-green becoming orangeish-brown with maturity

lc: dark blue-green

lt: thicker foliage than some clones

or: Barthelemy Nursery, Stapehill, Dorset, England in 1940. There is also a clone 20 that is

or: not regarded as worth introduction.

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) report that 'Stapehill' should be clone 20 and that 21 is

ns, id: now called 'Ferndown'. We have this name used for 21.

Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Star Wars' (2/02)

lc: mottled yellow by reports, more creamy as seen at Raulston Arboretum, the base color rather bluish-green.

lc: It is close said to be like 'Harlequin' but a tad more yellow (less ivory) in chimera.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Superl'

so: www.conifers.co.nz

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Variegata' invalid name

ns, id: a reported name from the trade. Welch and Haddow (1993) suggest it might

ns, id: be 'Harlequin' but I find 'Silver Dust' to be the best known variegate everywhere.

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Winter Sun'

in: Charles Ellis

x *Cupressocyparis notabilis* 'Arilosa'

ha: slower than hybrid species typical as seen in gardens

ns: the name comes from the idea it was *Cupressus arizonica* x

ns: *C. torulosa*. In fact, it is thought to be of this cross which is *C.*

ns: *glabra* (*arizonica* in part) x *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*.

or: Lindsay Prior, Canberra c. 1948 as hybrid

x *Cupressocyparis notabilis* 'Brookhill'

lc: golden-yellow

or: B.J. Ireland, Co. Down, England c. 1985

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus abramsiana 'Bonnie Doon Broom' (10/02)

ha: dwarf, nearly prostrate

or: found near Bonnie Doon CA USA

Cupressus arizonica hort. = see *Cupressus glabra*

ns: most stock under this name is *C. glabra*. The true species *C. arizonica*

ns: is rare in gardens. Recent attempts to resurrect this name for *C. glabra* do

ns: not match real world taxonomy. *Cupressus arizonica* var. *glabra* is not a worthwhile

ns: concept either and indeed some like the RHS persist in this error. If one

ns: takes into account the habit, bark traits, cone size, leaf color, leaf glandularity,

ns: seed color, and geography, the specific rank is both clear and obvious. Many

ns: conifer species have been formed on far less demarcation and evidence.

Cupressus bakeri 'Florence Rock' (10/02)

ht: 14 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

Cupressus cashmeriana 'Glauca' invalid post-1959 name

ns, so: a more glaucous clone offered by Duncan & Davies c. 1990

Cupressus duclouxiana 'Eric' ('Eric's Form') (3/7)

ha: dense, upright

lc: bluish-green

ch: more cold hardy, probably USDA 6b-7 vs. 8 for other clones

so: www.lazyssfarm.com (online catalog 2007)

Cupressus dupreziana TAMRIT 'Mynpyr'

ns: said to be a pyramidal clone, more detailed needed.

Cupressus dupreziana HOGGAR 'Mineta'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2005

Cupressus funebris 'Gracilis'

ha: branches spreading to drooping, elongated and thin

Cupressus funebris 'Viridis'

ha: branches thinner

lc: rich green

CUPRESSUS GLABRA

Cupressus glabra 'Angaston'

ha: more erect overall, branchlets pendulous

lc: rich blue

or: garden at Barossa Valley, Australia c. 1980

Cupressus glabra 'Arctic' ('Arctic Green', 'Artic')

ht: 4m tall x 3m wide in 10 years

ha: open, erect, vigorous, much denser at first. It is more of the medium to

ha: wide variant compared to species seedlings. It is not a dense pyramidal as some others.

lc: new growth very icy white to icy blue becoming bright green with maturity. Older shoots

lc: rich emerald to frosty jade green. Nice contrast with the everblue cultivars. From any

lc: distance at all it's a bright greyish-green to emerald green, almost a light frosty green.

in: Duncan & Davies, New Zealand c. 1984

frq: I have observed numerous gold male strobili on one plant about 15 years ago. There

frq: were no female strobili at that age.

eval: consider it a bright green column in youth and more of a non-blue, grey-green open

eval: pyramid with age. Good contrast stuff.

id: there is a clone 'Arctic Green' from Vic Levey's Nursery, Australia c. 1965 offered

id: under *C. torulosa*. They appear to be the same entity. I have not

id: keyed it to either species, having only seen male strobili at present.

Cupressus glabra 'Arthur Greene'

ns, id: a listed name from Adelaide Bot. Gard. per Welch and Haddow.

Cupressus glabra 'Aurea'

ha: broadly conical, dense

lc: golden-yellow, becoming green by winter

or: J. Canny 1956 as seedling

in: Kemp's Nursery, Aldgate, 1957

li: Kemp. 1957. Journ. Adelaide Bot. Gard.

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Beauty'

ht: 6m tall x 4m wide in 10 years.

ha: conical, very vigorous

lc: intense blue

or: South Island, New Zealand

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Ice'

ht: 4m tall x 2m wide in 10 years

ha: compact, broadly columnar with age, a tad open a young plants but such is

ha: of many strong clones in this species.

st: often reddish-brown, contrasting and showy

lc: very icy blue, a rich silvery-blue color so appealing one cannot describe it easily

lu: proven wind resistant unlike some clones

eval: a remarkably bright and pleasing clone, only 'Sapphire Skies' seems to better it.

in: Richard Ware, NZ c. 1960
so: widely distributed by Duncan & Davies since 1984

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Pyramid'

lc: very bright blue, silvery-blue in fact
ha: compact, narrowly pyramidal, widening and more open later. More
ha: vigorous than some blue clones.
id: it is quite similar to 'Blue Ice' and distinctions between
id: the two are probably best left for examination of older plants.
or: Duncan & Davies, New Zealand

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Spire'

ha: upright overall, branchlets drooping
lc: rich blue
or, in: P.C. Nitschke found in a Tacunda, Australia garden, in. 1979

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Sky' (11/6)

ha: strongly upright
lc: bright blue
or: Bill Barnes, PA before 2006
so, in: www.yadkinvalleynursery.com (online catalog 2006), intro. 2007

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Spire'

ha: narrowly pyramidal, branches hanging down vertically to the trunk, growth 90cm a year
lc: rich blue
or: P.C. Nitschke, S. Australia found in garden in Tanunda, Aust.
li: Welch, H.J. 1991. The conifer manual. p. 295

Cupressus glabra 'Blue Streak'

ht: 15 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide (10 years)
ha: narrowly pyramidal to columnar, with maturity a near perfect cylinder to densely conical
lc: bright blue
ns, id: Welch and Haddow list two clones, one of Harrison and one
ns, id: from Levey's Nursery. As they are both from Australia and
ns, id: a few years apart, the lack of evidence for any difference is
ns, id: enough for us to separate.
or: Vic Levey, Queensland, Australia 1970's
li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. P. 295

Cupressus glabra 'Bundlear'

ns, id: a listed name. Description needed.

Cupressus glabra 'Canny' ('Cannie's Golden?')

ha: more open, less compact than 'Aurea' with tips upright for irregular effect, irregular overall
lc: golden yellow in sun
or: J. Canny
li: LOthian, T.R.N. 1989. Journ. Adelaide Bot. Gard.
li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. P. 295

Cupressus glabra (arizonica) 'Carolina Sapphire'

ha: compact, conical to broadly pyramidal, but slightly irregular in

ha: silhouette with age. It is wider than 'Blue Pyramid' and much wider

ha: than 'Gareei'. The more open, informal look pleases some but not others.

lc: bright blue. The color is bit muddled or yellowish in this photo as the plant is

lc: so heavily laden with yellowish male cones and some brown female

lc: cones at the apex. Young plants appear for blue for this reason.

prop: roots well from cuttings unlike most cultivars which are best grafted.

or: Clemson University Clemson SC USA raised from seed about 1961

reg: 1987 Clemson Univ., Dept of Forestry

li: Welch, H.J. 1990. The conifer manual. Kluwer Press. P. 295

Cupressus glabra 'Catt's Dwarf'

ha: globose at first, later conical, dense, dwarf

lc: greyish-green

or: Graeme Catt, Catt's Nursery, Sydney, Australia before 1989

li: Emery, J. 1989. Conif Soc. of Aust. News. No. 5

Cupressus glabra 'Chaparrel'

ha: broadly columnar

lc: new growth whitish-silver, a very distinct glaucous shade,

lc: the color lasting most of the first year.

lt: mostly juvenile type

or; John Emery before 1989

in: Drue Nursery, Berry, Australia

li: Emery, J. 1989. Conif Soc. of Aust. News. No. 5

Cupressus glabra 'Clemson Greenspire'

ha: vigorous

lc: bright, rich green, a good shade for contrasting with

lc: the blue clones and goldies from all species

in, or: Clemson University, Dept. Forestry, Clemson SC USA c. 1980

Cupressus glabra 'Compacta' ('Nana')

ht: 45cm tall x 40cm wide

ha: globose to subglobose, compact, slower, sometimes a miniature pyramid with age

lt: mostly intermediate, slightly divergent type, some adult foliage

lc: rich blue

or: Europe before 1913. Precise history is not recorded.

Cupressus glabra 'Compacta Glauca' illegitimate, *nomen nudum*

ns, id: a listed name from Detriches, Angers, France 1952, without description

Cupressus glabra 'Conica'

ha: conical, denser, branches erect and short

lc: rich blue

lt: adult, scale-like, much appressed

or: France before 1949. It is also known from old Italian gardens.

Cupressus glabra 'Crowborough'

ha: semi-dwarf
or: H.E. Bawden, Kent, England
in: Wansdyke Nursery, England before 1979

Cupressus glabra 'Dinsdale'
ht: 4.5m tall x 3m wide
ha: "open weeping" per Cedar Lodge
or: Cedar Lodge Nurseries received as 'Arctic' before 2000.
so: - www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus glabra 'Donard Glauca' invalid name
ns, id: a listed blue variant, apparently from Donard Nurseries c. 1985. Welch
ns, id: and Haddow trace the name to Castlewellan National Arb., Ireland.

Cupressus glabra 'Drue Blue'
ha: conical, densely branched, branches very erect
lc: silvery-blue
lt: foliage semi-juvenile type
in: Drue Nursery, Berry, Australia before 1989
li: Emery, J. 1989. Conif Soc. of Aust. News. No. 5

Cupressus glabra 'Fastigiata' illegitimate, post-1959 name
ha: narrowly columnar to fastigate, compact
lc: greyish-blue
in: Minier Nurseries, Angers, France c. 1962

Cupressus glabra 'Fastigiata Aurea'
ns: a listed name, undoubtedly invalid, presumably a narrow gold clone.

Cupressus glabra 'Gareei'
ha: narrowly pyramidal, columnar in youth, more narrow than species typical.
lc: rich blue
or: thought to be named for Mr. Garee of the USDA c. 1958 who named other clones including 'Greenwood'.
or: He and his family were affiliated (after his retirement I think) with Noble Nursery in Oklahoma who
or: grew his selections.
in: Monrovia Nurseries 1973
lsp: long known in the east from a large tree at the Raulston Arboretum which is nearly depleted
lsp: and lost.
id, lsp, so: Welch and Haddow call it a "popular selection" but in the US it is very rare and
id, lsp, so: lost from basic internet searches. Raulston gave out many plants and it is hoped
id, lsp, so: these will be used to reinvigorate the trade.

Cupressus glabra 'Glauca'
ha: conical, dense
lc: rich blue
lt: mostly juvenile foliage
ch: more cold hardy than 'Conica'
lsp, id: almost certainly lost to gardens, at least under

lsp, id: this name.

Cupressus glabra 'Golden Pyramid' ('Gold Pyramid')

ht: 15 ft. tall x 5 feet wide (15 years)

ha: irregularly pyramidal, dense along the branchlets, otherwise open with age, vigorous when young

lc: current year's growth light yellow, more gold at first, later bluish-green.

or: Vic. Levy, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

in: Duncan & Davies, NZ

ns: we follow Welch (1991) in using the word "golden" in place of just "gold" as many catalogs prefer.

Cupressus glabra 'Gray Lodge'

ht: 2.5m x 0.8m (6 years)

ha: dense, formal, upright, narrowly pyramidal

lc: gray-green

so, in, or: Cedar Lodge Nursery (online catalog 2001), their seedling selection c. 1995

Cupressus glabra 'Greenwood'

lc: rich green

or: Garee, USDA station, Woodward OK USA

ns: named for Greenwood County, KS USA where Mr. Garee was raised

li: Welch, H.J. 1991. The conifer manual. p. 298

Cupressus glabra 'Highlight'

ht: 3.5m tall x 1.2m wide in 10 years

ha: compact, narrowly pyramidal

lc: rich golden yellow, more green inside canopy

in, or: Coachwood Nurseries, Australia. Name was first seen 2/2000.

Cupressus glabra 'Hodginsii'

ha: pyramidal, branches erect, compact at first, often open and slightly

ha: picturesque, slower than species typical

lc: rich silvery-blue, resinous glands very conspicuous

or: Hodgins Nurseries, Melbourne, Australia as seedling before 1936

li: Lord, E.E. 1948. Trees Aust. Gard.

Cupressus glabra 'Janice'

ns: a listed name.

Cupressus glabra 'Kerada Seaspray' (11/6)

ha: pyramidal, not dense and a bit lacy when young

lc: silvery-lime to sea green

in, so: www.kerada.com (online catalog 2006)

Cupressus glabra 'Lakeview'

ht: 20cm tall x 30cm wide (10 years)

ha: dwarf, slower, mounded

or: E.H. Lohbrunner, Victoria BC Canada

li: Welch, H.J. 1991. The conifer manual. p. 298

Cupressus glabra 'Lemon Spire'

ht: 5m tall x 2m wide in 10 years

ha: narrowly columnar with "branches haphazardly pointing horizontally"

lc: creamy gold in full sun

so: Cedar Lodge Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus glabra 'Limeglow'

ht: 3m tall x 1.5m wide in 10 years.

ha: compact, lacy, soft-textured, proportionally wider and more open than 'Limesheen'

lc: soft lemon yellow to greenish-yellow, more lime tints inside foliage mass

in, or: Coachwood Nurseries, Australia. Name was first seen 2/2000.

Cupressus glabra 'Limelight'

ha: narrowly conical, vigorous where happy

lc: lemon-lime color, more green inside foliage mass

eval: in suitable climates this plant may well blow away all the need for

eval;: golden Leyland cypresses.

in, or: Coachwood Nurseries, Australia. Name was first seen 2000. Apparently

in, or: their first of 4 introduced clones.

Cupressus glabra 'Limesheen' (7/02)

ht: 4m tall x 1.5m wide in 10 years

ha: compact, narrowly pyramidal, dense

lc: golden-yellow, more greenish-yellow or lime inside the foliage mass

or, in, or: Coachwood Nurseries, Australia, as seedling from 'Limelight'

li: Plant Var. Journ. 13(4); 23-24 (2000)

Cupressus glabra 'Patens'

ha: branches horizontal

so: lost to gardens before 1965

Cupressus glabra 'Pegaso'

lc: silvery

Cupressus glabra 'Pyramidalis'

ha: narrowly pyramidal to conical

lc: rich blue, more glaucous than species typical

frq: male and female cones often numerous and conspicuous on older trees

eval: it is favored over the older 'Conica'

aw: RHS AM 1969

Cupressus glabra 'Raywood's Weeping'

ha: weeping, hanging down when grafted and staked well

lc: bluish-grey, not a silvery icy blue as some but very appealing and more glaucous.

or: Raywood Nursery, Australia

eval: if there's anything prettier than a blue Arizona cypress it is surely one that draps itself on

eval: anything it might touch.

Cupressus glabra 'Sapphire Skies'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (original)

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: rich blue, perhaps the most icy rich blue in the genus to date. 'Blue Ice' is much whiter-blue and

lc: not as pretty overall.

or: found by Dr. Mike Dirr and family at private residence before 2001

eval: the brightest and bluest of all known clones to me to date (12/2006)

Cupressus glabra 'Silver Smoke'

ht: 3-4m tall x 2m wide in 10 years

ha: narrowly to moderately conical, open with age, vigorous when young, branchlets slightly drooping

lc: blue grey, silvery and smoke-like from a distance. The much ramified, well-spaced shoots give an more

lc: open look than modern, ultra-dense clones.

in: Duncan & Davies Nurseries, NZ c. 1984

Cupressus glabra 'Sulfurea'

ht: upright, compact, narrowly pyramidal

lc: light yellowish-gray, giving a very different and welcome frosted look. I

lc: t's a very subtle but useful color in the conifer palette.

or: France

ns: a doubtful name in Latin form.

Cupressus glabra 'Taylor's Silver' (1/00)

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: rich silvery-blue

or: Europe per Monterey Bay catalog

so: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog 2000)

Cupressus glabra 'Variegata' ('Conica Albovariegata?')

ha: conical, slower

lc: blue-green mottled in creamy-white

or: Minier Nurseries, Angiers, France

CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA

Cupressus goveniana 'Bregeonii'

ha: shrubby, slower

frt: female strobili globose, grayish, 1.5cm wide

Cupressus goveniana 'Compacta'

ha: broadly pyramidal, more compact

Cupressus goveniana 'Cornuta'

ha: shrubby, dense

frt: female strobili irregular in shape, brown to black, longer horn-like projections

Cupressus goveniana 'Glauca'
ha: "more robust" says denOuden
lc: more glaucous blue-green

Cupressus goveniana 'Gracilis'
ha: branches elongated, less ramified, sparse

Cupressus goveniana 'Pendula'
ha: branches pendulous, elongated but dense
lt: leaves often divergent (intermediate leaf type)

Cupressus goveniana 'Viridis'
ha: shrubby, dense
lc: bright green
frt: female strobili more elongated, scales short, mucro decurving
frc: female strobili greyish-brown

Cupressus guadalupensis 'Greenlee's Blue Rocket'
ht: 45 ft.
ha: upright, narrower
lc: silvery-grey, appearing bluer
or: John Greenlee

CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA

Cupressus lusitanica 'Adelaide Gold'
ha: a bit slower
lc: golden-yellow
or: Adelaide before 1978

Cupressus lusitanica 'Argentea'
lc: silvery-blue
ns, id: about the same as 'Coerulea'

Cupressus lusitanica 'Blue Swirl'
ha: nested, dwarf, later more conical and erect
lc: blue-green
so: www.coenosium.com (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus lusitanica 'Brices Weeping'

Cupressus lusitanica 'Cascade'

ht: 4m tall x 3m wide (6 years)

ha: irregularly weeping, vigorous, distinct from 'Mangamahoe'

lc: rich blue

so: Cedar Lodge Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus lusitanica 'Chamaecyparissoides'

ha: branches long whip-cord like, resembling some Chamaecyparis perhaps

Cupressus lusitanica 'Coerulea'

ha: branches sparser, more widely spaced

lc: rich blue

Cupressus lusitanica 'Fastigiata'

ha: narrower

or: Westonbirt Arboretum, from a notable tree

ns: Latin name is not likely to be after 1959

Cupressus lusitanica 'Flagellifera'

ha: branches elongated, long and whip-like, filiform, quite drooping

lt: leaves divergent, intermediate to juvenile type

Cupressus lusitanica 'Glauca'

lc: more richly glaucous blue

Cupressus lusitanica 'Glauca Pendula'

ha: weeping

lc: rich blue

eval: pretty at Atlantica Bot. Garden (summer 2003) like an ultra-blue Pfitzer juniper

eval: weighed down by invasive snow and ice. Much potential.

Cupressus lusitanica 'Knightii' ('Knightiana'?)

ha: conical, tree-sized

lc: new growth violet to reddish, rich glaucous blue in covering

Cupressus lusitanica 'Majestica'

ha: pyramidal, densely branched

Cupressus lusitanica var. benthamii 'Mangamahoe'

ht: 6m tall x 5m wide (10 years)

ha: weeping, vigorous, large with time

lu: Cedar Lodge states it does not tolerant salt wind

so: Cedar Lodge Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus lusitanica 'Mossvale'

lc: dark green

gr: 'vigorous'

ha: 'inverted cone shape'
gr: 30cm
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 85

Cupressus lusitanica 'Nana' provisional, post-1959 name
ha: dense, dwarf
lc: bluish-green
ns, or: UK c. 1981 per Welch and Haddow

Cupressus lusitanica 'Pendula'
ha: weeping
so: likely lost but slightly more thready, drooping plants are
so: not uncommon.

Cupressus lusitanica 'Pygmy'
ha: very dense, miniature, globose, tufted
or: Holland before 1982

Cupressus lusitanica 'Torbay Cascade'
ha: cascading or drooping?
or: New Plymouth
so: Cedar Lodge Nursery (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus lusitanica 'Tristis'
ha: pendulous
li: longer than species typical
lc: green, less glaucous than some clones

Cupressus lusitanica 'Variegata'
lc: yellowish-green.

CUPRESSUS MACNABIANA

Cupressus macnabiana 'Fastigiata' post 1959 name
ha: very narrow
or: Westobirt Arboretum from a distinct tree
in: Welch at Wanskyke Nursery 1979

Cupressus macnabiana 'Lilah'
lc: white mottled, persistantly so
or: A. Stewart, Highgate Wood, London before 1984 when registered

Cupressus macnabiana 'Sulphurea'

lc: new growth yellow

Cupressus macnabiana 'Wintergrey'

ha: pyramidal, dense

lc: bright grey

li: Hatch. L.C. 1983. Ref. guide to orn. plt. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Res.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea'

ha: irregularly pyramidal, composed of numerous horizontal (80-90 degree) or slightly upright (65-80 degree) branches

ha: that are densely clothed with foliage. The formation of these numerous horizontal gold arms is quite striking. It

ha: one of the most impressive and striking of all gold conifers.

lc:: golden-yellow

in: Duncan & FDavies Nurseries, NZ 1954

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Antarctic' ('Arctic')

lc: new growth frosted white

ns, id: it is not the *C. glabra* 'Arctic'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Argentea'

ns, or: National Bot. Gard., Dublin, Ireland

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea' = 'Horizontalis Aurea' or 'Berrigold', two different clones

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea Saligna' ('Coneybeari', 'Coneybearii Aurea')

ha: pyramidal, branches elongated, filiform, distinctly drooping, much like a golden

ha: threadleaf false-cypress. It is vigorous in youth, growing up to 1m a year in warm climates.

lc: bright golden yellow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Barnham Gold'

ns: a listed name from the UK per Welch and Haddow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Beaufront'

ht: 1m tall x wider in 10 years

ha: dense, flat, prostrate to spreading, growth rate 8 in. a year

lc: dark green

or: Beaufront Estate, Tasmania as witches broom 1983 found by Peter Nitschke

so: www.coenosium.com (online catalog 2001)

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Berrigold' ('Aurea' in part)

ha: conical, but also a bit horizontal in time
lc: golden-yellow for most of the year if not all

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Bower Bank'

ha: pendulous
lc: dark green

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Brighton'

ha: dwarf, witches broom

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Brunn' ('Brunneriana Aurea' invalid)

ha: narrowly pyramidal, dense, narrower than most of the older golden clones
lc: bright golden-yellow
or: Australia

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Brunn Variegated' ('Brunneriana Variegata'?)

ha: as 'Brunn'
lc: bright gold with white mottling
or: sport of 'Brunn'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Cascade'

ht: 10m tall x 6m wide in 10 years
ha: vigorous, wide-spreading much like *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Imbricata Pendula'
in: Cedar Lodge Nursery 1988
so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Chanderli' post-1959 Latin name

ha: irregular tree, compact
lc: very dark green

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Charles Detriche' ('Souvenir de Charles Detriche')

ha: narrowly conical
lc: golden-yellow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Chilcott'

in: Wansdyke Nur. c. 1991, not longer seen, not described

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Collyers Gold'

ha: slower
lc: golden-yellow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Compacta'

ha: dense, globose
or, in: Hillier Nurseries, intro. 1920, perhaps confused with 'Globosa'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Contorta' = x *Cupressocyparis* l. 'Picturesque'?

ha: branches contorted, broadly pyramidal in time
ns: a questionable name in Latin form, probably the Leyland clone.

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Crippsii'

ha: branches spreading and stiff, branchlets shorter

lt: juvenile, divergent needles

lc: new growth bright white

or: Thomas Cripps, Tunbridge Wells Nursery before 1874 from imported seed

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Depressa'

ha: mature trees with a concave center, lacking leaders, very typical at first.

or: Antibes, France. Two plants were noted by Carriere. Where he not such a great conifer expert one

or: might conclude the plants had winter losses of the leader as is sometimes seen.

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Donard Gold'

ha: narrowly pyramidal, dense at first, later a broadly pyramidal tree, almost always dense for 20 years or more

lc: bright golden-yellow

or: Slieve Donard Nursery before 1946

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Emerald Crest' (6/5)

ht: 6-9 ft.

ha: dwarf, compact, pyramidal to conical

lc: dark to medium green

lt: presumably juvenile as is parent clone

or: Masanari Ikuma, Mill Creek, WA USA as sport of 'Wilma Goldcrest', differing in foliage color

pat: US PPAF 5/12/2005

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Erecta Aurea' post-1959 Latin name

ha: more erect

lc: golden-yellow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Evandale'

ns: a Peter Nitschke clone c. 1983, not described

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Everton Gold'

ha: upright, slower

lc: yellow

or: from Great Windsor Park but may in fact be the

or: same as 'Collyers Gold'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Farallonensis'

lc: glaucous blue

or: originally reported as occurring on the Farallones Islands near San Francisco CA. It is probably as sport

or: from the University of California (UCSF campus?).

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Fastigiata' (f. *fastigiata* (Carr.) Rehd.)

ha: columnar to narrowly pyramidal, branched very erect

in: Lambert c. 1838

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Filiformis'

ha: branchlets elongated, straight, thread-like, often forked, some shoots being monstrous and claw-like

lt: scale-like, adult, densely set

or: Bonn Bot. Gard., Germany before 1903 when it was noted by Beissner

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Filipendula'

ha: elongated, filiform shoots

lc: golden yellow

lsp: Harrison reports than a plant in Christchurch Bot. Gard. existed prior to 1968

ns: this Latin name is invalid. It might be an error for the much older and similar 'Filiformis'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Fine Gold'

ht: 8m tall x 5m wide in 10 years

ha: very vigorous

lc: bright golden yellow in sun

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Flagelliformis'

ha: narrower, more open than species typical, branches spreading with nodding tips

lc: blue-green, more glaucous

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Globe' ('Globosa' invalid)

ht: 30cm wide, larger with age

ha: dwarf, globose

lt: adult, scale-like

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Goldcrest' ('Gold Crest')

ht: 4m tall x 2.5m wide in 10 years

ha: informal, irregular but upright with age, vigorous. Has a very appealing sort of way of alternating it's horizontal

ha: and arching branchlets. Some use the word "wispy" and is perhaps more accurate than the image of golden crests. It is dense but longer branches emerge from the canopy for a pleasant bit of fun.

lc: bright golden yellow in sun, more green in some shade and in the inner canopy. The inner dark green foliage

lc: may contrast very nicely on older plants.

lt: intermediate, divergent leaves, more juvenile and diverged at the base.

or: Treseder Nursery, Truro, c. 1950

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Gold Pillar' ('Golden Pillar')

ht: 2.5m tall x 1.5m wide in 10 years

ha: columnar, compact, more oval with maturity

lc: golden yellow in sun

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Golden Cone'

ha: conical

lc: golden-yellow

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Golden Halo'

ha: low, spreading, smaller than 'Horizontalis Aurea' and 'Brunn', branches arching, tips nodding. Limbs are

ha: more pliable and finer-textured than 'Horizontalis Aurea' and 'Brunn'

lc: golden-yellow

ll: 3.1mm (average) - shorter than most gold cultivars

or: Liddle, New Zealand as 'Golden Spread' sport

li: Liddle, D.J. 1991. Plant Var. J. 4(1): 6-7

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Golden Spread' ('Gold Spread')

ht: 1m tall x 3m wide in 10 years

ha; low spreading, usually without a central leader. Becomes flat-topped with open center over time.

lc: golden-yellow

id: similar if not identical to 'Horizontalis Aurea'. 'Golden Halo' is an improved sport of it.

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Greenstead Emerald' (1/03)

ht: 1m tall in 10 years

lc: light green

or: John Emery, NSW, sport of 'Greenstead Magnificent', a far bluer clone, said to

or: be light emerald green.

so: www.coenosium.com

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Greenstead Magnificent'

ha: spreading mound, very dense, slightly irregularly and tufted in most collections,

ha: functionally a dwarf conifer for a decade or more. We have seen witches brooms

ha: on junipers that have a very similar form, texture, and color. Older plants are

ha: like a drooping Blue Pfitzer juniper but slower. I am inclined to think some plants

ha: are stronger-arching-drooping and others are more dwarf-mounde-tufted, varying

ha: with the cutting used. The differences may come from environment but I see

ha: no elongated, strong shoots on some US plants.

lc: silvery-blue but in some light more a dark silvery-green

li: Teese, D. 1985. Cupressus macrocarpa 'Greenstead Magnificent'.

li: Bull. Amer. Con. Soc. 2(3): 79

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Greenstead Magnificent Variegated'

lc: blue with yellow variegations

gr: app. 5cm per year

or: presumably a sport of 'Greenstead Magnificent'

li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 85 (cv. typefaced incorrectly)

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Horizontalis Aurea' ('Lambertiana Aurea')

ht: 10 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide in many years

ha: upright-arching, branches mostly 45 degrees in angle, much like a golden Pfitzer Group juniper

lc: bright golden-yellow

or: Australia

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Jade' ('Mangalore') (9/6)

ha: low-spreading, a bit more erect than 'Beaufront' (another spreader)

lc: rich and dark emerald or jade green, paler than 'Beaufront'

or: Ron Radford 1981 as witches broom from Mangalore, Tasmania

so, in: www.conifers.com.au (online catalog 2006)

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Lemon Yellow' provisional name

ht: 30 ft.

ha: dense, conical

lc: yellow

lt: also having a lemon foliage scent!

ns: this name is not likely valid, being a likely repeated descriptive entity

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Lime Cicle'

ns: a listed name without description US 2006. We can guess it's color!

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Lohbrunner'

ns: a listed name with Kenwith Nurseries, UK 2001

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Lutea'

ha: narrowly pyramidal

lc: bright yellow current growth, green the second and following years

frd: female cones yellow!

or: Dickson's Nursery, Chester, England 1895 - much before 'Aurea' and 'Donard's Gold'

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Minimax' ('Minima' invalid)

ha: dwarf, bun-shaped to mounded

lt: both juvenile and adult foliage, plants varying in shape with the amount of each type used in cuttings

or: R. Menzies, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco CA USA before 1962

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Pendula'

ha: pendulous, shoots drooping

or: private garden in Ireland

in: Hillier Nurseries 1952

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Pygmaea'

ht: 12cm tall x 10cm wide

ha: dwarf, dense, bun-shaped to mounded, sometimes subglobose

lc: dark green

lt: adult and juvenile foliage mix

or: Marchem, Carshalton Nursery, Surrey, England 1929

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Sirayukihme'

ha: erect, somewhat twisted or spiralled

lc: yellowish new growth, later green

or: Japan before 2006

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Sunsilk' (9/6)

ha: weeping, branches filiform (thread-like)

lc: gold

so, in: www.conifers.com.au (online catalog 2006)

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Stewartii'

ha: dwarf, mounded

lt: scale-like, adult

or: Stewart, Ferndown Nurseries

so: denOuden & Boom say the originator "did not trouble to propagate it, and it died".

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Sulphur Cushion'

ns: a listed name, presumably gold and mounded

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Sunshine'

ht: 7m tall x 4m wide in 10 years

ha: semi-weeping, vigorous

lc: bright golden all year

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Variegata' (Iebretoni Hillier)

lc: irregularly mottled white

or: known in Europe since before 1866 when Nelson described it

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Violacea'

ha: branches elongated, horizontal, sparsely branched

ns: the name is curious. Did it have violet tints to the foliage or cones?

or: Europe since before 1867

Cupressus macrocarpa 'White Lightning' (6/7)

ht: 6m tall (10 years)

ha: conical, lacy foliage

lc: tips greenish-white

or: John Emery, NSW 1980's

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Wilma Goldcrest' (6/5)

ha: dense, columnar

lt: juvenile foliage

lc: light green to yellowish-green

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Woking' ('Mrs. Anley's Variety')

ht: 25cm

ha: pyramidal, dwarf, 2cm annual growth rate

lt: juvenile foliage

lc: bright green

or: Jackman's Nursery, near Woking, England before 1962

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS

This is one of the most dominant trees on the landscapes of Europe and California but is completely unknown in much of the colder climates, where *Juniperus virginiana*, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, and other

species' narrow clones substitute (often poorly) for it.

Cupressus sempervirens 'Agrimed One' ('Agrimed 1')

ha: open, pyramidal, compact, "regular"

dr: canker resistant

Cupressus sempervirens 'Anja'

ns, id: a listed name from H.J. van de Laar 1986, named for

ns, id: his daughter

Cupressus sempervirens 'Antain'

ha: broadly pyramidal

in: Europe c. 2005

Cupressus sempervirens 'Antina'

ha: broadly pyramidal

in: Europe c. 2005

Cupressus sempervirens 'Aurea'

lc: golden

ns, id: an Australian name, not likely pre-1959 nor valid

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Bolgheri'

ha: fastigate

dr: canker resistant

ns: if this proves to be a Latinized epithet, it should be

ns: altered.

Cupressus sempervirens 'Borik Jugo'

ns, id: Welch and Haddow (1993) report it from "Algeria?"

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Cereiformis'

ht: 12m tall x 0.6m wide (original tree in 1859)

ha: very narrowly fastigate, quite dense

or: Ferrand Nursery, Cognac, France c. 1838

Cupressus sempervirens 'Contorta'

ha: branchlets twisted, slower growth

frt: cones said to be notched

Cupressus sempervirens 'Cost of Living'

ns: a listed name from collections

Cupressus sempervirens var. *dupreziana* = *C. d.*

Cupressus sempervirens 'Etruria' (2/7)

ha: open, pyramidal

dr: canker resistant

Cupressus sempervirens f. *flagelliformis*

frt: cones subglobose to globose, scale peltate, mucro larger than f. *sempervirens*

Cupressus sempervirens 'Florentia' (2/7)

ha: open, pyramidal

dr: canker resistant

Cupressus sempervirens 'Fortusellii'

ha: dwarf, shrubby, compact, branches erect and shorter

lc: more glaucous

Cupressus sempervirens GAMME MISTRAL® (3/5)

ht: 25-30m

ha: upright, semi-horizontal, slightly irregular, similar to a semi-wide seedling of species, not narrow nor

ha: fastigate as with companion introduction SANCOREY®

dr: proven canker resistant

so: sapho.fr (online catalog 2005), with color photo

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Garda' (9/5)

ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 2-3 ft. wide

ha: narrowly columnar to fastigate

lc: dark green

in: 1995

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Glauca' ('Stricta Glauca') provisional name

ha: columnar

lc: blue-green - more blue than species typical but never as blue as the bright *C. glabra*.

or: California as bluer seedlings of f. *stricta*, offered by Monrovia in 1989 and perhaps before.

ns: this is a questionable name. denOuden & Boom do not recognize it.

Cupressus sempervirens 'Globosa' provisional name

ha: globose

or: Nat. Bot. Garden, Dublin, Ireland

Cupressus sempervirens f. *globulifera* (Parl.) Parl.

frt: female cones globose, 8-10 scales, scales convex, mucro shorter

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Gold Rocket'

ha: narrow fastigate

lc: more intense pale gold than 'Swanes Golden' in many seasons

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Gracilis'

ht: 3m tall x 0.7m wide

ha: narrowly columnar to fastigate, superior to f. *stricta* in New Zealand as it proves denser and less fragile

lc: bright green

ns: a doubtful name in Latin form.

or: New Zealand

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Green Pencil' ('Greenspire')
ns: a selected clone of f. *stricta* type, very narrow and fastigiate
or: Hillier & Sons

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Grevillia' (11/6)
ha: very spiral-like, extreme fastigiate
lc: dark green
in: Australia c. 2005

Cupressus sempervirens f. *horizontalis*
ha: branches more or less horizontal, angled mostly 50-90 degrees, broadly pyramidal overall. There are
ha: numerous intermediates to the more narrowly pyramidal f. *sempervirens* (30-45 degrees perhaps).
id: species typical is intermediate between this and the f. *stricta*. It is good botanical form as it differs
id: in a single trait.
geo: it occurs in the Aegean and Near East with regularity but is found everywhere the species grows.

Cupressus sempervirens var. *indica*
ha: pyramidal, compact
frt: cones globose, scales mucronate and acute
geo: southern Himalayas

Cupressus sempervirens 'Karoonda' ('Nitschke's Needle')
ht: 15 ft. tall x 1 ft. wide, said to be up to 8m tall in 10 years.
ha: narrowly fastigiate, needle-like in fact, rigidly branched.
lc: dark green
frq: female cones often abundant
or: Peter Nitschke c. 1978

Cupressus sempervirens 'Kees Sipkes'
ns, is: a listed name from Holland c. 1993

Cupressus sempervirens 'Laredo Candelabra'
ha: upright with outward-arching branches like a candelabra's arms, a very picturesque clone
lc: rich blue-green, a very lovely color as the photo above illustrates.
frq: it produces numerous female cones at the Raulston Arb. even as a young 6 foot plant
so: www.heronswood.com

Cupressus sempervirens 'Monstrosa'
ha: dwarf, branches thicker and short, often fasciate or irregularly monstrose

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Obelisque'
ha: very narrowly fastigiate

Cupressus sempervirens f. *horizontalis* 'Pendula'
ha: spreading, tips nodding
id: Carriere and others consider a variant of the f. *horizontalis*

Cupressus sempervirens f. *protuberans*

frt: female cone scales swollen and bulged, angular, mucro is short, thick, and pointed

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Roylei'

ha: narrowly upright

lc: bright green

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* SANCOREY® 'Jr 2000' (3/5)

ha: narrowly fastigiate as the best clones of f. *stricta*

lc: dark green

dr: proven canker resistant

so: sapho.fr (online catalog 2005), with color photo

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Sapho'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2005.

Cupressus sempervirens f. *sphaerocarpa*

frt: female cones globose, scales 10-12 (see f. *globifera*), scales obtuse at apex, mucro short and blunter

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* ('*Stricta*', '*Fastigiata*')

ht: 15-30m - trees as old as 300 years are found in Europe

ha: fastigiate to narrowly columnar, usually 10-20 times tall as wide

lc: dark green

prop: seedlings will vary in their width and color. Many clones are selected and named.

or: known since the times of the Greek and Romans. It is called the Italian cypress for this reason. It is

or: possibly just a selection that came true from seed. But best evidence suggests it may be considered part

or: the wild, early populations. If it proves to be a cultigen the name *Stricta* Group would be appropriate.

ns: this is an ideal botanical taxon, differing in a single trait but occurring in the wild.

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* '*Stricta Aurea*'

ha: as the form

lc: yellowish-green

ns, id: I suspect this is another name for 'Swane's Golden' but is perhaps paler.

Cupressus sempervirens '*Sunshine*'

ns: a listed name from collections c. 2001, undoubtedly a golden variation.

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* '*Swanes Golden*' ('*Swanes*', '*Swain's Gold*')

ht: 2.5m tall x 50cm wide in 10 years

ha: narrowly columnar, it is slower than some f. *stricta* seedlings

lc: bright golden yellow the first year, even in light shade, second year growth and older is dark green.

or: Swane Brothers Nurseries, New South Wales

lu: one of the brightest narrow conifers in existence. Not as tolerant of salty wind as var. *stricta* perhaps.

lu: also needs good drainage.

ns: the spelling used by Dirr and others is incorrect given the name of the originating firm.

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* '*Swane's Variegated*' ('*Swanes's Variegata*')

lc: green mottled in yellow

ns: listed by www.stanleyandsons.com 2002. Welch and Haddow trade it to NZ in 1992

Cupressus sempervirens 'Thujifolia' (monstruosa Gord. NOT Carr.)

ha: vigorous, sprays flattened as Thuja

or: France before 1855

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* TINY TOWER™ 'Monshelby' (12/00)

ht: estimated 25-30 ft.tall

ha: narrowly fastigiate, more compact and shorter than typical f. *stricta*, more in scale for smaller spaces

lc: blue-green (as typical)

or: West Covina Nur., Santa Barbara, CA USA as sport.

photo, wholesale source: [Monrovia Nursery](#)

Cupressus sempervirens f. 'Tito'

ha: fastigiate, pencil-like, dwarf

lc: dark green

in: Wansdyke Nursery 1980, origin unknown

Cupressus sempervirens f. *stricta* 'Totem' ('Totem Pole?')

ht: 4m tall x 50cm wide in 10 years

ha: narrowly columnar, dense, more wind resistant than some f. *stricta*

lc: darker green than 'Gracilis'

lt: foliage "more coarse" than 'Gracilis' (Cedar Lodge)

ch: more cold hardy than some f. *stricta* selections

or: Trevor Davies and Cyril Watson, Eastwood Hill as seedling c. 1984

Cupressus sempervirens f. *umblicata*

frt: female cones subglobose, scales mostly 10, mucro short with obtuse apex

Cupressus sempervirens 'Variegata'

lc: mottled pale yellow and white throughout the spray.

Cupressus sempervirens 'Warham'

ns: "hort. Anglia" per Welch and Haddow (1993)

Cupressus sempervirens 'Worthiana'

ns: listed name per Welch and Haddow (1993)

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA

Cupressus torulosa 'Arctice Green' = see *C. glabra* 'Arctic Green'

Cupressus torulosa 'Aurea' illegimate Latin name

ha: pyramidal, pendulous branches

lc: golden-yellow

ns: a questionable name in Latin form

or: Welch and Haddow attribute one clone to a Mr. Lumsden, Northfield Gardens,

or: later offered by Duncan and Davies. A second one from Bruce Hago is now

or: called 'Gold Spangle'. A third NZ clone is dwarfer than the rest and not named.

Cupressus torulosa 'Battley' ('Battley's Form')

ht: 7m tall x 2.5m wide in 10 years

ha: narrowly pyramidal with slightly weeping tips

gr: vigorous

lu: useful for hedge or shelter belt

or: Mr. Battley as seedling

in: Cedar Lodge Nursery c. 1992

Cupressus torulosa 'Corneyana' (pendula)

ha: pendulous, sprays more wide-spreading and flatter

ns, id: some consider it to be a species *C. corneyana* and others think it is a clone

ns, id: variety fitting here.

Cupressus torulosa 'Elegans'

ha: branches shorter, denser, often in flat-planes and fern-like, tips often nodding

Cupressus torulosa 'Erecta Glauca'

ha: more erect

lc: silvery-blue

Cupressus torulosa 'Ericoides'

ha: shrubby, often open

lt: juvenile, leaves divergent

lc: often brown tinged in winter

Cupressus torulosa 'Fernside'

ht: 3m tall x 2.5m wide in 10 years

ha: lacy green effect

or: South Island, New Zealand

so: www.conifers.co.nz

Cupressus torulosa 'Flagelliformis'

ns, id: a listed name from Seneclauze, France, likely have long tail-like shoots.

Cupressus torulosa 'Glauca' illegitimate Latin name

lc: more glaucous blue

ns, id: probably a clone from var. *casmeriana*

Cupressus torulosa 'Gold Spangle' ('Aurea' in part)

ht: 3m

lc: golden-yellow in summer, later more green, appears more lime green at times

or: R. Barry, Hawera.

Cupressus torulosa 'Hills Golden'

lc: golden-yellow all year

or: John Emery, Australia c. 1990 found in private garden

Cupressus torulosa 'Juniperoides'

ha: arching-spreading, said to resemble "a juniper"

lt: adult, scale-like

Cupressus torulosa 'Majestica'

ha: larger, taller, more vigorous, branches thicker

lt: adult, scale-like

Cupressus torulosa 'Microcarpa'

ha: branches widely spreading, elongated, often decurved

frt: female strobili smaller, very regularly globose

Cupressus torulosa 'Nana'

ha: dwarf, compact

so: probably lost to gardens

Cupressus torulosa 'Pendula Glauca'

ha: dwarf, drooping a bit

lc: glaucous, bluish-green, tips yellowish

ns: reported in R.E. Harrison's 1959 work on trees

ns: of the southern hemisphere.

Cupressus torulosa 'Silversplash' ('Nana Silversplash')

ha: dwarf, compact

lc: mottled white to about 50%

or: J. Emery before 1989 as 'Nana' sport

Cupressus torulosa 'Stricta Aurea' illegitimate Latin name

ha: upright, narrower

lc: yellow

Cupressus torulosa 'Tinty's Pencil'

ns, id: a listed name from Australia, reportedly a very narrow clone

Cupressus torulosa 'Variegata'

lc: variegated in some manner. It is not reported today.

Cupressus torulosa 'Viridis'

lc: bright, glossier green, lacking glaucous wax

Cyrilla racemiflora 'Argyle' (11/3)

ns: a listed name in the US trade 2003, possibly from Florida.

Cyrilla racemiflora 'Graniteville' (2/4)

ha: semi-pendulous to wide-trailing and spreading. Needs some direction in early years.

afc: some bright red leaves, coloring in December and January in Raleigh NC. This is a useful even if

afc: very late and odd presentation of "fall" color. Early it's a mix of dark red and dark leaves - yummy!

Cyrilla racemiflora 'Kristi' (11/3)

ht: 6 ft. - smaller than some forms

ll: smaller blade, giving a distinctly finer texture

fc: light to medium pink

or, so: www.doddnatives.com obtained from Grayton Beach FL USA (online catalog 2003)

Cyrilla racemiflora 'Spring Cloud' (5/3)

lc: golden-yellow becomes mottled white

or: Tifton GA USA before 2003

CYTISUS

General works

li: Laar, H.J. van der. 1971. Cytisus en Genista. Dendroflora 8: 3-8.

Cytisus 'Amber Elf' (12/4)

ht: 50cm tall x 40cm wide

ha: dwarf, neat dome-shaped

fc: amber-yellow tinged orange

lc: dark green

or: Tim Crowther before 2003

web, photo: [Plants for Europe](#) (online portfolio 2004)

Cytisus 'Apricot Gem'

fc: orange

ns: tentatively accepted name in 2002 RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE

Cytisus ardoinii 'Cottage'

ha: dense, clumping, compact
ht: 40cm
fc: creamy yellow
lc: greyish-green

Cytisus battandieri 'Yellow Tail'

lc: silky gray-green, showy
fc: yellow
fd: inflor. a long spike
ff: presumably pineapple-scented as is the species(?)

Cytisus x beanii 'Osiris'

ha: "very dwarf"
fc: deep golden yellow corolla
ch: more cold hardy than most cultivars

Cytisus 'Boskoop Ruby'

fc: rich ruby red
or: Boskoop, Netherlands
aw: RHS AM 2002

Cytisus 'Burkwoodii'

ha: vigorous, denser than some of the older reds
fc: cerise pink and dark, maroon red and yellow.
aw: RHS AM 1973

Cytisus 'Carla'

fc: pink and red with white borders.

Cytisus 'C.E. Pearson'

fc: blend of red, yellow, and pink shades.

Cytisus 'College Girl'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996 and not since.

Cytisus 'Compact Crimson'

ht: 3-4 ft.

ha: compact

fc: dark crimson with yellow

Cytisus 'Cottage' (1/6)

ha: upright

fc: corolla creamy-yellow

or: probably derived from *C. x kewensis* x ?

Cytisus 'Criterion'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996 and not since.

Cytisus 'Dainty'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002

Cytisus 'Dainty Maid'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002

Cytisus 'Daisy Hill' ('Daisy Hill Splendens')

fc: corolla dark rose pink in bud, standards cream tinged rose pink, wings dark red
in: England c. 1912

Cytisus x dallimorei 'Lena'

ht: 2.5m

ha: erect

fc: yellow and cream bicolor, wings rich red

Cytisus x dallimorei 'Lilac Time'

ha: dwarf

fc: deep red tinged purple

Cytisus x dallimorei 'Minstead' ('Munstead')

ht: 2.5m

fc: white tinged lilac from purplish buds, wings darker colored. Gives a light lavender look overall.

fd: smaller than other hybrids

ns: we follow W.J. Bean in the spelling of this name.

Cytisus x dallimorei 'William Dallimore'

ht: 8-9 ft.

ha: erect, thinly branched, somewhat like *C. scoparius* overall

ls: trifoliate

lv: slightly pubescent

fd: 5/8 in. long

fc: rose-pink in various shades, crimson red on wing petals, keel nearly white, calyx brown

fq: floriferous overall, flowers born solitary or in pairs

or: Kew Gardens 1900 as deliberate hybrid of *C. scoparius* 'Andreas' x *C. multiflorus*

ns: this is the original named clone of this hybrid.

Cytisus 'Diana'

ha: compact

fc: ivory standard, wings gold

Cytisus 'Donald Gem'

fc: pink tinged red

Cytisus 'Donard Seedling'

ha: open, loosely formed.

fc: mauve-pink and bright red

Cytisus 'Dorothy Walpole'

fc: dark cerise, wings crimson red

aw: RHS AM 1923

Cytisus 'Dukaat' (*C. praecox* x *C. dallimorei*)

ht: 20 in. as young plants

ha: upright, dwarf

fc: clear, clean shade of yellow by one report. Others say the plant is cerise-red overall.
or: Holland

Cytisus 'Eastern Queen'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1997. Does not seem to be in the trade now.

Cytisus 'Enchantress'

ha: spreading
fc: rose pink and carmine red

Cytisus 'Frisia' (C. praecox x C. dallimorei)

ha: globose, compact
fc: carmine pink and brown
bt: earlier than many hybrids
or: Holland

Cytisus 'Goldfinch' ('Gold Finch')

fc: standards red and yellow, wings pink and yellow.

Cytisus 'Golden Cascade' (4/01)

ha: vigorous
fc: golden yellow
fq: very floriferous
bt: May (UK)
so: Golden Acres Nursery

Cytisus 'Hollandia'

fc: light pink and cerise
or: probably C. x praecox x C. 'Burkwoodii'

Cytisus 'Hookstone'

fc: lilac and orange

Cytisus 'Johnson's Crimson'

ha: arching, graceful
fc: clear crimson red
fq: very floriferous compared to other reds
aw: RHS AM 1972, FCC 1973

Cytisus 'Kathleen Ferrier'

ha: "elegant"
fc: cream

Cytisus x kewensis 'Niki'

ha: weeping when grafted on Laburnum standard
fc: bright golden yellow
or: Holland 1984 as sport
in: Wayside Gardens to US trade (Spring 2000 Catalog: 13, with color photo)

Cytisus 'Killiney Red'

ha: dwarf, more compact, being more useful in smaller gardens
fc: rich red with velvety dark red wings
so: Golden Acres Nursery

Cytisus 'Killiney Salmon' (4/01)

fc: salmon pink and orange
so: Golden Acres Nursery

Cytisus 'Knaphill Lemon'

fc: lemon yellow
or: Knaphill Gardens, England

Cytisus 'La Coquette'

ht: 6 ft.
ha: upright, vigorous
fx: blend of yellow, red, pink, and orange, giving an orange and pink bicolor effect overall

Cytisus 'Lady Moore'

ha: loose, open

fc: creamy yellow tinged pink and bright orange
fd: very good diameter by modern standards
aw: RHS AM 1928

Cytisus 'Lena' (1/6)

ha: compact, vigorous enough
fc: standards dark red, wings red margined yellow, keel light yellow
or: Kew before 1974
aw: RHS AGM 2002

Cytisus 'Lord Lambourne'

ha: spreading, branching well
fc: creamy yellow and dark red wings
aw: RHS AM 1927

Cytisus 'Luna'

fc: light yellow
ns: it should not be confused with 'Lena'

Cytisus 'Maria Burkwood'

ht: 1.5m
fc: light rose-red with copper.

Cytisus 'Miki'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996. Possibly a typo for C. x kewensis 'Niki'.

Cytisus 'Minstead'

fc: corolla white tinged lilac, wings darker
or: C. multiflorus x ?

Cytisus 'Mrs. Norman Henry'

fc: corolla white tinged purplish, darker overall than 'Minstead'

Cytisus 'Moyclare Pink'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002, presumably with pink flowers.

Cytisus multiflorus 'Albus'

fc: pure white

Cytisus multiflorus 'Durus'

ch: more cold hardy than species typical

Cytisus multiflorus 'Pallidus'

fc: white tinged light yellow. The cultivar name means "pale".

Cytisus multiflorus 'White Gem'

fc: white (as species)

fq: more floriferous

Cytisus nigrescens 'Cyni'

ha: more compact than species typical

fc: yellow (as species)

fq: very floriferous clone

Cytisus 'Nova Scotia'

fc: rich yellow

ch: more cold hardy

in: Wayside Gardens

Cytisus 'Osbornii' (C. praecox x C. dallimorei?)

ff: slightly scented

bt: late-blooming

Cytisus 'Porlock' (C. monspessulanus x C. racemosus)

ha: large shrub

fc: bright yellow

fq: very floriferous in good sized racemes
ff: fragrant
or: N.G. Hadden, Porlock, England before 1922
aw: RHS AM 1931 at Chelsea
ch: less cold hardy than some hybrids in Britain.
ns: there is also a plant known as Genista 'Porlock' circulated under this name.

Cytisus x praecox 'Albus'

fc: white
or: Daisy Hill Nur., England

Cytisus x praecox 'Allgold'

ht: 1.5m
ha: arching
fc: deep golden yellow
bt: longer than other cvs.
or: Holland
aw: RHS AGM 1969, FCC 1976

Cytisus x praecox 'Goldspeer' ('Goldspeer', 'Canary Bird')

ha: not always vigorous
fc: golden yellow
fq: more abundant than most of the hybrids
or: G. Arends, Germany 1955 as C. x praecox x C. purgans (a backcross)

Cytisus x praecox 'Lucky'

ht: 6 ft.
fc; peach-colored

Cytisus x praecox 'Luteus'

ha: dwarf
fc: yellow

Cytisus x praecox 'Warminster'

ns: this is the typical clone of the cross, flowers light cream yellow though newer clones usually replace it.

Cytisus purgans 'Aleide'

ns: a listed name from Europe before 1983

Cytisus purpureus 'Atropurpureus'

ha: low, spreading, a groundcover form

fc: dark purple

Cytisus 'Queen Mary'

ns: a tentatively accepted name in the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE 2002.

Cytisus 'Radiance'

fc: white keel and standard, wings brownish

Cytisus 'Red Favorite' = 'Roter Favorit'

Cytisus 'Red Wings'

fc: crimson red standard and wings, keel appearing lilac (more yellow tinged red)

Cytisus 'Roter Favorit' ('Red Favorite')

ha: upright, compact, mounding with age

fc: rich red

eval: one of the best reds for good habit and color.

or: Germany c. 1959

Cytisus scoparius f. andreanus (Puissant) Zab. 'Andreanus'

fc: bright yellow, differing from the species in rich brownish-red wing petals and standard petal. It also has fc: these dark mahogany sort of blushes and fine lines also.

prop: comes only partly true from seed, many of the offspring being poorly colored

or: Puissant found in wild in Normandy 1884

eval: 'Firefly' is considered an improved hybrid of this general appearance.

aw: RHS FCC 1890, FCC 1973

Cytisus scoparius 'Chili Pepper' (11/6)

ht: 6 ft.

fc: yellow with rusty center

Cytisus scoparius f. sulphureus 'Cornish Cream'

ha: open, somewhat looser form

fc: cream and yellow

or: UK before 1923

Cytisus scoparius 'Crimson King'

fc: bright red

Cytisus scoparius 'Dragonfly'

ha: vigorous, strong

fc: dark golden yellow standard, crimson wings

Cytisus scoparius f. andreanus 'Firefly'

fc: yellow and dark mahogany-red, a good contrast when viewed up close

eval: can replace C. scoparius 'Andreanus'

or: Daisy Hill Nur., County Down c. 1906 from scoparius 'Andreanus' probably involving another species.

aw: RHS AM 1907, AGM 1969

Cytisus scoparius 'Fulgens'

ha: dense, compact

fc: orange yellow standards, crimson red wings

Cytisus scoparius 'Golden Sunlight'

ht: vigorous, strong

fc: rich golden yellow

aw: RHS AGM 1969, AM 1973

Cytisus scoparius 'Madame Butterfly'

ht: 6 ft.

fc: yellow tinged red at center

so: Carroll Gardens

Cytisus scoparius 'Mei King'

ht: 35cm - very dwarf - shorter than 'Mei Road'

fc: dark red

fd: see USPTO.GOV for detailed taxonomic description on file

pat: US# 12047 to Nagatomi; Shigeki (Ibaraki, JP); Anzai; Hiroyuki (Kanagawa, JP);

pat: Katsumata; Kazuko (Kanagawa, JP) in 2001 from irradiation of 'Crimson King'

Cytisus scoparius 'Mei Road'

ht: 90cm x 40-50cm - dwarf

fc: dark red (RHS 53 B, 179A and 185B)

fd: see USPTO.GOV for detailed taxonomic description on file

pat: US# 12048 to Nagatomi; Shigeki (Ibaraki, JP); Anzai; Hiroyuki (Kanagawa, JP);

pat: Katsumata; Kazuko (Kanagawa, JP) in 2001 from irradiation of 'Crimson King'

Cytisus scoparius 'Palette'

fc: yellow with red and lilac tints, a veritable palette of colors that need to be viewed close up.

Cytisus scoparius 'Pastel Delight'

fc: blend of pink and mauve pastel shades in each flower.

or: Burncoose Nur. UK c. 1998

so: [Burncoose Nursery](http://BurncooseNursery.com).

Cytisus scoparius var. prostratus (C. Bailey) A.B. Jacks
'Pendulus'

ha: prostrate, weeping if grafted high on understock of Laburnum.

lv: densely pubescent leaves and stems as the variety

fd: larger than species typical

Cytisus scoparius f. sulphureus (Goldring) Rehd. 'Moonlight'

ha: compact, semi-dwarf, short than species or the pale-flowered f. sulphureus

fc: light yellow to cream (similar to f. sulphureus that occurs in the wild)

Cytisus scoparius 'Vanesse'

ns: a listed name in the European trade. Description needed.

Cytisus 'Sneeuwwitje' (C. x praecox x C. x dallimorei)

ha: compact, low, well-branched

fc: pure white

bt: late in season

Cytisus x spachianus 'Everestianus'

ha: shorter than hybrid species as typical

fc: darker yellow than hybrid species as typical

or: before 1862

li: Rev. Hort. 1873: 390

Cytisus x spachianus 'Elegans'

ha: vigorous, strong-growing

lc: grayer

ll: leaflets 1.5-2.0 in. long - longer than most cultivars of the hybrid

fd: larger than most cultivars of this hybrid

prop: Bean reports that it roots poorly and is thus grafted, making it more scarce.

Cytisus 'Sunset'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996 and not since.

Cytisus 'Toombe's Variety' (C. multiflorus 'T.V.')

fc: creamy-white tinged lilac on inside of standards

bt: valued for early season color

or: C. multiflorus x ?, sometimes listed under the first parent. It is clearly not a pure entity.

Cytisus 'Twilight'

ht: 1.5m

fc: creamy yellow

Cytisus x versicolor 'Hillieri' (C. purpureus x C. hirsutus or C. elongatus)

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: strong, globose, somewhat compact as young plants, arching

fc: yellow tinged bronze to pink at the base

or: Hillier Nur. as hybrid species x C. hirsutus var. hirsutissimus (one of the reported parents)

in: Hillier Nur. 1933

Cytisus 'Windlesham Ruby' (4/01)

fc: dark mahogany red, one of the darkest red of all cultivars
so: Golden Acres Nursery

Cytisus 'Zeelandia' (C. praecox x C. dallimorei or C. praecox x C. burkwoodii)

ha: flowers born on large, arching branchlets, a very good habit in a genus that has some ugly forms.
fc: light lilac-pink and cream standard with red
or: Holland
aw: RHS FCC 1974

Cytisus 'Zitronenregen' (C. praecox x C. x beanii)

ht: 1.5
ha: compact
fc: clear yellow
fq: floriferous

DABOECIA CANTABRICA

I refer the reader to www.heathsandheathers.com and www.heathersociety.org.uk for more information and photos of the best, new cultivars.

f. alba ('Alba') - 40cm, tallish, corolla white, variable and found in the wild

'Alba Globosa' (f. alba) - dwarf, lower, spreading, flowers sphaerical to subglobose, white, larger than some f. alba

'Atropurpurea' - 40cm, tallish, corolla rose-purple

subsp. azorica - shorter, dwarf, but less cold hardy. Flowers a tad darker crimson

'Bearsden' (subsp. scotica) - 12 in. tall, glaucous leaf, purple flowers

'Bicolor' - 35cm tall, white striped and tinged rose-purple, or mostly white, or mostly rose-purple

'Charles Nelson' - 35cm tall, double mauve flowers, some of the first bloom more single

'David Moss' - white flowers, perhaps more floriferous than 'Alba'

'Ellen Norris' (subsp. scotica) - 10 in. tall, dwarfish, dark green leaf, purplish flower

'Hookstone Purple' 45cm, rather, corolla a nice light amethyst shade more than real purple

'Jack Drake' (subsp. scotica) - 20cm, dwarf, flowers rich dark red.

'Porter's Variety' - 25-30cm, shorter, small rose-purple flowers

'Praegerae' - dwarf, spreader, flowers narrower in a rich rose-pink

subsp. scotica (subsp. cantabrica x subsp. azorica) - hardier than var. azorica but otherwise a garden novelty

'Seattle Purple' (subsp. scotica) - 10 in. tall, dark green leaf, more a dark lilac flower than a real purple

'Silverwells' (subsp. scotica) - 45cm tall, largish, flowers white

'Tambramhill' - 8 in. tall dwarf, dark red flowers.

'William Buchanan' (subsp. scotica) - 45cm tall, flowers rich violet-purple but others say dark red

'William Buchanan Gold' (subsp. scotica) - as the main clone but leaves variegated in gold and red

'Waley's Red' - 35cm tall, flowers rich magenta-pink and not true red

'White Blum' 30cm tall, more erect, flowers white, brighter green leaf too

DACRYDIUM

Some consider the various species to be better split into the genera *Halocarpus*, *Lepidothamnus*, and *Lagerstrobus* following Quinn's 1982 review of the genus and family. Similarly controversial verdicts are at work in *Podocarpus* and other tropical to subtrop conifers. That taxonomic framework is not universally or broadly accepted although the RHS and the World Conifer Data Pool have made an anticipatory shift. As with many coniferous reassignments, only about a tenth persist and gain acceptance over time; *Platycladus* being one of the very few to stand up and endure. *Dacrydium* and the other reputed groupings are still major mysteries. I feel it best to wait for comprehensive DNA work and a fuller understanding of remote wild materials before going daring and radical with the names. DNA and devoted field botanizing are likely to produce more useful pieces of the puzzle and those surprises are certain beyond any doubt.

By any name, 'Copper Glow' and 'Blue Gem' are two terrific colorful conifers.

Dacrydium bidwillii 'Cooper Glow'

lc: bronze winter color, showy

lt: mostly juvenile foliar morphology

in: New Zealand before 1985

Dacrydium bidwillii 'Erectum'

ha: narrower, more erect

in: J.W. Goodwin, Dir. of Parks, New Plymouth, NZ

Dacrydium bidwillii 'Reclinatum'

ha, id: said to be erect but this epithet says otherwise.

Dacrydium franklinii 'Pendulum'

ha: pendulous

or: Granish from a notable tree before 1972

Dacrydium franklinii 'Roosevelt'

ha: pendulous, shoots filiform (thread-like), Salix-like in aspect

in: Australia c. 1990

Dacrydium intermedium 'Gracilis'

in: New Zealand

Dacrydium laxifolium 'Blue Gem' ('Blue form', 'Blue Pygmy', 'Homer's Tunnel')

ha: compact, dwarf to pygmy, mounded with age, very dense

lc: bluer than species typical, a nice rich color, purplish in winter

Dacrydium laxifolium 'Green Cascade'

ha: cascading, spreading, shrubby, tips drooping

lc: yellowish-green new growth, later a nice medium green

or: W. Brockie, Otari Native Plants, found at Archer's Pass c. 1991, perhaps

or: a cross to *D. intermedium*. Mr. Ray Mole is also reported in the introduction.

DALEA

Dalea frutescens SIERRA NEGRA™

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x wide, larger ones 4 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: spreading to globose, mid-sized shrub

st: pale brown to near white, showy in winter (deciduous)

ll: 1.0 in. x 0.5 in.

lt: pinnately compound, 4-9 pairs leaflets
fc: bright rose-purple
fq: very floriferous, covering plant in late September to October
infl: globose to slightly elongated, 1.5 in. long
ch: 0 deg. F.
lu: very drought tolerant (to 12 in. rain a year). It does suffer mild
lu: rabbit damage but bees, butterflies, and beneficial Southern
lu: Dogface Butterfly caterpillars enough it without damage.
ns, or: Starr Nursery

Dalea purpurea 'Stephanie' (9/02)
ht: 15-18 in.
ha: more upright than species typical
fc: bright rose-lavender
fq: to 40 inflorescence per plant
lc: darker than species typical
in: Great Plants® Program 2002
or: Dale Lindgren, NE USA found in wild 1988.

Dalea villosa 'Sandhills Satin' (9/02)
ht: 16 in.
fc: pink
ft: drooping head
lc: silvery-green
ch: USDA 4

DAPHNE

Robin White's recent Daphne book is highly recommended for wonderful photos, histories, cultural recommendations, and landscape ideas that fall well beyond the scope of this general work. One can get a free, limited preview of it on google.com books page and upon first glimpse, one's trip amazon or bn.com is very quick.

The website of www.junker.co.uk is itself a Daphne guide and covers a large array of the best new and old cultivars.

Daphne acutiloba 'Fragrant Cloud' (6/02)
ha: upright, evergreen
fc: white
fq: more floriferous
or: Martyn Rix

Daphne 'Allison Carver' (8/01)

fc: white

bt: summer to fall

lc: dark green

ls: elliptic-lanceolate

or: Colin Carver, Devon. UK as seedling, named for his wife.

DAPHNE ARBUSCULA

Daphne arbuscula f. albiflora

fc: white

Daphne arbuscula 'Diva'

ha: prostrate

fc: dark pink becoming light pink

fd: 2cm

lc: dark green

in: Czech Republic c. 1994

Daphne arbuscula f. grandiflora

fd: larger than species typical

Daphne arbuscula 'Muran Pinnacle' (1/7)

ha: compact, spreading

lc: dark green

fc: dark pink than species typical

or: Halda

so: www.wrightmanalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Daphne arbuscula 'Muran Pride'

ha: upright, most as low-spreading as some

fc: medium pink

ft: corolla lobes more obtuse than 'Diva'

fl, lw: 3.0cm long x 0.5cm wide - much larger

DAPHNE BHOLUA

Daphne bholua 'Alba'

fc: white

Daphne bholua 'Damon Ridge' (8/01)

ht: 2m (4 years)

fc: darker pink than species typical

ld: evergreen (Switzerland)

or: Sir Peter Smithers from seed obtained at Damon Ridge

ch: 12 deg. F.

ns, id: not all plants from Damon Ridge belong here. 'Peter Smithers'

ns, id: has the some locale for it's origin.

Daphne bholua 'Darjeeling' (8/01)

fc: white tinged pink

fd: smaller than some selections

lc: lighter green than species typical, having white hairs

ld: evergreen to semi-evergreen

ch: greater than species typical

Daphne bholua 'Glendoick'

ha: vigorous, strong

fc: rich pink

fd: larger than species typical

ch: more cold hardy in UK

or: Glendoick Nurseries, Scotland

Daphne bholua 'Gurka' (8/01)

ht: 2.1m tall x 1.5m (10 years)

ha: vigorous, upright

fc: purplish pink becoming whiter

fd: larger than some selections

ff: richly scented

ld: deciduous

or: Major Spring-Smyth collected 1962 in Milke Banjyang Ridge, Nepal

ch: 12 deg. F.

Daphne bholua 'Jacqueline Postill'

ld: evergreen - species is typically more deciduous

ff: well scented as 'Gurka'

fc: reddish-mauve outside and white inside

fd: larger than parent 'Gurka'

bt: December to March in UK

or: released by Hillier Nurseries in 1982 as 'Gurkha' seedling

or: by their propagator Alan Postill

Daphne bholua 'Peter Smithers' (11/01)

ld: evergreen to semi-evergreen

fc: dark purple buds open light purple (RHS 75A) to white with a dark reverse.

bt: January to March (UK in good weather)

ft: flowers held above foliage which is not true of some clones.

fd: 14mm

fw: very floriferous

lc: olive green

ls: elliptic

or: Sir Peter Smithers collected near Damon Ridge in Nepal in 1971. Named in his honor

aw: RHS FCC 2000

li: Rolfe, R. 2001. RHS plant awards 2000-2001. New Plantsman 8(3): 182

Daphne bholua 'Rupina La'

fc: dark purplish-pink

infl: larger than species typical

or: from seedlot Tony Shilling 2611, collected in Nepal 1983

Daphne bholua [Wakeburst form]

ns, id: a listed name in the UK.

Daphne bholua 'Winter Bliss'

ns, id: a recently listed name from Europe c. 2005.

Daphne blagayana 'Brenda Anderson' ('Nana')

ha: smaller, dwarf, compact, just 4-6cm growth a year

Daphne blagayana 'Wells'

ha: more compact clone

DAPHNE X BURKWOODII

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Albert Burkwood'

ht: 3 ft. - 'Somerset' is usually larger at 4 ft. or so

fc: light pink

lc: bluish-green

bt: may rebloom lightly in fall.

or, ns: this is one of the original clones from Albert Burkwood and is named in his honor

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Astrid'

lc: yellow margined on dark bluish-green

fc: blush pink

ll: to 6cm

or: M. van der Velde, Boskoop 1983 as sport

aw: Royal Boskoop Hort. Soc. 1983

Daphne x burkwoodii ['Astrid' mutation]

lc: wider yellow mutation than typical, being more showy.

ns: currently unnamed.

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Brigg's Moonlight'

lc: centered yellow with dark green margin - reverse of parent clone

or: Briggs Nursery, OR USA, sport of 'Carol Mackie'

in: Wayside Gardens 1995

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Carol Mackie'

ht: 3-4 ft.

ha: dense, globose

fc: light pink

lc: uniformly margined creamy yellow

or: sport found by Carol Mackie of NJ USA

Daphne x burkwoodii 'G.K. Argles' (6/02)

lc: wider gold margin than 'Carol Mackie' by some reports but the photo in Houtman (2002)

lc: suggests it may be narrower. It is certainly a dark gold and not a creamy as 'Carol Mackie'.

fc: pink buds open light pinkish-white to blush

or: Champernowne Nursery, Devon, as sport

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Gold Dust' (3/01)

ha: original plant is shorter, more compact than parent 'Silveredge'

lc: flecked gold, appearing as a brighter leaf from a distance

or: Punnett of Arrowhead Alpines as sport of 'Silveredge'

so: Arrowhead Alpines

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Gold Strike' (8/01)

ha: less vigorous than species

lc: light yellow to 95-98% of surface with thin green margin

or: www.junker.co.uk Nur. UK as sport of 'Somerset'

id: it appears to be very similar to the American mutation 'Brigg's Moonlight' though

id: from a different parent.

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Golden Treasure'

lc: lime green center, dark green margins, not truly golden

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Green on Green' (3/7)

lc: various green central shades with a darker green margin

so, or, in: www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007), their own sport

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Lavenirii'

ha: spreading

fc: rich pink, darker center

or: France c. 1920

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Silveredge'

ha: more upright, taller, sturdy than 'Carol Mackie' which often splits

lc: silver white margins

bt: rebloom superior to 'Carol Mackie'

prop: roots more readily than 'Carol Mackie'
so: Arrowhead Alpines

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Somerset'

ht: 3-4 ft.

ha: mound, dense, wider than tall over time

fq: extremely floriferous, often covering 90% of the foliage surface in bloom

fc: cream to blush pink or light purplish-pink, lobes are often paler.

fd: inflor. 6-8 in. wide

ls: oblanceolate

ll: to 4cm

lw: 12mm

la: obtuse to mucronulate

or: Alfred Burkwood

in: Scott & Co.

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Somerset Gold Edge' ('Gold Edge' in part, not US)

ha, fc, ft: as 'Somerset'

lc: margined yellow, later more creamy. Less dark chimera compared to 'G.K. Argles'

Daphne x burkwoodii 'Variegata'

lc: margined white.

ns, id: it may be a similar mutation to the American 'Carol Mackie' or just a rename of it.

Daphne calciola 'Gang-no-ba'

fc: 1.2cm - larger

ll, lw: to 2.5cm long x 0.8cm wide - larger

lc: dark green

prop: roots easier than some incl. 'Sichuan Gold'

in: from Gang No Ba 1997

Daphne calciola 'Sichuan Gold'

ha: compact, smaller than 'Gang-no-ba'

fd: 9mm - smaller than 'Gang-no-ba'

Daphne caucasica 'Summer Ice'

ht: 24-48 in.

ha: mounded

lc: margined white

fc: white

bt: very long, extended bloom period compared to species typical

or: N. Willamette Exper. Station USA

so: Forest Farm

Daphne 'Cheriton' = D. x suzannae 'C.'

DAPHNE CNEORUM

Daphne cneorum 'Alba'

ha: low, cushion shaped much like 'Pygmaea'

fc: waxy white

fq: more floriferous

aw: RHS AM 1920

or: Correvon found in Jura Mts. between France and Switzerland

Daphne cneorum f. arbusculoides Tuzson

ha: more erect

lm: involute

geo: W. Hungary, S.E. Austria, N. Yugoslavia

Daphne cneorum 'Benaco'

ht: 25cm tall x 90cm wide

ha: low spreading to low mound

fc: red buds open dark pink

fd: 1cm wide

infl: to 15 flowers per inflor.

lc: bright green

in: Peter Erskine from Italy

Daphne cneorum 'Blackthorn Triumph'

ns, id: a listed name from Blackthorn Nurseries, UK

Daphne cneorum 'Eximia'

ll: larger than species typical

fc: carmine red buds open deep rose pink

fd: larger than species typical

aw: RHS AM 1938, FCC 1967

Daphne cneorum 'Lac des Gloriettes' (6/02)

ha: compact

lc: dark blue-green

or: collected near Gavarnie in the French Pyrenees

Daphne cneorum 'Major'

ht: 30cm - larger than some species variants

fd: larger than species typical

eval: inferior to 'Eximia' according to Krussman.

Daphne cneorum 'Peggy Fell'

ha: prostrate

fc: darker pink than var. pygmaea

fd: larger than var. pygmaea
or: Peggy Fell coll. n French Pyrenees 1977
inL: David Mowle

Daphne cneorum 'Porteous' (6/7)

ha: spreading
ll: smaller, very tiny leaf
fc: pink
fq: very floriferous
or: Barrie Porteous
so: www.wrightmanalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Daphne cneorum 'Puzita' (6/02)

ha: more open than 'Lac des Gloriettes'

Daphne cneorum var. *pygmaea* Stoder ('Pygmaea')

ha: dwarf, branching often trailing flat, can be very prostrate
fc: pink
fq: more floriferous
ft: corolla tube ruose outside
or: by some accounts a typical wild variety occuring in maritime Alps Mts.
eval: 'Peggy Fell' is a darker-flowered, improved plant of this habit

Daphne cneorum 'Ruby Glow'

fc: very dark pink, not red by any means.

Daphne cneorum 'Stasek' (6/02)

ha: compact
lc: variegated
ll: larger blade than species typical
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Daphne cneorum 'Velky Kosir' (6/02)

ha: more vigorous than *D. mezereum* 'Ruby Glow'
fc: dark red
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Daphne cneorum 'Variegata'

lc: margined creamy white

Daphne cneorum var. *verlotii* Meissn.

ls: linear-lanceolate - much narrower
ll: to 2.5cm
infl: looser cluster
ft: calyx tube longer, lobes narrower than var. *cneorum*
geo: S.E. France. Found near Grenoble by Verlot in 1856.

Daphne x echmanii 'Jacob Eschmann' (D. blagayana x D. cneorum)
fc: purplish-pink
or: Eschmann 1958

Daphne genkwa 'Hackenbery' (3/01)
so: [Arrowhead Alpines](#)

Daphne x hauseri 'Lela Haines' (D. striatum x D. cneorum)
ha: slow, compact
fc: dark pink
or: found in wild
so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

DAPHNE X HENDERSONII

Daphne x hendersonii 'Appleblossom'
ha: lower than many clones
fc: light pink
ls: blades often curled inwards

Daphne x hendersonii 'Aymon Correvon'
fc: light pink

Daphne x hendersonii 'Blackthorn Rose'
ha: compact
fc: dark pink buds open medium pink

Daphne x hendersonii 'Ernst Hauser' (6/02)
ha: upright, vigorous
lc: dark glossy green
fc: pink
ft: ruffled flower
or: from Val Bondo, N. Italy
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Daphne x hendersonii 'Fritz Kummert' (6/02)
ll: smaller blade
fc: bright pink becoming light pink, giving a bicolor effect for a time
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Daphne x hendersonii 'Jeanette Brickell'
ns, id: a listed name from the UK c. 2005

Daphne x hendersonii 'Kath Dryden'

fc: reddish-pink to near red

lw: narrower blade

Daphne x hendersonii 'Marion White'

fc: white

lc: dark green

Daphne x hendersonii 'Rosebud'

ha: compact

fc: dark pink

fd: very large diameter

Daphne x hendersonii 'Solferino'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006.

Daphne x jintyae 'Pink Cascade'

ns, id: a listed name 2006.

Daphne x latymeri 'Spring Sonnet'

ht: 60cm tall x wide

fc: light pink

lc: dark yellowish-green

Daphne laureola 'Kingsley Green'

ht: 1.2m tall x 1.5m wide

lc: bright green

fc: as species

fq: very floriferous

in: Susan and Michael Ayling from French Pyrenees

Daphne 'Lawrence Crocker'

so: [click on image - photo \(Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery\)](#)

Daphne 'Leila Haynes' (D. cneorum x D. striata)(3/01)

ha: more compact than D. cneorum

fc: rose purple

or: Ernst Hauser introduced from N. Italy

so: [Arrowhead Alpines](#)

Daphne longilobata 'Peter Moore'

lc: margined creamy-white on greyish-green

or: Peter Moore, Hillier & Sons as seedling 1980

Daphne x manteniana 'Audrey Vockins'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006.

Daphne x manteniana 'Manten'
ha: dwarf, dense, subglobose
lc: glossy dark green
fc: dark rose-purple outside, whitish to lilac inside
ff: well-scented
id, ns: this is the original named clone of the cross.
in: 1941

Daphne x mauerbachii 'Perfume of Spring' (D. caucasica x D. petraea)
ht: 60cm tall x wide
fc: pink buds open creamy-white
ff: very highly scented.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM

Daphne mezereum f. alba (West.) Schelle ('Alba')
ha: often more narrowly upright than species
st: often thicker than species typical
fc: white to cream-white - more creamy than 'Paul's White'
frc: clear orange to yellow
lc: lighter green than species typical
geo: it apparently occurs in the wild so should be a botanical form.

Daphne mezereum f. alba 'Bowles White' ('Bowles Variety')
or: E.A. Bowles, probably as a seedling of either f. alba or 'Paul's White' which he promoted.
aw: RHS AM

Daphne mezereum 'Autumnalis' = 'Grandiflora'

Daphne mezereum 'Grandiflora' ('Autumnalis')
ht: to 2m - larger
fd: larger than species typical
fc: purplish-red - slightly darker than species typical
fd: larger than species typical
bt: September or October to fall (UK)

Daphne mezereum 'Jongenburger'
fc: darker purplish-red
fd: larger than species typical
or: Boskoop as improved clone of 'Grandiflora' type.

Daphne mezereum 'Kingsley Purple'
lc: maturing to showy purple, especially below

in: Susan and Michael Ayling to date

Daphne mezereum 'Kromhout'

fc: darker purplish-red

fd: larger than species typical

or: Boskoop as improved clone of 'Grandiflora' type.

Daphne mezereum 'Lapidoth'

fc: darker purplish-red

fd: larger than species typical

or: Boskoop as improved clone of 'Grandiflora' type.

Daphne mezereum 'Lutterveld'

fc: darker purplish-red

fd: larger than species typical

or: Boskoop as improved clone of 'Grandiflora' type.

Daphne mezereum f. *maxima* Hort. = 'Grandiflora'

Daphne mezereum f. *alba* 'Paul's White'

fc: pure white, not creamy as f. *alba* usually exhibits.

or: Paul c. 1910

Daphne mezereum 'Plena'

fc: white

ft: double

Daphne mezereum 'Rosea'

fc: clear pink

infl: larger than species typical

Daphne mezereum 'Rubra' ('Rubra Select')

fc: darker purplish-red

fd: larger than species typical

or: c. 1953

ns: Krussman lists this as 'Rubra Select' which is not valid. One could call it 'Red Select' but since the epithet

ns: *rubra* was likely in use prior to 1959 we believe this is a better choice.

Daphne mezereum 'Ruby Glow'

ha: upright, spreading

fc: dark violet red

fd: larger than species typical

fq: very floriferous

in: J. van Klaveren as group of seedlings. Not a clone according to Krussman.

Daphne mezereum 'Variegata'

lc: variegated white

or: cultivated since 1865

Daphne mezereum 'Wezelenburg'
fc: darker purplish-red
fd: larger than species typical
or: Boskoop as improved clone of 'Grandiflora' type.

DAPHNE ODORA

Daphne odora 'Alba' (f. alba (Hemsl.) Hara, var. leucantha Makino)
fc: white, often pinkish in bud

Daphne odora 'Alden's Regal Red'
ha: 'slow growing'
fc: white
so: Fairweather Gardens

Daphne odora 'Aureomarginata'
lc: margined creamy white
fc: reddish-purple outside, lighter pink to blush inside

Daphne odora 'Baker's Gold'
lc: wider gold margin than 'Aureomarginata'
ch: same as 'Aureomarginata' which is better than species
or: UK

Daphne odora 'Banana Split'
ns, id: a variegated British sport, now out of the trade?

Daphne odora 'Clotted Cream'
ns, id: a variegated British sport, now out of the trade?

Daphne odora 'Double Cream' (6/02)
lc: more variegated than 'Aureomarginata', that is a double creamy margin

Daphne odora 'Forde Abbey'
lc: clear light yellow margins of 3-6mm wide, center dark green and greyish-green
lc: and of irregular form.
or: Alan Lewis, Ford Abbey Nursery

Daphne odora 'Geisha Girl' (12/5)
lc: centered light yellow to yellowish-green, some green sectors or wide green midrib inside the gold.
lc: The dark green edge is about 1-2cm wide. There are also green submarginal zones.
in: Europe c. 2001

Daphne odora 'Leucanthe' provisional name (NOT var. leucanthe)
fc: red buds open pink and white
or: New Zealand since 1980's
ns, id: this name is apparently a corruption from var. leucantha = 'Alba'
ns, id: even thought it is not white-flowered nor similar to that plant. It deserves
ns, id: a new name if proven of continued merit.

Daphne odora 'Limelight'
lc: dark green edge of 1-2cm wide, light yellow center (no greenish stripes or submarginations),
lc: giving a cleaner more yellow-centered appearance.
or: sport of 'Geisha Girl' and it can revert to that chimeral pattern

Daphne odora 'Linda' (6/7)
ht: 15 in. tall x 24 in. wide
ha: dense
ff: richly scented
or: from Linda of Fox Run Farm USA
so: www.lazyssfarm.com (online catalog 2007)

Daphne odora 'Mae Jima'
lc: dark green, wide (to 6cm) bright yellow margin
fd: 2.2cm wide - very large
eval: much superior to the common western 'Aureomarginata' for leaf and flowers.
or: Japan

Daphne odora 'Mazellii'
fc: pink outside, whiter inside
fq: more floriferous as inflor. appear not only on terminals but in leaf axils too.
ch: more cold hardy than species typical
or: Japan
in: E.A. Mazel from Japan to France c. 1866

Daphne odora 'Nakafu' (5/6)
lc: main margin green, submarginal zone greenish-crean, center a narrow and
lc: irregular greyish-green, a very complex and attractive chimera.
lm: highly undulate
lsp: Juniper Level Botanic Garden, Raleigh, NC USA, seen May 2006

Daphne odora 'Rebecca'
lc: wide cream margin, chimera very stable and uniform
or: Steve Watson, sport from 'Aureomarginata'
pat: Eur. PVR

Daphne odora 'Ringmaster'
fc: white
lc: margined white to 2-4mm of depth, variable, some blades all green or all white
fd: 2cm with 1cm tube
bt: later than others

rai: essentially an 'Alba' with variegated foliage value
in: introduced to USA by Brookside Gardens from Y. Hirose of Japan
or: Yokohama Nursery in 1911 catalog (p. 51) but without name
lsp: notable large plant with variable chimera in Bonsai Pavillion at US Nat. Arb.
li: Yinger, B.R. and C.R. Hahn. 1985. Cultivars of Japanese plants at
li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 45(2): 15.

Daphne odora 'Sakiwaka' (6/02)

fc: pure white, lacking any pink tints as 'Alba' and other so-called white clones.
or: Japan
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Daphne odora 'Variegata'

ns: a plant under this name is margined white and white-flowered. This is probably the same as the clone
ns: now called 'Ringmaster' or a similar one. 'Aureomarginata' has a pink flower.

Daphne odora 'Zuiko Niskiki' ('Sakiwake', 'Shibori')

lc: medium green
fc: dark pink (Rhodamine or Fuchsia purple) and white
fc: only older plants tend to have both colors - it is a chimeral color
fd: 2.0-2.5cm or larger with 1cm tube
it: umbels of 15-25 blooms
li: Kairyo En Nursery Fall 1980 catalog: 33
li: Yinger, B.R. and C.R. Hahn. 1985. Cultivars of Japanese plants at
li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 45(2): 15.

DAPHNE PETRAEA

Daphne petraea 'Cima Rombra' ('Watt's Form')

ha: slower mound
fc: light pink
in: Peter and Penny Watt

Daphne petraea 'Corna Blacca'

fc: rich reddish-purple
in: Harry Jans

Daphne petraea 'Flamingo'

fc: light pink
fd: 1.5cm - largish
lw: 2mm blade - very narrow
in: Peter Erkskine 1999

Daphne petraea 'Floreoplena'

ft: double

Daphne petraea 'Garnet'

fc: reddish-pink

bt: very early - before most all other cultivars

Daphne petraea 'Grandiflora'

fd: larger than species typical

aw: RHS AM 1918, FCC 1924

in: from wild 1914

Daphne petraea 'Idro'

ha: low mat

fc: dark reddish-pink

or: Hans Bauer

Daphne petraea 'Lydora'

ha: slower mound

fc: crimson-red

or: Peter Erskine

Daphne petraea 'Michele'

ha: vigorous

fc: light pink

or: Margaret and Henry Taylor

Daphne petraea 'Persebee'

ha: vigorous

fc: dark pink

or: Peter Erskine

Daphne petraea 'Punchinello'

fc: inner lobes light pink, outer ones dark pink, a unique

fc: pigmentation pattern

or: Peter Erskine

Daphne petraea 'Tremalzo'

ha: slower mound

fc: white

fs: corolla lobes much narrower

or: Ernst Hauer

Daphne 'Pink Star'

ns, id: a listed name 2007. Not found online March 2007.

Daphne pontica 'Variegata'

lc: variegated in some manner. Not seen by us.

Daphne 'Richard's Choice' (D. collina x D. burkwoodii)

fc: pinkish-white

fs: corolla lobes very acute

bt: known for its very long bloom period

Daphne x rollsdorfii 'Arnold Cihlarz'

ha: somewhat compact, slower than 'Wilhem Schacht'

lc: glossy dark green

fc: rich rose-pink

Daphne x rollsdorfii 'Wilhem Schacht'

ha: more vigorous than 'Arnold Cihlarz'

fcL medium pink, paler than 'Arnold Cihlarz'

Daphne 'Rosy Wave'

ht: 24 in. tall x wide

fc: rich rose buds open medium pink

eval: said to resemble a smaller version of

eval: D. x manteniana 'Manten'.

Daphne x schlyteri 'Lovisa Maria'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

Daphne 'Spring Harold' (D. acutiloba x D. bholua)

fc: near white

ff: rich spicy aroma

Daphne striata 'Alba'

fc: white

Daphne striata 'Wolfgang Reich'

fc: rosy-purple

lc: dark green

Daphne x suendermanii 'Blackthorn Gem'

ns: a listed name, presumably from Blackthorn Nurseries UK

Daphne x suendermanii 'Chris Brickell'

ns: a listed name from the UK 2007

Daphne x suendermanii 'Franz Suendermann'

ns: a listed name from the UK 2007.

Daphne x susannae 'Anton Fahndrich'

ht: 15 in. tall x 36 in. wide

fc: bright pink

Daphne x susannae 'Cheriton' (*D. arbuscula* x *D. collina*)

ht: 40cm tall x 90cm wide

ha: dwarf

lc: glossy green

fc: rose-purple

ff: very strongly scented

bt: may rebloom in summer

Daphne x susannae 'Tichborne' (*D. collina* x *D. arbuscula*)

ht, ha: much as 'Cheriton'

lc: matt green, less glossy than 'Cheriton'

fc: light purplish-pink, paler shade than 'Cheriton'

fd: larger than 'Cheriton'

bt: not likely to rebloom in summer as 'Cheriton'

or: parents in opposite order of 'Cheriton', *D. collina* being the female parent here.

Daphne tangutica [Farrer No. 271]

fc: purplish-pink

lc: dark green

Daphne tangutica [Farrer No. 535]

fc: creamy white

lc: light green

Daphne tangutica var. *retusa* (Retusa Group, *D. retusa* Hemsl.)

ha: dwarf, slower growth rate, stiff stems

fc: dark rose-purple

bt: may rebloom lightly in fall

in, geo: from W. China and Himalaya by Wilson c. 1901

Daphne x transatlantica 'Beulah Cross'

lc: margined cream

eval: much like a variegated 'Jim's Pride'

Daphne x transatlantica ETERNAL FRAGRANCE™ 'Blafra'

ht: 36 in. tall x wide

fc: corolla white tinged pink on the exterior, especially at the base

bt: very long bloom period, mainly as it blooms on new growth

ls: elliptic

lc: medium green, a bright color for this genus

ch: USDA 5

or: Robin White as hybrid

in: Briggs Nursery to US trade 2007

Daphne x transatlantica 'Jim's Pride' (3/5)

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 5-6 ft. wide

ha: spreading mound

ld: semi-evergreen where fully hardy

lc: greyish-green
fc: creamy-white tinged pink
bt: often very long in Northwestern US, up to 6 months
aw: Great Plant Picks 2005, a new award for superior NW USA cultivars

Daphne 'Valerie Hillier' (D. cneorum x D. longilobata)
ha: dwarf, spreading, mounded
ld: evergreen
st: downy pubescent
ls: onlong-elliptic
lc: glossy green
ll: to 5cm long
fc: purplish-pink buds open light pink or white with pink margins
or: Alan Postill, Hillier Nurseries as hybrid 1984
ns: named for wife of John Hillier.
li: Hillier, J. and A. Coombes. 2002. Hillier man. of trees and shrubs. David & Charles. p. 96

Daphne x whiteorum 'Beauworth' (D. jasminea x D. petraea 'Grandiflora') (8/01)
ht: 45cm tall x 60cm wide
ha: dwarf, tufted to subglobose, alpine type form
fc: dark purplish-red buds open clear light pink, fading much whiter
ff: richly scented
ld: evergreen
lc: glaucous blue-green
ls: linear-lanceolate similar to D. jasminea
so: www.junker.co.uk

Daphne x whiteorum 'Kilmeston'
ht: 30cm tall x 60cm wide
ha: dwarf, spreading, stoloniferous
lc: purplish new growth, showy
fc: reddish buds open purplish-pink
ch: less cold hardy than 'Beauworth', hence not as widely sold

Daphne x whiteorum 'Warnford'
ht: 15cm tall x 90cm wide
ha: low-spreading, decumbent to semi-prostrate
fc: dark reddish-purple buds open pink to blush
bt: slight rebloom in fall is reported.
chl: very cold hardy, better than 'Beauworth' and 'Kilmeston' in this aspect

DAPHNIPHYLLUM

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. macropodum (D. macropodum, D. glaucescens hort.)

ht: 5-20 ft. tall

ha: dense, subglobose with time

ld: evergreen

pet: rose-red, very showy, especially giving merit for the winter garden

bud: broadly conical, often reddish, showy

lt: alternate

lc: light green above, glaucous-green below, midribs often reddish near lower half and showy

ls: elliptic, oblong, to narrowly oval, resembling evergreen *Rhododendron catawbiense* overall

ven: 16-19 vein pairs - compare to Humile Group below

fc: male flowers purplish, densely clustered; female flowers greenish

ff: richly scented, not always pleasant to all persons.

frc: bluish-black

in: Charles Maries to west 1879

geo: China, Japan

ch: USDA 8 - growable in 7a and 7b if some damage is tolerated in severe winters.

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. *macropodum* 'Kimidori Nakafu' (2/7)

lc: centered and centrally striped yellow to greenish-yellow at 20-50% of surface, an irregular

lc: but very showy medial feathering and blotching that varies in width and shape.

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. *macropodum* 'Nakafu' (2/7)

lc: very thin, surface central chimera in yellowish-green with yellower veins, covering

lc: about 5-10% of surface, a much thinner and smaller chimera than 'Kimidori Nakafu'

lc: and not so colorful and bold.

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. *macropodum* 'Shirofukurin' (2/7)

lc: margined cream

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. *macropodum* Humile Group (*D. humile*, *D. jezoense*)

ht: 3-7 ft. tall x much wider - shorter, shrubbier than subsp. typical, never a small tree

ll, lw: 2-5 in. long x 0.75-2.0 in. wide (per Bean) - smaller than typical subsp.

ven: 12-15 vein pairs - fewer than typical subsp.

ns, id: this taxon is often lumped with the new subspecies assignment. In gardens, this taxon

ns, id: proves to be a small-leaved, dwarfer/shrubbier, and wide-spreading variant. One simply needs to read

ns, id: Bean's account to verify the viability of this as a solid, distinct garden taxon.

geo: Yezo (Hokkaido, Japan), NW Honshu, and Korea

in: Charles Maries c. 1879 to west

Daphniphyllum himalaense subsp. *macropodum* 'Variegatum'

lc: broadly, irregularly margined creamy-white

ch: less cold hardy

ns, id: it is unclear if this is identical to 'Shirofukurin' or not.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Daphniphyllum humile = *D. himalaense* subsp. *macropodum* Humile Group

Daphniphyllum macropodium = *D. himalaense* subsp. *macropodum*

Daphniphyllum teijsmannii 'Mountain Dove' (5/7)

ha: slower than species typical
lc: medium green, margins and inward sectors of creamy-white
pet: red, showy
or: Japan
so: www.asiaticanursery.com (online catalog 2007, added April 2007)

Daphniphyllum teijsmannii 'Sirofukurin' (2/7)
lc: irregularly and jaggedly margined in cream

Daphniphyllum teijsmannii 'Snow Country' (3/6)
pet: red, showy
lc: dark green mottled white, chimera about 20-25% of surface
so: [Asiatica Nursery](http://AsiaticaNursery.com) (online catalog 2006)

Daphniphyllum teijsmannii [yellow-margined]
ha: compact, subglobose to mounded
lc: margined yellowish-green, lime, to cream-yellow at about 15-25%.

Daphniphyllum teijsmannii [yellow-mottled]
lc: mottled yellow. From the Yokoi and Hirose (1978) photo it appears to be lime green with
lc: paler and very fine yellow specklings.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

DAVIDIA

Davidia involucrata 'Aya Nishiki' (5/6)
lc: wide creamy-white margins becoming mottled bluish-green, white, and green.
or, pat: Akira Shibamichi, Japan, as seedling, US Patent applied for 5/11/2006

Davidia involucrata 'Columnaris' invalid post-1959 Latin name (6/7)
ha: upright
ns: requires a new, valid vernacular name if proven of interest.
so: www.bloomrive.com (online catalog 2007)

Davidia involucrata 'Crimson Spring' (6/7)
lc: burgundy-red new growth, later more bronze-red, then more green
so: www.bigdipperfarm.com (online catalog 2007)
so: www.greergardens.com (online catalog 2007)

Davidia involucrata 'Platt's Variegated' (2/5)
lc: variably mottled and sectoried white

or: Platt Garden, Portland OR USA as seedling
so: [Collectors Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005)

Davidia involucrata 'Purpleleaf' (5/6) provisional name
lc: dark burgundy to purple new growth (RHS 79A,B becoming 79B with 136C)
or, pat: Akira Shibamichi, Japan, as seedling, US Patent applied for 5/11/2006
ns: simple descriptive cultivar names such as "purpleleaf" are not allowed under
ns: the modern code. This clone needs a new name.

Davidia involucrata 'Sonoma' ('Sonoma Clone')
ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 25-30 ft. wide (as species?)
fq: more floriferous than species typical
fd: white bracts to 10 in. long - some species variants are 8 in. at the most
ns: probably belongs to var. *vilmoriniana* which is more common in gardens.
or: Sonoma Hort. Nursery before 1984

Davidia involucrata [variegated clone] (9/02)
lc: variegated in some manner.
or, ns: it is apparently not the Platt Garden clone as this plant is apparently of Japanese origin
lsp: J.C. Raulston Arboretum, then North Carolina State Univ. Arb. received from
lsp: Japan Tree Growers 9/12/95. We cannot located in 2/2005.

Davidia involucrata var. *vilmoriniana* (Dode) Wanger. (*D. vilmoriniana*, *D. laeta*)
st: shoots on young plants grey to slightly purple (often dark red in var. *involucrata*)
lc: yellow-green below, sometimes faintly glaucous (var. *involucrata* is more whitish). Plants in gardens
lc: vary on the upperside from dark green to bright greens.
lv: mostly glabrous except on the veins (var. *involucrata* can be quite felty tomentose below)
frs: fruit tends to be more broadly ovate while var. *involucrata* is more oblate. This is a not a completely
frs: reliable trait in all cases but the tendency has been noted.
geo: NW Hupeh, E. Szechwan, and rarely in W. Szechwan. It intergrades with and is found among
geo: the typical var. *involucrata*.
lsp: a tree at the top of the Asian Valley, US National Arboretum is so white below it seems to be white-washed.
lsp: That would seem to be typical var. *involucrata* though it is not clearly pubescent in all parts.

DECUMARIA

Decumaria barbara 'Barbara Ann'
lc: dark, glossy green
or: Mike Dirr found at house of Univ. of GA coach Vince Dooley and named it for Mrs. Dooley.
or: Dirr says the plant was immediately visible and stood out at even 100 ft. from other plants.
photo: [Nobleplants.com](#)

Decumaria barbara 'Vickie' ('Vicki')

lc: dark, glossy green

ll: larger than species typical

or: Mike Dirr found at house of Univ. of GA coach Vince Dooley and named it for Mrs. Dooley.

or: Dirr says the plant was immediately visible and stood out at even 100 ft. from other plants.

li: Dirr, M. Nursery Management of Production 11(1): 34-35.

ns: it was listed in the 2004-2005 RHS PLANT FINDER under the incorrect spelling of 'Vicki'.

web: presented on www.nobleplants.com (website now offline 9/2005)

DENDROCALAMUS

Dendrocalamus asper 'Betung Hitam'

st: culms brownish becoming black, contrasting and ornamental.

Dendrocalamus brandisii [variegated clone]

lc: striped leaf

Dendrocalamus giganteus 'Quail' ('Quail Clone' invalid)

lc: sheath margined red, showy

Dendrocalamus giganteus [variegated clone]

lc: striped leaf

Dendrocalamus jianshuiensis [variegated clone]

lc: striped leaf

Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Mei-nung'

st: culm a lighter green, striped in darker green

Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Parker Giant'

ht: 80-120 ft.

ha: a very robust, tall clone, suitable for ornament or timber

st: culms to 10 in. in diameter with age

or: Jim Parker, Hawaii, US. Some have considered it to be

or: a hybrid to a *Bambusa* species but currently there is no

or: scientific evidence for this theory according to bamboo experts.

Dendrocalamus minor 'Amoenus'

ha: shorter

st: culms light yellow striped in green, showy, usually covered

st: in a thick whitish glaucescence or bloom for added interest.

DENDROPANAX

Dendropanax trifidus [variegated clone]

lc: irregular white to cream margined, splashed cream

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

DEUTZIA

CULTIVAR NAME	SPECIES AFFINITY	INFLORESCENCE AND FLOWERS (white unless otherwise specified)	HABIT /LEAF /ORIGIN / AWARDS / MISC.
Albomarginata	gracilis	single (identical to species)	White margined leaf.
Alpine Magicien	purpurascens	single, light pink, small diameter but very floriferous. Notable for showy dark purple filaments.	From Glasnevin Bot. Garden, once distributed as D. discolor. Collected in Burma in 1919 as Ferrer #846 It is not related to 'Magicien'
Arcuata	x elegantissima	pink buds open white	
Avalanche	x maliflora (sometimes seen under x lemoinei)	single, very floriferous, small clusters, nicely fragrant	Dark green leaf. Elegant arching habit.
Aurea	gracilis	single (identical to species)	Yellow foliage
Aureovariegata	crenata	single (identical to species)	Foliage mottled medium yellow.
Azaleiflora	scabra	white, smaller than species typical. Notable for reflexed petals which makes it azalea-like	

Boule de Neige	x lemoinei	single, pure white, dense globose clusters	Dwarf, compact form.
Campanulata	x rosea	white, campanulate, showy purple pedicel and calyx	Erect, compact form, often a very large plant with time.
Candelabra	x candelabra	single, larger denser panicle than parent D. gracilis	More cold hardy than D. gracilis. Introduced by Lemoine 1909.
Candissima	scabra	double	Froebel intro. c. 1867
Carminea	x rosea	single, light rose pink, reverse darker, small at 0.75 in. wide, large panicles	Dwarf to 3 ft. tall. One of the best compact pink cultivars and a long-time favorite since 1900. RHS AM 1969.
CHARDONNAY PEARLS™ 'Seward' ('Duncan')	gracilis	white, pearl-like buds, more floriferous than some species variants with up to 24 flowers per inflorescence and 576 flowers per branch.	Leaves bright yellow (RHS 151D) but sunburn resistant, 24cm tall x 20cm wide as young plants. US Pat# 16098 on 11/8/2005 to Tim Wood, MI USA. Found as sport in 2002. The cultivar name 'Seward' was seen on the internet first but the US Patent website registered it as 'Duncan'. Source: pottedliners (online catalog 11/2003)
Codsall Pink = Godsall Pink			
Compacta	x lemoinei	single, white, dense cluster	Compact habit. Similar to 'Boule de Neige' and perhaps the same clone.
Conspicua	x elegantissima	single, pink buds open white, globose corymb,	
Contraste	x hybrida	single, star-like, rose-purple with contrasting stripe, darker stripe on reverse, loose panicles	

Dali	calycosa	single, white tinged pink	Named clone with larger flowers from Roy Lancaster. Seen in the UK trade c. 2005 but not yet in the US.
Defica	x magnifica		A new listed name from Europe.
Deple	x candida		A new listed name from Europe.
Dippon	crenata		A new listed name from Europe. Sometimes incorrectly seen under D. gracilis.
Duncan = CHARDONNAY PEARLS			
Eburnea	x magnifica	single, campanulate, loose open panicle	
Elegantissima	x elegantissima	single, pink buds open white flushed pink, erect corymb	Sharply acuminate leaf. Typical clone of the cross. RHS AM 1954
Erecta	x candelabra	single, erect inflorescence.	Distinct from the D. x magnifica cultivar.
Erecta	x magnifica	single, large upright panicle	RHS AM 1931
Eximia	x rosea	bright pink buds open white with pink reverse.	Resembles a pink form of D. gracilis overall. Dark bronze-green new growth.
Fasciculata	x elegantissima	single, white tinged pink outside, bright pink at first	From Lemoine.
Fastuosa	x candelabra		A older cultivar not of importance today.
Fleur de Pommier	x maliflora	single, pink fading to white, 20-30 flowers per cluster, petal margins slightly frilled	Lemoine intro.
Flore Pleno (Plena, Rosea Plena)	scabra	double, tinged pink to rose-purple on reverse	Fortune intro. to west from Japan 1861.
Floribunda	x rosea	white tinged pink, large erect panicles	
Godsall Pink (Codsall Pink)	scabra	double, clear pink	One of the best and most popular pinks
Grandiflora	x rosea	white tinged pink, largish dimensions	

Hillieri	longifolia 'Veitchii' x D. setchuenensis var. corymbiflora	purple buds open white tinged pink, star- like shape, clusters of 20-30 flowers	Raised by Hillier Nurseries, UK in 1926
Iris Alford (12/5)	longifolia 'Vetichii x D. hybrida 'Magicien'	dark purplish-red buds open white with purplish-pink margined white on the reverse, 2.5cm wide	Small shrub. Purplish shoots. Alf Alford, Hillier Nurseries raised this in 1994 and named it for his wife.
Joconde	x hybrida	purple buds open white with rose-purple tints on reverse, 1.25 in. wide	Vigorous shrub form.
Latiflora	x magnifica	single, broad 1 in. flower, erect panicle	RHS AM 1925
Lavender Time	compacta	lilac becoming lighter lavender	D. compacta Graib is a good species name though it sounds otherwise.
Longipetala	x magnifica	single, narrow petal	
Macrocephala	scabra	white, campanulate flowers of larger than normal sizes.	
Macrothrysa	x magnifica	single, white, large clusters as the name implies	
Magicien (D. magnifica rubra)	x hybrida	rose-pink margined white, large purplish streak on reverse	RHS AM 1969.
Major	discolor	white tinged pink on reverse, 2.5cm wide, in corymbs	
Marmorata (White Splashed?)	crenata		Leaves heavily mottled cream to white to 80% of surface. Figured in Yokoi and Hirose's treatise. Based on their photo it is not the moderately mottled 'Summer Snow'. This sounds like the clone Heronswood Nursery has offered as 'White Splashed'
Marmorata	gracilis	single (identical to species)	Leaves mottled yellow.

Mont Rose (MontRose)	x hybrida	single, rose-purple, crimped petal margins, showy golden anthers, floriferous, paniculate heads	Narrowly ovate, sharply dentate leaf to 3.5 in. long. RHS AGM 1957, AM 1971.
Multiflora	x rosea	white flowers in good-sized heads	Grown since 1903.
Nakaiana = D. gracilis var. nakaiana			
Nikko	gracilis var. nakaiana	single, moderate floriferous in most areas, reportedly can be sparse in some areas	Semi-dwarf, very compact, 2 ft. tall, 4-5 ft. wide, good flowering ground cover shrub, dark red fall color. Introduced by USNA in 1976 as D. nakiana.
Perle Rose	x hybrida	light pink, small diameter but very floriferous	Ovate-lanceolate leaf.
PINK-A-BOO™ ('Monzia')	x hybrida	single, rich pink, whiter center, star-like shape, dense clusters,	Compact, 6-8 ft. tall. Dark red new growth can be showy. Monrovia Nursery intro.
Pink Charm	ningpoensis (formerly D. chunii)	bright pink	Raised by Hillier Arboretum where the species was known in both white and pink forms.
Pink Minor	scabra	single, light pink	Compact, 2-3 ft. tall. Quality bright green blade. Duncan & Davies, NZ intro.
Pink Pompon	x kalmifolia?	full, pom-pom double, dark carmine buds open rich pink, darker on reverse. Dense and round corymb.	Probably the most beautiful of the double pinks. Has been considered a rename of 'Rosea Plena' which in turn equals 'Flore Pleno'
Plena = Flore Pleno			
Pride of Rochester	scabra	double, white tinged light pink	Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester NY. Some nomenclaturalists including www.internationalplantnames.com consider it to be a D. crenata.

Punctata	scabra	single, white, very ordinary for species	Leaves spotted white for off-season interest, showing 2-3 shades of green in the blade. Reverts often.
Rosea	x rosea	single, pink outside, lighter near white inside, short wide panicles	Compact, 3 ft. tall. ovate-lanceolate to ovate-oblong 2 in. leaf.
Rosea Plena = Flore Pleno			
Rosealind	x elegantissima	single, dark carmine pink	4-5 ft. tall. Slieve Donard Nursery before 1962. RHS AM 1972.
Staphyleoides	x magnifica	single, petals reflexed, drooping panicle, reminding some of the genus <u>Staphylea</u> .	
STRAWBERRY FIELDS		single, reddish-pink, distinct white picotee	One of the best rich pink cultivars ever released. It is not a strawberry red but you will want fields of it around. Some including Hillier & Coombes (2002) claim it is merely a rename of 'Magicien'. We believe it is more highly colored though surely related to it.
Summer Snow (Variegata)	crenata	single, floriferous	Leaves mottled white, sometimes reverting to green.
Variegata = Summer Snow	crenata		
Variegata	scabra	single	Leaves mottled white
Veitchii	longifolia	dark lilac-pink, larger diameter than species typical	RHS AM 1912, FCC 1978.
Ventusta	x rosea	white flowers	Resembles are larger-flowered D. gracilis
Watereri	scabra	single, 1 in. diameter, tinged pink to carmine outside	Grown since 1877.
White Splash	scabra		Leaves irregularly mottled white. See photo above.

White Splashed = Marmorata?	crenata		
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DICHROA

In my first draft I was prepared to excoriate the Ornamental Breeding Community (not to be confused with an A-List weekend party in Hollywood) for not exploiting and improving this genus in the recent past. It was soon called to my attention that Researchers Kardos, Rinehart, Dirr, Reed, Jones, and others with the University of Georgia and USDA had already crossed this wonderful species with *Hydrangea macrophylla*; cultivars 'Veitchii' and 'Taube' as the chosen clonal dates. There are at least two noble advantages in such bigeneric pairings: 1) blue flowers without underground aluminum and pH control, thus a blue hydrangoid taxon, uniform and predictably colorful regardless of soil chemistry, and 2) persistent blue metallic fruits. I'm guessing that a more subtle, less rigid, fine-textured presentation of foliage is a third probable advantage as *Dichroa* is never bold, stiff, and overbearing. In human terms, this would be *Hydrangea macrophylla* doing very very well and "marrying up".

Dichroa febrifuga 'Gent' (2/7)

ht: 1.5m tall

fc: lilac-purple

so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Dichroa febrifuga [GUIZ48]

ht: 2 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

lc: blue (as typical)

or: a thriving, reliable clone tested by

or: www.heronwood.com, obtained from

or: Univ. British Col. Bot. Gard.

Dichroa febrifuga 'Lady in Blue' (2/7)

ht: 1.0-1.5m tall

fc: lilac-purple

id: "healthier than the type" as we translate it.

so: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Dichroa febrifuga [pink form]

ns: listed from the UK c. 2005

Dichroa febrifuga 'Yamaguchi Hardy' (3/6)

ha: upright

frq: abundant fruit
lc: glossier than typical
ch: more cold hardy than most clones
or: Yamaguchi
so: Nurcar.com (online catalog 2006)

Dichroa febrifuga 'Yamaguchi Select' (3/6)
ha: larger than species typical
lc: glossier than typical
frq: abundant fruit
or: Yamaguchi
so: Nurcar.com (online catalog 2006)

Dichroa febrifuga 'Yellow Wing' (3/4)
lc: margined creamy-yellow
so, in: [Yamina Rare Plants](#) (online catalog 2004)

DIERVILLA

Researchers Touchell, Vioria, and Ranney have bred *D. sessifolia* 'Butterfly' with *Weigela florida*, opening up a whole range of opportunities too colorful and diverse to imagine. These taken together with the best variegated, bronze-tipped, purple-leaved, and compact clones of pure *Diervilla* give this genus a truly vivid future.

Diervilla lonicera 'Copper'
ht: 3 ft.
lc: new growth copper to bronze in tone, later more green
afc: yellow to orange shades, often showy

Diervilla rivularis SUMMER STARS™ 'Morton'
ht: 2-3 ft. tall
ha: dwarf, compact
fc: yellow
or: Morton Arboretum
in: Chicagoland Grows c. 1992

Diervilla rivularia 'Troja Black' (2/7)
ht: 1.25m tall
lc: new growth dark purplish-red, not a true black in most leaves

Diervilla sessilifolia 'Butterfly'
ht: 3-5 ft. tall

fc: darker, richer yellow

lc: darker green, tinged purplish in cold weather

Diervilla sessilifolia 'Dise'

ns, id: a listed name from Holland, originally thought to

ns, id: be a trade error for the species' abbreviation. It

ns, id: appears that it may be a superior, "superclone" though

nd, id: poorly named since DISE is used for the species

nd, id: as a whole.

Diervilla [variegated LPDC]

lc: margined white to 25%, a very stunning leaf

or: Landscape Plant Development Center c. 2005, photo on

or: the cover of their 2006 Annual Report. Not yet released.

DIOSPYROS

To my sensibilities, everything in this genus is very ornamental from time to time - from the bark to the dark leaves to the glowing orbs of fruit each summer and fall. If you've not seen the Japanese species in full fruit, you'll swear the big orange and gold fruit are flowers from a distance. Some cultivars of the scores known are more showy than others and have special virtues of interest to the home owner and tree collector. These are my picks. Your local extension service or university may recommend others (usually for purely pomological merits), so do consult them.

Diospyros kaki

- 'Eureka' - more drought tolerant and adapted to hot climates. It's an astringent type but very fruitful.
- 'Gosho' - dwarf, good size for smaller yard. Very dark red fruit but needs a pollinator.
- 'Hokkaido' - dwarf, only about 6 ft. tall x wide in 8 years.
- 'Ichi-ki-kei-jiro' - 10 ft. compact, semi-dwarf, flattish orange fruit. More cold hardy, good to USDA 6.
- 'Nightingale' - semi-dwarf, compact. Precocious fruiting.
- 'Patapsco' - yellow fruit. Notable for being much hardier, to USDA 5-6
- 'Sanjo' - good sweet fruit. Hardier to -10 deg. F.

Diospyros virginiana

- 'Prok' - in this nearly perfect ornamental species, here's a clone that shines for being nearly seedless and have larger, glossy, showier leaves.

Diospyros virginiana x *D. kaki* hybrid

- 'Rosseyanka' - this great Russian hybrid has the flavor of a *D. kaki* and is nearly seedless. It has the nice leaves of the American species and makes a good shade tree. Best of all the cold hardiness is

USDA 4 (about -20 deg F.). The edible and ornamental future of the genus for the colder, northern regions is clearly in these interspecific.

DISANTHUS

Disanthus cercidifolius 'Golden Crown'

lc: variegated golden yellow in some manner.

Disanthus cercidifolius 'Enanishiki' ('Ena-nishiki')

lc: cream margined at 5-15%, nicely tinged red in fall

Disanthus cercidifolius 'Seiju Yamaguchi' (7/3)

lc: irregularly margined creamy-yellow, some chimeral sectors in the center of the blade also

or: Seiju Yamaguchi, Japan, as seedling

pat: US #13823 5/20/03 to originator

DISTYLIUM RACEMOSUM

Distylium racemosum 'Variegatum'

lc: margined white, splashed and mottled yellow. It is primarily

lc: marked finely in yellow.

DRIMYS

Drimys aromatica 'Suzette' (11/00)

lc: stripped cream parallel to the margin, often margined cream but not continuously,

lc: for the entire length, midrib often white, and often sectored on one side more than

lc: the other.

so, or: www.bluebellnursery.com Blue Bell Nursery c. 2000

EDGEWORTHIA

This is a hot, recently popular genus in the US and one that will only get more popular where it proves hardy enough. The "chrysanthemum tree" when seen at full 6 feet tall and wide, full of silvery buds and soon golden fireworks, is a thing of much beauty. Their scent is beyond any earthly thesaurus. It's often umbrella-shaped form with light tan to grey twigs is also pretty even when those sterling buds are not yet developed.

Edgeworthia papyrifera, E. papyifera= E. chrysantha

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Akebono' (11/6)

fc: true orange color - not gold

fq: less floriferous than other clones

so: www.cistus.com (online catalog 2006)

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Compact Form' (provisional name)

ns: listed with the JC Raulston Arboretum 2/1/99 as received from Wilkinson Mill Gard.

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Gold Rush'

ht: 7 ft.

fc: golden yellow

fd: larger than species typical

fq: very floriferous

ff: rich fragrance

ch: USDA 7

in: Piroche Plants to N. American trade c. 2000

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Nioi' (2/7)

fc: yellow

fq, ft: inflorescence in large heads, floriferous

in: a widely sold clone in Japan, this one has only been in the US

in: we believe since the 1990's.

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Red Dragon' ('Rubra')

fc: orange-red to orange-red

aw: RHS AM 1982 as f. rubra
ns: the name 'Rubra' does not appear to have a
ns: pre-1959 publication so has been renamed.
wholesale source: Firma Esveld

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Rubra' = 'Red Dragon'

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Ruby Flash'

fc: near red
fl: smaller blade than species typical

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Ruby Splash'

ht: 7 ft.
fc: rich ruby red
fd: larger than species typical
ch: USDA 7
in: Piroche Plants to N. American trade c. 2000
li: COPF. 2001. New plants column. COPF News 13(1): 3

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Tairin' (2/7)

fc: yellow
infl, fq: large, dense, floriferous heads, improved over typical seedlings.

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Winter Gold' (11/6)

fc: yellow
infl: 25-35 flowers per umbel

Edgeworthia chrysantha 'Yunnan'

wholesale source: Firma Esveld

Edgeworthia gardneri 'Bhutan's Gold'

ht: 8 ft.
fc: rich golden yellow
ff: rich fragrance
ch: USDA 8
in: Piroche Plants to N. American trade c. 2000

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia 'Emerald Magic'

ha: upright
lc: darker silver
or: Willoway Nur. of Avon OH c. 1991

Elaeagnus angustifolia 'King Red'

ha: more vigorous
frc: dark red
frd: larger to 1.0 in. diam.
frt: sweet and edible to wildlife
ch: proven to -40 F.
prop: comes true from seed.
or: USDA from Afghani seed
in: USDA 1978
so: www.forestfarm.com

Elaeagnus angustifolia var. *orientalis* (L.) Ktze

st: less thorny than typical var., stellate, tomentose, and scaly
ls: oblong-elliptic, less lanceolate
ll: 1.5-3.0 in. - var. *angustifolia* is usually 2-3.75 in.
lv: distinctly white stellate below and tomentose - var. *angustifolia* is scaly below but not so stellate-hairy
frd: to 2cm - var. *angustifolia* is usually just 1cm
frc: mostly yellow
id: we have seen plants of the species in the US that belong here.
geo: Eastern Mediterranean, Near East, Central Asia.
in: to European Gardens c. 1739
eval: Bean says "it does not flower so freely as the type and on the whole is not so desirable".

Elaeagnus angustifolia var. *spinosa* (L.) Ktze

ls: elliptic, wider than var. angustifolia
ll: 3-7cm
lv: densely scaled
frd: smaller than var. angustifolia
frt: fruit more rounded than var. angustifolia

Elaeagnus angustifolia VELVET TOUCH™ 'Cookes'

ht: 20-25 ft.
ha: more vigorous with "angular trunk and branches"
tsp: nearly thornless
bk: showy, dark brown, exfoliating
ll: 2 in.
lc: silvery-gray
lu: specimen, screen, or clipped hedge
ch: USDA 2
or: chance seedling from L.E. Cooke Co. nursery of Visalia CA USA
in: originator 1997

Elaeagnus commutata 'Coral Silver'

lc: bright silver
frc: coral red
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 340.

Elaeagnus commutata 'Zempih' (9/02)

ht: 5m at maturity, younger plants usually 2-3m tall x 2m wide
ha: less suckering than species typical
lc: silvery
lu: recommended in Europe for windbreak use

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Albert Doorenbos'

ll: 3.0-5.0 in. long - larger than most cultivars - much like E. macrophylla
lw: 2.0-2.25 in. wide - wider than most cultivars
or: S.G.A. Doorenbos c. 1928
in: Hillier Nurseries 1976

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Aurea'

ns: a listed name.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Coastal Gold'

lc: dark green, heavily mottled and striped gold in the center, appearing gold-centered to 80% of surface.
frq: abundant fruit

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Gilt Edge'

lc: brightly margined golden yellow to 25% of surface, occasionally streaked as well. The center is a
lc: lightish green by one report but I've seen them very dark. Blades may be lime margined at first, later becoming

lc: a nice rich golden-yellow. The contrasts can be very strong and good.

frq: heavy fruiting in the UK

or: Waterer & Sons, England before AM of 1971.

in: Monrovia Nur. CA USA to US trade

aw: RHS AM 1971

li: RHS Journ. 97: 184

Elaeagnus x ebbingei ELEADOR 'Lannou'

ha: upright, vigorous, dense

lc: bright golden yellow with a thin green margin, glossy sheen, very silver below

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Goudbont'

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Gold Splash'

lc: centered and striped medium yellow (50-70% of surface) above, margins rich medium green. This clone has excellent

lc: contrast of chimera to chlorophyll. Very rich silvery scaled below.

ls: more narrowly elliptic than most *E. maculata* cultivars, giving a different look than those well known cultivar.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'The Hague'

ll: 3.0-4.0 in. long

lw: 2.0 in. wide

or: S.G.A. Doorenbos c. 1928

in: Hillier Nurseries 1976

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 343.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Lemon Ice' (6/02)

ht: 10-12 ft.

lc: spotted creamy-yellow to greenish-yellow

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Limelight'

lc: very silvery, splashed light yellow to lime-green in the center, a very showy cultivar. It is not a big blotch like

lc: *E. pungens* 'Maculata' but the central area is usually made up of 3-5 lobes or fused stripes of color.

eval: a much more compatible and beautiful plant than *E. pungens* 'Maculata'.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Point du Raz' (3/7)

ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2006. Details needed.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Salcombe' ('Salcombe Seedling')

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Salcombe' ('Salcombe Seedling')

fq: more floriferous

ff: richly scented flowers

frq: very fruitful

eval: not easily distinguished from the species by one report. If one wants a plant for flower effect this would be

eval: the best choice perhaps.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Southern Seedling'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2000. We found no catalog or internet reports of it.

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Waterer II'

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Elaeagnus multiflora 'Bikkurigumi'

ht: 15-20 ft.

ha: vigorous, arborescent.

fd, fq: thought to be larger and more abundant. I do not know the species well enough to compare.

fc: yellowish-cream, each corolla covered in silvery and gold scales

eval, lsp: I know this only from the Raulston Arboretum where a 15 ft. tree flowered in 2006 like a tower of immense beauty. It may have been

eval, lsp: interesting before but that year it shined from it's position on the road. Hundreds of scented flowers hang from below the emerging foliage

eval, lsp: and it gave the genus a new reputation to me - no longer just foliage plants but things for flowers alone. The foliage is silvery-green and not

eval, lsp: so special. He is no occasionally flowering weed. Its grand with a tree-like form and flowers that will thrill the most jaded woody expert.

Elaeagnus multiflora 'Gigantea'

frd: larger than species typical

frc: dark red

Elaeagnus multiflora 'Variegata'

lc: golden yellow, cream, and green variegated.

Elaeagnus pungens 'Argenteovariegata' = 'Variegata'

Elaeagnus pungens 'Aurea' ('Foliis Aureo-marginatis')

st: less thorny than species typical

lc: margined rich yellow, a darker shade than 'Variegata'

li: Rev. Hort. Belg. 14: 356 (1864)

Elaeagnus pungens 'Aureo-picta' = 'Frederici'

Elaeagnus pungens 'Aureovariegata' = 'Maculata'

Elaeagnus pungens 'Clemson Variegated' ('Clemson Aurea Variegata' invalid)

lc: dark green with a yellow center, said to be superior to and distinct from 'Maculata'
or: Clemson University, SC USA. Circulated among southern US collections in the 80's including Raulston
or: Arboretum
ns: this name is probably not approved by Clemson Univ. Dirr mentions a 'Clemson' clone of E. x ebbingei which
ns: is yellow margined instead of centered.
li: Hatch, L.C. 1983. Reference guide to orn. plt. cultivars. Taxonomic Computer Research. (publication of li: the corrected name)

Elaeagnus pungens 'Dicksonii'

lc: broadly margined yellow, some leaves "wholly golden in the upper third" according to Bean.
ns: Hillier Nur. has listed this as the equivalent of 'Variegata' but historically a distinction has been made.

Elaeagnus pungens 'Foliis Aureo-marginatis' = 'Aurea'

Elaeagnus pungens 'Forest Gold'

ha: Hillier & Coombes (2002) state it is more upright than 'Maculata'
lc: dark green, centered bold in golden-yellow, reverting less often than 'Maculata'
aw: RHS AGM

Elaeagnus pungens 'Frederici' ('Aureo-picta')

st: usually very thorny
ll: 3-4cm
lc: centered light yellow to cream, thinly margined a dark green. Never bright yellow as in 'Maculata'. It is
lc: usually made up of 2-3 stripes in the center.
lw: somewhat narrower than species typical.
in: Siebold c. 1988

Elaeagnus pungens 'Fruitlandii'

ha: symmetrical
ll: larger than species typical
la: more obtuse than species typical
lc: very silvery below

Elaeagnus pungens 'Fukurin'

lc: mottled and striped yellow, chimera 20-60% on average, brightest in new growth (chimera then to 90%), older leaves much more green.
ns, id: it is not 'Hosoba-fukurin' which is gold-margined. I base the distinction on plants in the Asian Valley at USNA and Raulston Arboretum
or: Japan

Elaeagnus pungens 'Glen St. Mary' ('Glenn Compact', 'Glenn St. Mary', 'Clemson Compact')

ha: compact, internodes shorter. It is by no means a dwarf plant
st: based on the Raulston Arboretum examples, it has a darker reddish-brown stems, a nice feature
ht: 4-5 ft. , sometimes 6 ft. tall- about half species height at maturity.
ll: 1-2 in. long - much smaller than species typical
or: Glenn St. Mary Nur.
ns: the precise, preferred of this cultivar name remains unclear as it is
ns: not formerly published to my knowledge and represented various
ns: ways by reliable gardens and growers.
lsp: J.C. Raulston Arb. 1998, distributed informally by nurseryman as 'Clemson Compact' as it was
lsp: labeled until 2005 or so.
so: www.forestfarm.com (Spring 2002 catalog: 122)

Elaeagnus pungens 'Goldrim'

lc: glossy dark green, margined bright yellow, a nicer, brighter chimera than 'Variegata'
lw: narrower blade than 'Dicksonii'
or: 'Maculata' sport
aw: RHS AGM 2002

Elaeagnus pungens 'Greenedge' ('Greenedge Variegata')

lc: dark green, centered yellow (50-80% of surface), the center being formed of parallel zones, often
lc: divided by 1-3 dark green stripes, not as uniform a center as 'Maculata' which also has some striping.
lsp: description and photo from a plant at the J.C Raulston Arb., Raleigh NC USA
eval: the color contrast is better than 'Maculata' and the nice striped look is appealing
id: this could be the same as 'Clemson Variegated'. We are researching the origins.

Elaeagnus pungens 'Goldrim' ('Golden Rim')

lc: margined golden yellow
or: W.J. Streng, Boskoop, Holland as a sport of 'Maculata'
aw: RHS AGM 2002
ns: we are following the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE rather than Dirr in the use of this name.

Elaeagnus pungens 'Hosoba-fukurin'

lc: thinny margined cream to light yellow, not so bright a gold-margined western selections, many leaves all green or all cream
ll, lm, lw: blades narrower and more undulate than classic western clones. It's a very nice, refined blade.
ns, id: it is not the similarly named 'Fukurin' which is striped and mottled gold throughout. I have seen both at the USNA Asian Valley garden
ns, id: and the similarity is only in name.
or: Japan

Elaeagnus pungens 'Maculata' ('Aureo-variegata')

lc: broadly centered golden-yellow, all gold leaves being somewhat common as are green reversions. The all
lc: yellow shoots do not survive even if rooted - usually some excited student or nurseryman proposes these as
lc: a new cultivar, thinking their discovery is rare.
ll: to 4.5 in. - larger than species typical
lw: to 2.25 in. wide - wider than species typical
eval: this is one example of a variegated plant which has no lack of vigor in comparison to the species. It is
eval: nearly a variegated weed in some locations. It is so bright that it can be hard to blend well with other
eval: shrubs. Your editor (L. Hatch) remembers giving a tour to some seniors at the Raulston Arboretum in
eval: the 80's. One of the ladies asked what "is that lovely yellow flowering shrub over there?". It is almost
eval: glows with a floral radiance. 'Forest Gold' is a better clone of this type.
or: Europe before 1891
aw: RHS FCC 1891, AGM 1969

Elaeagnus pungens 'Marginata'

lc: silvery white margins.

ns: a doubtful name, used by Dirr among others. It is probably 'Variegata'.

Elaeagnus pungens var. *reflexa* = *E. x reflexa*, a cross of *E. pungens* and *E. glabra*

Elaeagnus pungens 'Simonii'

ha: strongly branched

ll: 5-11cm - larger than species typical

lc: more intensely silver below, lacking as many brown scales as usual

or: thought to have come from China c. 1862 to Europe

li: Rev. Hort. 1869: 100 as *E. simonii*

Elaeagnus pungens 'Tricolor' ('Simonii Tricolor')

ll, ls: as 'Simonii', that is a very large blade

lc: yellow, white, and red margined.

or: thought to be a sport of 'Simonii'

Elaeagnus pungens 'Variegata' ('Argenteovariegata')

lc: margined light yellow to cream, sometimes appearing near white. Never a dark yellow as with 'Aurea'

or: unknown.

Elaeagnus pungens 'Webb' ('Webb's Littleleaf')

ha: compact, denser, a more impressive full hedge

ll: shorter

ns: it was first offered to our knowledge by Roslyn Nursery c. 2002. It has

ns: since been called 'Webb's Littleleaf' by Forest Farm.

Elaeagnus SILVERSCAPE® 'Jefmorg' (11/3) (E. angustifolia x E. commutata)

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, reduced suckering compared to either parent

lc: very silvery-white

frt: fruit is sterile - avoiding unwanted seedlings

ch: USDA 2

lu: brightly colored accent tree that is both salt and drought tolerant, superior to either parent species

in, so: Jeffriesnurseries.com (online catalog Fall 2003)

Elaeagnus 'Quicksilver' (E. angustifolia x E. commutata)(E. angustifolia var. caspica)

li: Lancaster, R. 1993. The garden (RHS): 118(2): 76-77.

eval: in the US the clone SILVERSCAPE is a better known hybrid of this cross but is still rare (2003)

so: [source \(Crug Farm\)\(UK\)](#)

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Ellagood'

or: USDA

so: US residents contact your local Soil Conservation Service

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Elsberry'

or: USDA

so: US residents contact your local Soil Conservation Service

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Garnet' (6/7)

ht: 10-12 ft. tall x wide

lc: medium green

frq, frc: very heavy fruit set in red

so: www.greengardens.com (online catalog 2007)

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Guardian'

ha: densely and narrowly upright and erect for hedge use
ht: 12 ft.
wd: 4 ft. or narrower than 'Titan'
ch: 3
lu: it is useful due to drought and salt tolerance
so: Lake County Nur. (wholesale) 216-259-5571
or: USDA

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Redwing'

or: USDA
so: US residents contact your local Soil Conservation Service

Elaeagnus umbellata var. parvifolia (Royle) Schneid.

st: generally silvery, which var. umbellata may or may not be
ls: elliptic-lanceolate - typical var. is more elliptic-oblong
lc: distinctly silvery below. New growth is more silvery-stellate ABOVE than variety typical. Upper side is
lc: glabrous later.
geo: China, Japan, Himalayas

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Roslyn' (3/01)

gr: vigorous
lc: light green with faint, irregular yellow variegation
or: Roslyn Nur. 2001. Found in CT. The firm is out of business since 2006.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Titan'

ht: 12 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide
ha: more narrowly upright
in: Lake County Nursery USA

ELAEOCARPUS

Elaeocarpus decipiens LITTLE EMPEROR™ 'MonProud' (10/4)
ht: 8-10 ft. tall, possible to 15 ft. in time
ha: denser, suitable for hedging
lc: bronze new growth becomes glossy dark green. Older leaves develop showy red tints.
ll, lt: blades distinctly shorter and twisted for unique and appealing look
or: Andy Proud, Monrovia Nurseries CA USA
so, in: Monrovia Nurseries (online catalog Fall 2004), introduced 2005

Elaeocarpus reticulatus 'Pink Pearl'
fc: light pink

Elaeocarpus reticulatus PRIMA DONNA®
ht: 6m tall x 2m wide
ha: more compact
fc: light pink to blush
lc: bronze new growth becomes dark green

EMBOTHRIUM

Embothrium coccineum 'Eliot Hodgkin'
fc: yellow
or: Osorno, Chile
in: England
ns, id: Bean reports that yellow-flowered forms are known from Curracautin, Chile

Embothrium coccineum var. lanceolatum 'Inca Flame'
ha, lw, fc: as the var. (scarlet, narrow-leaved, hardy) but more tree-like, strong
in: Duncan & Davies Nurseries, NZ c. 1991
ns: some consider var. lanceolatum to be Lanceolatum Group, not a true wild entity.

Embothrium coccineum var. lanceolatum 'Norquinco' ('Norquinco Valley', 'Norquinco Form')
lw: as variety
fc: orangish-scarlet
fq: more abundant than most variety clones, a high density of flowers
or, in: Lord Aberconway to UK trade, perhaps from H.F. Combers hardier Andes plants c. 1926
ns: different version of the name are used. I follow the RHS PLANT FINDER in the shortest version.
aw: RHS AM 1932, FCC 1948

Embothrium coccineum [white-flowered]
fc: white
ns, id: such plants are known but apparently not named. W.J. Bean mentions them in his Trees and Shrubs.

ENKIANTHUS

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Albiflorus'

fc: pure white to creamy white, lacking colorful red veins

afc: orange, red shades

ns: some authors including Hillier and Commbes use Albiflorus Group.

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Akatuki'

ha: strong, robust plants

fc: lighter pink colors, medium pink overall

fq: very floriferous once established

lc: lighter green leaf

afc: red, showy

or: Japan

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Compactus'

ht: 16 in.

ha: dense mound

afc: typical good coloration

ns: this may be E. perulatus 'Compactus' which has similar dimensions.

lsp: offered by Roslyn Nur., NY USA in the 90's

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Faser's Picotee' (11/5)

fc: corolla cream with reddish-pink border

or: Mr. Faser as seedling

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Furin-tsutsuji'

ht: 15 ft. - taller

ha: strong, vigorous clone

fc: corolla pink with red veins

afc: red, showy

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Hiraethlyn'

ac: red in UK

fc: white veined 'claret rose'

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Hollandia'

ha: erect

ht: 8-10 ft.

fc: red

afc: red

fd: larger than species typical

afc: 'exceptional' per Greer Gardens catalog

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Jan Iseli Pink' (10/5)
fc: corolla rich pink
or, so: www.iselinursery.com(online PDF catalog 2005)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Jan Iseli Red' (10/5)
fc: corolla dark red
or, so: [Iseli Nursery](http://www.iselinursery.com) (online PDF catalog 2005)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Kisojinoharu'
ns, id: a Japanese clone recently reported in the US (2005)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Kisonohaku'
ht: 15 ft. tall
ha: strong, vigorous clone
fc: corolla rose-pink
afc: red to purple shades, showy
or: Japan

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Miyamabeni' ('Mayamabeni?')
ha: vigorous clone
st: red, showy
fc: corolla reddish-pink
lc: darker green leaf
or: Japan

Enkianthus campanulatus var. palibinii
fc: more distinctly red than var. campanulatus
lv: pubescent on midrib
infl: raceme
ls: obovate to broadly ovate

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Red Beauty'
fc: heavily veined red

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Red Bells' ht: 6-8 ft in time - about 2/3 species height at same age
fc: more heavily veined red - including on the lobes unlike many clones.
fc: The lower third is most red and bright red veins extend into the upper
fc: three-quarters of the corolla.
lc: red tinged in new growth
afc: red, orange, and yellow shades

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Red Velvet'
ha: more upright
fc: dark pink (not really red)
ch: 4
afc: proven reliable in bright shades
ac: said to be 'excellent' - not all clones are
in: Roslyn Nursery years ago to US trade. Sadly, this
in: great vendor of rare, quality material is out of business.

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Renoir'

fc: corolla pale yellow with pink lobes.

il: racemes larger than normal to 2 in. long

or: Robert Nicholson of Arnold Arb. MA USA before 1983

li: Nicholson, R. 1983. Enkianthus campanulatus 'Renoir'. Int. Pl. Prop.

li: Soc. Proc. 33: 493.

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Rubrus' ('Rubrum')

ht: smaller than speciex typical

fc: rich red

afc: bright red shades

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Showy Lantern'

ha: more dense

fc: more uniformly pink than seedlings

afc: reliably red

lc: darker green

prop: grown by tissue culture

ch: less cold hardy than some species selections

rai: intended to replace species in gardens

in: Ed Mezitt of Weston Nurseries MA USA. Also retailed by

in: Roslyn Nursery LI NY USA.

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Sinsetu'

ns, id: a listed name, recently brought to the US c. 2005

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Siko-kianus' (var. sikokianus)

fc: dark maroon buds open dark orange-red striped and blushed pink.

fc: The darkest known cultivar in bud.

it: inflorescence is pendulous

st: very red, showy

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Summer Hill' (11/6)

st: red, showy

fc: veined red

afc: red

in: Roslyn Nursery c. 2005

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Tokyo Masquerade' (3/01)

so: Firma Esveld (online catalog 2001)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Variegatus'

st: red, showy

lc: white mottled, not very showy

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Venus' (3/01)

so: Firma Esveld (online catalog 2001)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Victoria' (3/01)
so: Firma Esveld (online catalog 2001)

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Wallaby' ('Waalaby')
ht: 24 in. (10 years), probably about 3 ft. tall with age
ha: true dwarf
fc: pink
in: Esveld Nurseries c. 2001 as 'Waalaby'

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Weston Pink' ('Weston Pink Strain')
fc: rich deep pink
prop: seedlings
ns: "strain" cannot be part of a cultivar name.
or: Weston Nurseries MA USA (1988 Catalog) as selected seedlings

Enkianthus campanulatus 'Yanagiba'
ns, id: a listed clone from Japan. Description needed.

Enkianthus campanulatus [yellow splashed]
lc: mottled and sectored yellow
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

Enkianthus cernuus var. rubens
fc: darker, richer red

Enkianthus cernuus var. rubens [yellow splashed]
lc: mottled yellow
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

Enkianthus perulatus 'Compactus'
ht: 18 in. tall x 25 in. wide (30 years) - very dwarf
fq: little flowering until very old

Enkianthus perulatus 'J.L. Pennock'
ha: compact
it: drooping clusters
fc: white
afc: bright dark red - superior to E. campanulatus in many cases
ch: 6
in: Roslyn Nursery, NY USA to US trade - now closed

Enkianthus perulatus [yellow splashed, white mottled]
lc: mottled white and yellow
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

ERICA

I refer my readers to www.heathsandheathers.com for more detail than can be presented here or in most general books. I have selected a chart of classic, popular, and solid new cultivars for your consideration but it is a very big, ever-expanding world in the heath and heather kingdom. Improvements seem to occur daily and be endless; that is all good.

CODES:

- (a) = Erica arborea
- (ca) = Erica carnea
- (ci) = Erica cinerea
- (d) = Erica x darleyensis
- (e) = Erica erigena
- (m) = Erica mackayana
- (s) = Erica x stuartii
- (t) = Erica tetralix
- (va) = Erica vagens
- (ve) = Erica x veitchii
- (wa) = Erica x watsonii
- (wi) = Erica x williamsii

FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green, other shades as noted	dark green	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips

**white
flowers**

'Alba' (e) -
1.2m, white,
floriferous.
Much larger
plant than most
other whites.

'Alba' (va) -
60cm, compact

'Alba Minor' (ci) -
dwarf, 15cm.
Still of the best
small whites.

'Alba Mollis' (t) -
silvery-green
leaf, white
flowers

'Brian Proudley'
(e) - 90cm,
upright, bright
green leaf, long
racemes of
white

'Cecilia M.
Beale' (ca) -
white flowers
held above
foliage, mid-
season, very
floriferous

'Cornish Cream'
(va) - 50cm,
narrow
racemes in
creamy-white

'Dr. Ronald
Gray' (m) -
15cm, light leaf,
pure white
flowers

'Domino' (ci) -
25cm, habit is a

'Ada S. Collins' (d) -
20-30cm, notable
for glossy dark leaf
even though tips
are quite pale. Still
sold as E. carnea.

'Shining Light' (m)
25cm, dark leaf and
many white flowers.

'W.T. Rackliff' (e) -
100-120cm, dense
erect and compact,
dark leaf but flowers
are white with
brown anthers. One
of the best tall
whites.

'White Glow' (d) -
30cm, upright white
sprays over a rather
dark leaf. Long sold
as an E. carnea.

'Celebration'
(ci) - dark
gold in
winter, lime
in summer,
nice white
flowers,
20cm.

'Golden
Lady' (e) -
30cm, dwarf
for the
species,
golden-
yellow leaf
and white
flowers,
compact.

'Golden
Starlet' (ca) -
bright
yellow in
winter, lime
in summer,
white
flowers.

'Valerie
Proudley'
(va) - dwarf,
dense habit.
Golden leaf
is showy in
winter.

bit looser than others, notable for a contrasting brownish calyx.

'Exeter' (ve) - tall shrub, bright leaf, well-scented plumes of white flowers. Less cold hardy.

'Honeymoon' (ci) - 10cm, dwarf, white sometimes tinged lavender but mostly white. A very good dwarf clones for rockeries.

'Hookstone White' (ci) - large flowers on large racemes, bright pleasing green leaf. Big plant at 35cm

'Ice Princess' (ca) - bright green leaf on upright plants, mid-season

'Isabell' (ca) - 15cm dwarf, bright green leaf, very floriferous

'Kevernensis Alba' (va) - 30cm, compact, small showy racemes

'Lyonesse' (va) -
80cm or larger,
large plant with
pure white
flowers

'Mayfair White'
(ca) - 15cm -
short dense
spikes in white
over rich green
leaves. Of
American
origin.

'Silberschmelze'
('Molton Silver',
'Alba') (d) -
35cm, very long
show of white.
Notable for rich
scent too.

'Springwood
White' (ca) -
mounded to
trailing habit,
abundant white
flowers. Long
the best known
white in the US
trade.

'White
Perfection' (d) -
40cm, larger,
bright green
leaf.

'Whitehall' (ca) -
compact habit,
bright green
leaf

FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green, other shades as noted	dark green	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips
light to medium pink flowers	<p>'Apple Blossom' (ci) - 25cm, light pink to blush, light green leaf. Confused with 'Pallida'.</p> <p>'Darley Dale' (d) - 30cm, light pink over a very long period of times.</p> <p>'Eden Valley' (ci) - 15cm, light lilac-pink corolla, paler and near white at base</p> <p>'Ghost Hills' (d) - sport of 'Darley Dale' with creamy tips to foliage each spring.</p> <p>'Hookstone Pink' (t) - 30cm, light silvery-green foliage, pale pink corolla with darker</p>	<p>'Alan Coates' (ca) - spreading mound, dark green leaf.</p> <p>'Cindy' - bronze-green leaf, clean pink shade</p> <p>'Duncan Fraser' (ci) - 25cm, white to blush, really white tinged pink, dark leaf.</p> <p>'Lawsoniana' (m) - 15cm, compact, dark leaf and light rose-lilac flowers</p> <p>'Pink Ice' (ci) - dark leaf with pale pink flowers. Good compact form.</p>	<p>'Aurea' (ca) - gold leaf, flowers start rich pink but fade very pale</p> <p>'Foxhollow' (ca) - chartreuse leaf developing red tints in winter, light pink flower. Late season blooms.</p>

tips. Loose and erect at first it will fill up with some time.

'J.W. Porter' (d) - 25cm, mauve-pink. Notable for red tips to new foliage.

'Jenny Porter' (d) - 30cm, vigorous and upright, light pink.

'Lavender Lady' (ci) - 15cm, dwarf, light rose-lavender. Loose spreading plant of smaller size.

'Pink Spangles' (ca) - very floriferous pink, mid to late season

'Pink Star' (t) - low spreading mound, lilac-pink flowers over greyish-green foliage.

'Queen Mary' (ca) -

	<p>15cm, light leaf and clear pink flowers in short spikes. It does not do well in all areas but where strong it still merits attention.</p> <p>'R.B. Clarke' - 20cm, clean clear pink for long period, mid to late</p> <p>'Springwood Pink' (ca) - spreading mound, clear pink color. Long the most popular pink in the US trade.</p>		
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FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green, other shades as noted	dark green	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips

**mauve to
purplish
flowers**

'Nathalie' (ca) - 15cm
dwarf, bright leaf,
bright purple flowers.

'Pentreath' (ci) -
purplish flower

'P.S. Patrick' (ci) -
bright purple, large
sprays of high quality

'Colligan
Bridge' (ci) -
erect near
purple
racemes

'Guernsey
Plum' - dark
green leaf,
plum-
colored
flower.

'Ken
Underwood'
(t) - 25cm,
dark
greyish
leaf, dusky
purple
flower.
Slow plants
but the
flower color
is worth a
try.

'Loughrigg' -
dark leaf,
rosy-purple
flower.

'Purple
Beauty' (ci) -
rose-purple
flower over
dark
leaves.

'Velvet
Night' (ci) -
blackish-
purple
flower. Very
different
and yet of
nice quality.

'Violetta'

'Anne
Sparkes' (ca) -
spreading,
semi-dwarf,
gold leaf, nice
purplish flower
late in season

'Fiddler's
Gold' (ci) -
25cm yet
compact, light
green tinged
yellow, tips
reddish at
first, dark
mauve flower.

'Guernsey
Lime' (ci) -
lime green
foliage, often
orange tinted
in winter,
purplish
flowers.

'Windlebrooke'
(ci) - gold leaf,
orange and
red tints in
winter, nice
mauve flower.

		(ci) -30cm, dark leaf, violet flowers	
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FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green, other shades as noted	dark green	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips
dark pink flowers	<p>'Arthur Johnson' (d) - 60cm, strong large sprays of magenta bells, compact dark foliage.</p> <p>'Birch Glow' (va) - 45cm, bright green leaf, radiant rose-pink flowers.</p> <p>'E.D. Eason' (ci) - dark, glowing pink flowers of high quality</p> <p>'Foxhollow Fairy' (ca) - 20cm. Notable for being a pink and white bicolor when viewed at close distances.</p>	<p>'Archie Graham' (d) - 50cm, compact, dark leaf and rich rose flowers</p> <p>'Challenger' (ca) - dark leaf and flower. Mid-season.</p> <p>'Eileen Porter' (ca) - 15cm, dark leaf with strong carmine flowers over a much longer bloom period. Compact habit.</p> <p>'Furzey' (d) - 35cm, vigorous yet</p>	<p>'Jack H. Brummage' (d) - 30cm, compact neat mounds, light yellow, more golden in winter if given enough sun, red tints in some regions, dark pink flowers in short spikes.</p> <p>'Sunshine Rambler' (ca) - clear yellow foliage, bronze tinged in winter, late show of pink flowers.</p> <p>'Treasure Trove' (ca) - unusual salmon-pink flower on slow, late season plants.</p>

Light and bright green leaf. Looks pink for wider ranges.

'Knaphill Pink' (ci) - vigorous plants with rich carmine-pink flowers

'Mrs. D.F. Maxwell' (va) - 50cm, dark cerise corolla

'Sherwoodii' ('Sherwood's Red', 'Sherwood's Creeping') (ca) - 15cm, light leaf forms rose-red flowers on short, full stems. It is not a red as sometimes named.

compact, dark leaf and dark rose-pink flowers. Very long show of color.

'Irish Salmon' (e) - 100cm, tall shrub, interesting salmony-pink flowers. Foliage has greyish and red tints too.

'King George' (ca) - glossy dark leaf, dark rose-pink flowers on short spikes, very floriferous and thus a long-time favorite in the US and UK.

'Kramer's Rote' (d) - 35cm, dark bronzy leaf, magenta flower that is not really red.

'Rosalie' (ca) - 15cm

		<p>dwarf, rich bronze-green leaf, bright pink corolla</p> <p>'Rosslare' (e) - 50cm, matt dark green leaf, purplish-pink flowers in dense spikes, very floriferous. It is very widely distributed in New Zealand.</p> <p>'Stephen Davis' (ci) - 20cm, compact, rich pink corolla, dark leaf</p>	
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FLOWERS / FOLIAGE	light to medium green, other shades as noted	dark green	yellow to gold, some just gold in tips

<p>red to purplish-red flowers</p>	<p>'Atrorubens'; (ci) - long sprays of bright red flowers</p> <p>'Coccinea' (e) - 80-100cm, a very nice rose-red on a large plant</p> <p>'Con Underwood' (t) - silvery-green leaf, rich crimson flowers.</p> <p>'Praecox Rubra' (ca) - valued for early red show, dark rose-red flowers</p>	<p>'Adrienne Duncan' (ca) - dark bronze-green leaf, carmine-red flowers.</p> <p>'December Red' (ca) - dark green leaf, rose-red flower, mid to late in season. In the UK it is more apt to bloom in February.</p> <p>'Diana Hornbrook' - 30cm, compact, dark leaf and flower</p> <p>'Foxhollow Mahogany' (ci) - 30cm, very dark leaf, wine red flowers</p> <p>'Myretoun Ruby' (ca) - dark leaf, rose-red flowers late in season.</p> <p>'Ruby Glow' (ca) - bronzed leaf with dark red flowers late in season</p> <p>'Vivellii' (ca) - bronze-red foliage in winter, dark green in summer, mid-season show of dark carmine flowers</p>	
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ERIOBOTYRA

Eriobotrya COPPERTONE™

ht: 15 ft.

lc: new growth bright bronzy-red to copper-bronze, later glossy dark green. The flushes

lc: of new growth into the summer give it a pleasant look for months

ls: obovate to broadly oblanceolate, not clearly like any Eriobotrya species

lm: subentire with some apical teeth to irregular serrate in small sections

ll: 7.0 long x 2.5 in. wide

lv: pubescent, becoming subglabrous (nearly hairless) with time

or: Bordier's Nursery, Irvine, CA USA before 1978, said to be a cross to either

or: Photinia or Raphiolepis, both of which seem unlikely except for the odd leaf shape.

pat: US# 4245 1978

Eriobotrya deflexa 'Bronze Improved'

lc: new growth more richly bronze or coppery

in: Monrovia Nursery c. 1988

Eriobotrya deflexa 'Sienna Glow'

ht: 8 ft. tall x wide

ha: upright, dense

lc: copper new growth, becoing dark glossy green

fc: pink

seed: said to be seedless

ns, id: possibly a Raphiolepis hybrid due to the pink flowers

so: www.magnoliagardensnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Eriobotrya japonica 'Advance'

ha: compact, suitable for smaller species

frt: fruit very edible

Eriobotrya japonica 'Blush' ('Red Blush')

ha: vigorous, larger clone

dr: blight resistant

Eriobotrya japonica 'Champagne'

frt: white-fleshed, very juicy

Eriobotrya japonica 'Early Red'

frc: orange-red exterior

frt: very early, sweeter flavor

Eriobotrya japonica 'Gold Nugget'

frt, eval: a pomological clone with good gold fruit, but also ornamental for the foliage.

frt, eval: fruit is larger, well flavored, and a rich orangish-yellow.

Eriobotrya japonica 'MacBeth'

eval: proven fruiting cultivar, also with the species' showy foliage. Fruit is larger

eval: than species typical, nicely flavored, and of creamy white-type flesh.

Eriobotrya japonica 'Oliver'

ns, id: a proven Florida clone.

Eriobotrya japonica 'Tanaka'

frc: orangish-yellow exterior, bright orange flesh

frt: later season, large diameter, self-fertile too

ch: more cold hardy

Eriobotrya japonica 'Thale'

frt: yellow-fleshed, later ripening

Eriobotrya japonica 'Variegata'

ht: 8 ft.

ha: slower, lower-growing

lc: margined mottled creamy-white

in, or: Sunset Nuersery c. 1895 from Japan. It was exhibited at the Ghent

in, or: Exhibition in the UK in 1913 where it won an award.

Eriobotrya japonica 'Yukige'

lc: irregular margined and marked green, white, and gray shades

lt: leaf surface very rugose, puckered, and unevenly formed

in, or: Barry Yinger, Brookside Gardens from Shibamichi Nursery, Japan c. 1982

ns: named by Yinger, the name means "melting snow"

ESCALLONIA

Cultivars are listed alphabetically regardless of species affinity or hybrid parentage.

'Alice' - larger leaves, good-sized blooms in rose-red

'Apple Blossom' - slower, neater form, flowers light pink, in practice more of a white and pink blend

'Balfourii' (x *exonensis*) - vigorous to 3m, slightly drooping stems, flowers white to blush, long tubular corolla

'C.F. Ball' (*rubra* var. *macrantha*) - larger to 3m tall, all parts larger, rich crimson-red

'C.H. Beale' - vigorous, large plant in time, crimson-red flowers.

'Compacta' (*rubra*) - an old clone, compact and erect, glossy leaf, flowers rose-red

'Crimson Spire' (rubra) - strong, erect, 2m tall, dark glossy leaf, flowers bright red
'Dart's Rosy-red' - a Dutch clone of rose-red coloration in corolla
'Donard Beauty' - larger leaves, very floriferous in rose-red colors
'Donard Brilliance' - arching plant, larger leaves, rose-red flowers
'Donard Gem' - compact, smaller plants, flowers pink, richly fragrant
'Donard Radiance' - vigorous yet compact, improved glossy leaf, flowers bright but not harsh rose-red
'Donard Rose' - semi-pendulous form flowers dark rose-pink from reddish buds, smaller bloom than 'Donard Star'
'Donard Seedling' ('Langleyensis x virgata) - vigorous, large plant, flowers light pink opening to white. An unfortunate name.
'Donard Star' - compact, mid-sized shrub, larger leaves, medium pink flowers
'Donard White' - compact, smallish leaves compared to most Donard clone, flowers pink in bud becoming white
'Edinensis (rubra x virgata) - dense, semi-drooping, 2.5m tall, refined small blades, red buds open light, clean pink
'E.G. Cheeseman' (revoluta x ?) - large plant, very pubescent parts, flowers bright red, nodding, good-sized panicles
'Frades' (x exonensis) - compact to 2.5m, glossy leaf, rich to medium pink flowers
'Gewndolyn Anley' - compact, smaller leaf, light pink to blush flower
'Glesnevin Hybrid' - rose-red, a tad pinker than 'C.F. Ball' which it resembles.
'Gold Brian' (leavis) - golden leaves becoming dark green in time, bicolor effects possible, mid-pink flower
'Gold Ellen' - leaf dark green with very wide, bright golden-yellow margins, chimera to 90% or reverting to 'Gold Brian'
'Harold Comber' (x stricta) - compact, shorter to 1.5m, small refined leaf, small white flowers, very cold hardy
'Hopley's Gold' = 'Gold Brian'
'Ingramii' (rubra) - vigorous to 4m tall, larger leaf, dark rose-pink flowers
'Iveyi' (bifida x exoniensis) - large, strong plants, superior glossy leaf, flowers white in large panicles
'Langleyensis' (rubra x virgata) - 2.5m arching plants, smaller blade, flowers rose-pink
'Newport Dwarf' - compact to dwarf, 24 in. tall x 48 in. wide, abundant clear pink flowers
'Newry' ('Langleyensis' x rosea) - vigorous, tall plants, larger leaves, flower white tinged pink
'Newryensis' = 'Newry'
'Peach Blossom' - flowers a nice peachy-pink
'Pink Elf' - vigorous yet compact, flowers rich, deep pink
'Pink Pearl' - arching form, smaller leaf, pearly pink tinged with darker pink shades
'Pink Princess' - medium pink flowers.
'Pride of Donard' - rich glossy dark leaf, bright rose-pink flowers with a campanulate (less tubular) form
'Pygmaea' = 'Woodside'
'Red Dream' - compact, smaller glossy leaf, rose-red flowers in abundance, often reblooms
'Red Elf' - vigorous, more mid-sized than dwarf, dark glossy leaf, dark crimson-red flowers
'Red Hedger' - vigorous, tall plant, a strong hedge, proven wind resistant, large red flowers
'Saint Keverne' - arching, mid-sized clone, smaller leaf, bright pink flowers in abundance
'Silver Anniversary' - vigorous yet compact, 1.5m tall, dark green with light silvery-green margins, dark pink flowers
'Slieve Donard' - compact, mid-sized clone, smallish blades, light pink flowers, more coldy by some reports.
'William Watson' - compact, medium dimensions, smaller leaf, bright red flowers, longer bloom period
'Woodside' (rubra) - small, semi-dwarf to dwarf, spreading widely with age, small red flowers

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus caesia 'Silver Princess'

ht: 6-8m tall

ha: more vigorous, larger than most species variants on account of ploidy level

ll: larger than species typical

lc: more richly silver

gen: tetraploid

frd: 30mm (vs. 15mm for species)

ns, or: this cultivar is either derived from the larger subsp. magna or by

ns, or: some accounts is very much a synonym of it. Until more taxonomic work

ns, or: is done we will regard this as a tetraploid clonal entity worthy of a cultivar name.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis 'Dale Chapman'

ha: more vigorous yet dense, strong central leader, fewer lateral branches, coppices very well

ch: to -6 deg. C. - more cold hardy than some forms

Eucalyptus cinerea 'Pendula'

ha: semi-pendulous

Eucalyptus citriodora 'Marion'

ht: 10m tall x 10m wide

ha: denser than some species variants, internodes about 10mm vs. 22mm for some species variants

ll: 21cm long x 3cm wide (species is 18cm x 2.5cm wide) - larger overall

Eucalyptus ficifolia 'Vermillion Blaze'

fc: brighter vermilion-red flowers than species typical

ft: stamens longer than species typical

fd: 14.5mm

bt: longer by some reports

Eucalyptus gunnii 'Blue Ice'

lc: bluer than species typica, less silver than some others

ch: more cold hardy

Eucalyptus gunnii Divaricata Group

lc: juvenile foliage more silvery-blue

ll: 0.75 in. - smaller than some variants

ch: more cold hardy

ns, or: said to be derived from various cold populations and not clearly a good

ns, or: botanical variety as sometimes claimed. We believe it is best treated as a

ns, or: cultivar group, apparently a mixture of various clones and seed strains. Solid

ns, or: taxonomic study is needed.

Eucalyptus gunnii 'Ripples' (1/7)

ha, ht: dwarf, compact, just 3 ft. tall in 2 years.

lw: smaller blade than species typical

ls: more round blade than 'Silver Rain'

lc: less silvery-blue than 'Silver Rain', a bit greener
so, in: www.plantzalive.com

Eucalyptus gunnii 'Silver Drop'

lc: richer silver than species typical, at least in the juvenile foliage
ll: larger than species typical
ch: more cold hardy
lu: used both as an ornamental tree but perhaps most widely seen as a cut foliage crop

Eucalyptus gunnii 'Silver Rain' (1/7)

ha: distinctly compact, more suitable for residential areas
lc: intense silvery-blue
ls, lw: smaller, more elliptic blade, especially compared to 'Ripples'
so, in: www.plantzalive.com

Eucalyptus leucoxyton EUKY DWARF™ ('Eukie Dwarf')

ht: 6m tall x 4m wide
ha: dwarf, globose, more suitable for residential and smaller commercial properties
fc: dark rose-red, some flowers appearing in cream

Eucalyptus leucoxyton 'Megalocarpa' some= subsp. megalocarpa

frd: larger than species typical
fc: both cream-flowered and rose-flowered variants appear in this subspecies, the
fc: later being more popular. The pink form is
fc: best referred to the available name 'Rosea' below.

Eucalyptus leucoxyton subsp. megalocarpa 'Rosea'

frd: larger than species as the subspecies
fc: rose-pink

Eucalyptus leucoxyton 'Rosea'

fc: rose-pink - species can be cream to light pink
ns: it is not clear if this is the same as the 'Rosea' derived from the larger-fruited subsp. megalocarpa

Eucalyptus mannifera LITTLE SPOTTY™

ht: 6m tall x 3m wide
ha: dwarf, globose, smaller and more useful in residential and confined commercial spaces
bk: cream with red spots and sections, hence a little spotted plant.
fc: cream

Eucalyptus 'Moon Lagoon'

lc: juvenile foliage a pleasant blue-green, adult foliage light green tinged red to purple
ls: rounded, suborbicular
ns: species affinity is not known
prop: it has been sold in seed form

Eucalyptus olivacea 'Summer Sensation'

ht: 6m tall x 4m wide

bk: bright brown, flaking, showy
fq, fc, infl: spherical yellow heads, often showy and abundant

Eucalyptus pauciflora EDNA WALLING LITTLE SNOWMAN™ 'Little Snowman'
ht: 4-7m
ha: dwarf, smaller
in: Austraflo

Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp.,. *niphophila* 'Mt. Hotham'
ha: slower growing
ll: smaller than species typical
lc: gray
ch: more cold hardy

Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. *niphophila* 'Pendula' (*E. niphophila* 'Pendula', *E. pauciflora* 'Pendula?')
ha: upright trunk, lateral branches pendulous and showy as older plants
ch: thought to be more cold hardy as it derives from a plant in a remote colder region
ns: plants sold as *E. pauciflora* 'Pendula' are sometimes *E. lacrimans*. It is not known
ns: if those with the *nicrophila* name are similarly aligned.

Eucalyptus pulverulenta 'Little Boy Blue' ('Baby Blue')
ha: shorter internodes, denser than species typical
lc: rounded, suborbicular
lc: rich silver-blue
ll: smaller than species typical
lu: this is one of several taxa very popular and showy as a cut foliage product.

Eucalyptus scoparia 'Golden Crown'
st: reddish, often contrasting nicely to the foliage color
lc: new growth bronze becoming yellow and then finally a lime green or yellowish-green.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon 'Rosea'
fc: rose-red - species is typically cream to light pink.

Eucalyptus 'Silver Diamond'
ns: a listed name c. 2002. Description needed.

Eucalyptus 'Summer Beauty' (*E. ficifolia* x *E. ptychocarpa*)
ha: vigorous
fc: bright pink

Eucalyptus 'Summer Red' (*E. ficifolia* x *E. ptychocarpa*)
ha: vigorous
fc: bright red

Eucalyptus 'Wierdo' (*E. dalrumpleana* x ?*E. fraxinoides*)
ht: 20 ft. (3 years)
so, in: www.plantzalive.com

EUCRYPHIA

Eucryphia 'Castlewellan'

ns: a listed name in the 2002 RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, presumably from
ns: Castlewellan, Ireland.

Eucryphia cordifolia 'Crarae Hardy' provisional name

ch: a more cold hardy selection.

Eucryphia glutinosa 'Nana'

ha: compact, dwarf

Eucryphia glutinosa Plena Group ('Flore Plena', 'Plena')

fc: white

ft: double

ns: the RHS now prefer the cultivar group. W.J. Bean says it "often appears among seedlings"

Eucryphia x hillieri 'Winton' (E. lucida x E. moorei)

fc: white

ft: cup-shaped

ls: pinnate

or: Chalders Ford, Hillier Nursery, as seedling

Eucryphia x intermedia 'Rostrevor' (E. glutinosa x E. lucida)

ht: 15-20 ft.

ha: columnar, vigorous, compact

fc: white

fd: to 4cm wide

ff: fragrant

fq: very floriferous

ls: simple to trifoliate

or: Rostrevor gardens, Co. Down, as a spontaneous hybrid before 1936

aw: RHS AM 1936 as shown by Lord Aberconwa

Eucryphia lucida 'Ballerina'

ht: 5m tall

fc: light pink

or: Ken Gillanders 1986 from wild

Eucryphia lucida 'Dumpling' (1/7)

ht: 1m tall x 1m wide

ha: dwarf

eval: said to have typical, good flowers

or: Suttons, Devon, England before 2006

Eucryphia lucida 'Gilt Edge'

lc: margined golden yellow

Eucryphia lucida 'Leatherwood Cream'

lc: broadly margined cream to 25% of surface

l:: to 2.5cm long - larger than species typical

Eucryphia lucida 'Pink Cloud'

ht: 25-30 ft.

fc: light pink, darkest at the margins, whitish at time, red center or eye

fd: 1.0 in.

lc: gray-green

Eucryphia lucida 'Spring Glow'

so: Seafordgardens.com (online catalog 2002, without description)

Eucryphia x *nymanensis* 'George Graham'

so: Seafordgardens.com (online catalog 2002, without description)

Eucryphia x nymanensis 'Mount Usher' ('Mt. Usher')

ht: 30 ft.

ha: vigorous, very tall

fc: white

ft: single but occasionally double

fd: 1.0-2.0 in., sometimes to 3.0 in. where very hardy

lc: dark glossy green

ll: 3.0 in.

or: Mt. Usher, Co. Wicklow, Ireland

Eucryphia x nymanensis 'Nymansay' (E. glutinosa x E. cordifolia)('Nymans A')

ht: 40-50 ft. in many years, half that in most gardens

ha: columnar, vigorous

fc: white

fd: 6.0cm

lc: dark green

ls: simple and compound on one plant!

ns: this is the original clone of the hybrid

or: Nymans Gardens, West Sussex, England from seedlings c. 1914

aw: RHS AM 1924, FCC 1926

Eucryphia x nymanensis 'Nymans B'

ns: a seedling of the same origin as 'Nymansay' but apparently never given a formal name.

Eucryphia 'Penwith'

Eucryphia 'Penwith'

ht: 12 ft.

ha: columnar

fc: white

ft: pendulous flowers

ff: well-scented

lc: dark green

lm: undulate (wavy)

or: Trengwainton, Cornwall, possibly of the E. x hillieri parentage.

EUCOMMIA

Eucommia ulmoides EMERALD POINTE™ 'Empozam' (7/7)

ht: 40 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide

ha: narrowly columnar

lc: glossy dark green (typical?)

lt: very thick blades

lm: undulate-serrate

or: Zampini, Lake County Nursery

ns: considered the first named, distinct clone in this species

so: www.femrite.com (online catalog 2007)

EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus 'Angelica' ('Angelica Compactus' invalid)

ha: dense, compact, habit half species size

in: Angelica Nurseries, Kennedyville MD USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Varsity Press. p. 355

Euonymus alatus var. *apterus* Regal. (var. *subtiflorus*, var. *pubescens* Maxim., var. *cilato-dentatus*, 'Cilodentatus', var. *striatus*, f. *pilosus*?)

ht: 5-10 ft. Dirr reports an example at Wisley being 10 x 18 ft.

ha: eventually open, not dense as modern clones but smaller plants can be pruned to stay need

ha: with numerous bright green twigs. In winter it's basically a pile of greenish twigs and much

ha: showier than some of the corky stuff out there.

st: twigs conspicuously green in winter, not brown or corky - lacking the familiar alations or

st: corky wings - compare to larger-leaved var. *rotundatus* below

ll: smaller leaves, usually under 3cm long and 1.5cm wide - they are not large as in the wingless var. *rotundatus*.

lm: more distinctly crenulate in parts, some sections entire.

lv: notably pilose on the lower midrib - unlike var. *alatus*.

frq: the plant at the Raulston Arb. fruits with some abundance. It may be derived from a fruitful

frq: example at the Arnold that is found in collections and catalogs under a variety of botanical names.

ns: These are all the same wild entity though nurseryman may have

ns: certainly favored one clone over another. This is a taxon ripe for clonal selection, especially for habit,

ns: fruiting, and twig colors. The RHS list 'Cilodentatus' there

ns: as a synonym of 'Compactus'. If there is such a match then that cultivar has no relation to the wingless variety *cilato-dentatus*.

eval: I originally said it "has no garden merit except as a novelty for collections" but want to amend that opinion

eval: sharply today in December 2004. I've come to appreciate the dense mass of green twigs in winter and

the smaller,

eval: more refined foliage as well. The above photos give it a better impression than usually seen.

Euonymus alatus 'Big Wings' (4/5)

ns: a listed name in the US trade 2004. Presumably with larger alations of the stems. Compare to 'Monster Wings'.

Euonymus alatus 'Cole' ('Compactus Coles Selection') = 'Fire Ball'?

Euonymus alatus 'Coloratus'

ha: more erect

lc: tinged bronze in summer

afc: showy dark red to scarlet - the color name reflects this

or: Marchant c. 1929

eval: probably the first clone selected for superior red fall color

Euonymus alatus 'Compactus' ('Nanus')

ha: compact and globose at first, semi-dwarf to moderate vigor, often strong though perhaps just two-thirds species potential

ht: known to reach 10-15 ft. in time and be overpowering in small gardens. At the Dawes Arboretum a once small hedge is now like a row of

ht: coach buses.

tw: alate or corky wings are scarcely or not developed, making it easier on the hedge clippers.

in: US trade c. 1921

li: J.W. Adams Nur. Pricelist 1928: 19

li: J.W. Adams Nur. Pricelist 1931: 31 (first figure according to Rehder)

li: Bay State Nur. Trees and Hardy Plant Catalog 1928: 24 (as nana)

li: Rehder, A. 1939. New species, varieties, and combinations from the

li: collections of the Arnold Arboretum. J. Arn. Arb. 20: 418.

li: (as f. compacta)

Euonymus alatus CHICAGO FIRE™ 'Timber Creek'

ht: 8-10 ft. tall when 6 ft. wide

ha: 'fine-textured'

tw: twigs distinctly 'mahogany-red'

afc: reliably bright red

fc: orange-red (typical?) but very persistent in fall

tm: Chicago Fire is an unregistered trademark to date

ch: USDA 3 - reliably hardy in Chicagoland Grows trials. Some older cvs. are 4.

or: Timber Creek Nur. of Woodstock IL

li: Int. Plt. Prop. Soc. Proc. 44: 570 (1994)

so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus alatus 'Corky's Glory' (4/5)

ns: a listed name from Cornell Plantations 2004. Description not found in literature or catalogs as of 4/2005.

Euonymus alatus 'Fastigiatus' invalid provisional name

st: alations medium to large

ha: more upright than typical, neither columnar nor fastigate

lsp: only known example of record is from the Winter Garden, JC Raulston Arboretum.

ns, id: Latin name is not valid, being post-1959. It does not yet prove important enough to rename.

Euonymus alatus 'Fire Ball' ('Select' in part, 'Compactus Coles Selection'?)

ha: dense as with 'Compacta' but tighter branching over time and slower

afc: reliably bright red

ch: USDA 4 - hardier than 'Compactus' in some areas. Survives

ch: 4- in some locales where 'Compacta' shows dieback.

rai: northern replacement for 'Compactus'

or: Cole Nur.

ns: it is probably the same as 'Compactus Coles Selection'

so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus alatus 'Grove Dwarf' ('Grove Compactus')(11/6)

ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide

ha: more compact than older clones, mounded

afc: bright red

so, in: www.baileynurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Euonymus alatus [Korean Strain]

ns, ch: a name used for Korean material that is notably more cold hardy

ns, ch: (USDA 3B vs. 4-5 for cultivars). 'Nordine' is a select seedling of this type.

Euonymus alata 'Kosho-mayumi'

ns: a listed name of Japanese origin. Description needed.

Euonymus alatus LITTLE MOSES® 'Odom' (7/3)

ht: 30-36 in. after 10 years or more

ha: slow, a true dwarf, symmetrical habit in nursery production

afc: typical red, lasting up to 2-3 weeks longer

or: Odom Nursery, Morrison TN

pat: US #13168 to originator

so: Styers (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus alata 'Macrophyllus'

ll,ns: a listed name, presumably a larger-leaved clone. Sold by Esveld in Netherlands.

Euonymus alatus 'Microphyllus'

ha: smaller, lower spreading

ll: smaller than species typical

lsp: Dirr reports it from Hillier Nursery. We have yet to find it in the US trade (12/2004).

Euonymus alata 'Monster Wings' NEW NAME ('Monstrosus')

st: more heavily alate (winged), these wings broader and covering most the wood to 2 years.

ns: the name 'Monstrosus' does not date in literature before 1959 and therefore has been renamed in the vernacular.

lu: it also has a life in the service of the floricultural industry where its stems are cut for arrangements.

Euonymus alatus 'Nordine'

ha: compact, branched to the base

frq: more fruitful than species typical
ch: USDA 3b - much more cold hardy
or: Roy Nordine, Propagator, Morton Arboretum from [Korean Strain] as superior seedling.

Euonymus alatus 'October Glory'
ht: 6-8 ft.
ha: vigorous yet dense
afc: reliably bright red
in: Princeton Nurseries, NJ USA.

Euonymus alatus PIPSQUEAK™ 'Pipzam' (7/02)
ht: 5 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide in many years
ha: globose, semi-dwarf, slower growing
in: Lake County Nursery c. 2002
so: www.chaletnursery.com (online catalog 2002)

Euonymus alatus 'Rudy Haag'
ha: compact at about 1/2 size of mature 'Compacta' - true dwarf unlike 'Compacta'
ht: 3 ft. in 17 years, plants to 4 ft. are known
afc: bright red, sometimes more pinkish-red
rai: 'Compacta' can reach 10 ft. and be too tall
or: Bernheim Arboretum
so: Springvale Nursery
eval: Dirr (1998) says "it will become a dominant plant in the market place".
so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus alatus var. rotundatus (Makino) H. Hara
st: lacking alations or wings (much as var. apterus)
ll, lw: blades 4-8cm long x 2-5cm wide - larger than var. apterus which is smaller leaved in gardens

Euonymus alatus 'Russell Milstead' (6/7)
ns, so: a listed name with www.shadownursery.com, not described

Euonymus alatus 'Silver Cloud'
lc: white margined at 10-20% of surface
in, or: Wim van Nierop, Boskoop, Netherlands, introduced 2003 , existing in his garden "for many years" according to Houtman. Van Nierop
in, or: obtained it from an unnamed friend as a chance seedling
li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an illus. encylop. Timber Press. p. 119-120, two color photos.

Euonymus alatus VELVET BLAZER™ 'Veblazam' (11/6)
ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide
ha: smaller than species typical, more erect, branches quite slender
afc: velvety red color, very showy
so, in: www.lakecountynursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Euonymus americanus [evergreen clone] (11/6)

ld: more evergreen

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Euonymus americanus 'Narrowleaf'

lw: narrower than typical

or: found in N. FL per Woodlanders

so: Woodlanders Nur. 803-648-7522

li: Woodlanders Nur. Catalog Fall 1997/Spring 1998: 33

Euonymus atropurpureus 'Cheatumy' (3/7)

afc: red, showy

Euonymus 'Beverly'

ns: a listed name.

EUONYMUS BUNGEANUS

Euonymus bungeanus 'Dart's Pride' (5/3)

or: presumed to be Darthuizer, Holland

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus bungeanus 'Fireflame' (5/3)

afc: bright red, showy

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus bungeanus 'Pendulus'

ht: 3-4 ft.

ha: arching, pendulous

frq: less fruitful according to Krussman

Euonymus bungeana 'Pink Lady'

ht: 15-25 ft. tall

afc: yellow, red, and bronze shades

frc: pink, very showy, often persisting well

or: USDA

so: www.forestfarm.com

Euonymus bungeanus PRAIRIE RADIANCE™ 'Verona' (1/5)

bk: gray

afc: red, showy

frc: pink with red arils, very bright and showy
ch: USDA 3 - proven hardy in ND USA
in: Dr. Dale Herman, North Dakota State Univ. 1999

Euonymus bungeanus var. *semipersistens*
ld: more persistent into fall than variety typical
frt: fruit display later lasting

Euonymus 'Copper Wire'
ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2006.

EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS

Euonymus europaeus f. *albus* (West.) Rehd. ('Fructu Albo', 'Alba', f. *leucocarpus*)
frc: white, aril yellowish-white to cream
lu: best effect when interplanted with a dark-fruited cultivar
aw: RHS AM 1969

Euonymus europaeus 'Aldhamensis'
ls: elliptic-ovate
ll: 3-8cm
frc: bright pink, very showy
frd: larger than species typical
frt: pedicels longer, giving the fruit and flowers a more drooping aspect
or: Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham, Herts., England found in his famous garden
aw: RHS AM 1922

Euonymus europaeus var. *angustifolius* Reichb.
ls: narrowly lanceolate - species is more oval or broadly lanceolate
frd: smaller per Krussman

Euonymus europaeus 'Argenteavariegatus'
lc: irregularly variegated white
eval: Krussman says "looking quite sickly" and thus it seems to be out of the trade

Euonymus europaeus 'Arnold's Globe' (6/7)
ns, so: a listed name with www.arrowheadalpines.com (online catalog 2007)

Euonymus europaeus 'Atropurpureus'
lc: new growth rich purple
lw, ls: lanceolate - narrower
afc: good purple coloration.
frc: darker red

Euonymus europaeus 'Atrorubens'

frc: dark carmine-red

Euonymus europaeus 'Aucubifolius'

lc: very heavily mottled yellow as with Aucuba, tinged purple in winter

or: Europe before 1962

eval: Bean calls it "rather unsightly". Only a plant a collector could love.

Euonymus europaeus 'Brilliant' (5/3)

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus europaeus 'Chrysophyllus'

lc: greenish-yellow new growth becomes greener

or: Hungary

in: Spath Nurseries, German c. 1921

Euonymus europaeus 'Howard' (5/3)

frc: dark pink

or: USA

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus europaeus 'Microphyllus'

ll: 2-3cm - smaller vs. ther species 3-8cm

lw: 1.0-1.8cm

ls: elliptic, slightly keeled

la: obtuse

lv: rough pubescent on veins below

or: Europe before 1921

Euonymus europaeus 'Miss Pinkie' (1/7)

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2006.

Euonymus europaeus var. nanus = 'Minimus'

Euonymus europaeus 'Pumilis' (var. nanus)

ha: dwarf, dense, erect

ll: 2-3cm - smaller

ls: lanceolate - narrower

or: Europe before 1838

Euonymus europaeus RED LANTERNTM Trautman' (3/7)

ht: 5-8 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: smaller than species typical, more compact

afc: red fall color, similar to E. alatus clones

frc: showy red fruit

or: Herbert Trautman, Trautman Nurseries, Franksville, WI before 1970

in, so: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Euonymus europaeus 'Red Cascade'

ha: vigorous, usually a large cascading plant in fruit, pendulous under this fruitload
frc: bright red to rose-red, aril orange
frq: very fruitful, often making the entire plant more than cascading!
or: Jackman Nurseries, UK
aw: RHS AM 1949, AGM 1969

Euonymus europaeus 'Redcap'
frq: more fruitful and persistent as such
frc: bright red
or: Univ. of Nebraska NE USA selection
in: Interstates Nurseries, Hamburg IA USA

Euonymus europaeus 'Thornhayes' (5/3)
frc: red
so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

EUONYMUS FORTUNEI

We don't need any more cultivars of this species. Stop! Please!

Euonymus fortunei 'Argenteomarginatus'
lc: margined white, very similar to 'Variegatus' and identical to some of its diverse forms.

Euonymus fortunei 'Berryhill'
ht: 70cm (5 years)
ha: vigorous, erect
lc: green
ll: 4-5cm
or: Berryhill Nursery, Springfield OH USA before 1960

Euonymus fortunei BLONDY 'Interbolwji'
ht: 18-24 in.
lc: large, clear yellow center up to 90% of surface - much larger center than most variegates
lc: dark green margins contrast well.
st: bright yellow
pat: US #10424
ch: 5
or: found at Bolwign Nur. of Holland
rai: better than 'Sunspot' for amount of color.
so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus fortunei 'Canadale Gold'
ha: strong stems form a self-supporting shrub unlike most gold margined cvs

gr: vigorous

lc: light green with wide yellow margins - darker variegation when young

ll: 'large'

or: William J. Intven of Canadale Nurseries Ltd. Canada

rd: COPF 1 January 1974

Euonymus fortunei 'Carrierei'

ha: shrubby to climbing, usually compact

ls: elliptic-oblong

ll: 3-5cm

la: acute

lc: conspicuously purple above, red below in winter, very showy

Euonymus fortunei Coloratus Group 'Coloratus'

ha: trailing, dense at first, later climbing if given support.

lc: glossy green becoming rich reddish-purple in cold weather, especially in the winter

ns, id: the group is variable, always prostrate and rich with anthocyanins in winter. Some

ns, id: them are ugly browns while named clones tend to be more appealing red to purple

ns, id: tones. The best are more cold hardy, denser, and evenly colored.

Euonymus fortunei 'Corlissii' = 'Emerald Leader'

Euonymus fortunei Coloratus Group 'Dart's Blanket'

ha: spreading as dense ground cover, climbing if given some support

ll: 4-6cm

lc: brownish-red in cold weather

or: Darthuzer Nursery, Netherlands c. 1969 apparently derived from 'Colorata'

Euonymus fortunei 'Country Gold'

ll, lw: larger blade

lm: gold margined

Euonymus fortunei 'Croftway'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2003. Not reported since.

Euonymus fortunei Coloratus Group 'Dart's Blanket'

ha: as the group but improved clone of it

lc: dark green becoming nice bronze to red in fall and winter

or: Darthuizer Nursery, Holland c. 1969

Euonymus fortunei var. *radicans* 'Dart's Carpet'

ha: spreading as ground cover, climbing with some support

lc: dark matt green, bronzing or reddish in winter

ll: small like many varietal clones

in, or: Darthuizer Nursery, Netherlands in. 1971

Euonymus fortunei 'Dart's Covergirl'

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1990. Not seen online as of 2/2007.

Euonymus fortunei var. vegetus 'Dart's Dab'
ht: 35cm
ha: spreading, usually seen for ground cover use
ll: small than some var. selections
lc: matt green
or: Darthuizer Nursery, Netherlands before 1969

Euonymus fortunei var. vegetus 'Duet'
ha: shrubby and spreading
lc: medium green splashed and streaked creamy white with young leaves
lc: streaked pure white with small areas of yellow green. Some
lc: leaves may be entirely white.
tw: young stems may be streaked white as with the foliage
ll: 5cm
lw: 3.0-3.5cm
or: Suzuki Nursery of Angyo Japan
li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants at
li: Brookside Gardens. Arnoldia 43(4): 8.

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald and Gold' ('Emerald 'n Gold')
ht: 1.2-1.5m
ha: compact, sprawling, spreading and climbing at once, vigorous in production
lc: margined golden yellow to 40% of surface, often sectored or with a yellow midrib too.
lc: becomes tinged brozne or pink in winter.
pat: US #223
in: Corliss Brothers Nursery, Gloucester MA USA 1967
aw: RHS AM 1978

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Charm'
ha: upright, an adult phase clone
lc: glossy dark green, very noticeably veined white
frc: cream and orange, often showy

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Cushion'
ha: mounded, dwarf, quite dense
lc: rich emerald, bright green
or: US

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'
ha: upright and spreading at once, similar to 'Emerald and Gold' it's golden counterpart.
lc: margined white, bronzing slightly in winter
ls: broadly elliptic
ll: slightly larger than 'Variegatus'
ch: proven more cold hardy than some older clones
pat: US #1960

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Jade'
ns, id: a listed name.

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Leader' ('Corlissii')
ht: 1m tall x 0.5m wide
ha: erect, vigorous, usually with a defined leader
lt: thick
lc: glossy green
frq: often very fruitful with maturity
pat: US #881
in: Corliss Brothers Nur, MA USA

Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Surprise'
ha: upright
ll, ls: large, rounded
lc: margined bright gold

Euonymus fortunei 'E.T' ('ET', 'ET Gold')
ha: irregular but dense mound
lc: gold margined
ll, lw: larger blade than 'Emerald and Gold'
reg: COPF

Euonymus fortunei var. vegeta FROSTY PEARL™ 'Duncanata Variegated' (1/7)
ht: 50-60 in. tall x 24 in. wide as young plants
lc: very dark forest green with irregular creamy-white margin, more
lc: contrast than typical of cultivars, the center being much darker than common
frc: fruit white, pearl-like when appearing
or: Roy Duncan as var. vegetus sport
pat: US# 11015
in, so: www.zelenkanursery.com (Zelenka Nursery, Grand Haven, MI), in. 2007 under
in, so: invalid name 'Duncanata Variegated Vegeta'.

Euonymus fortunei 'Goldspot' or 'Gold Spot' usually= 'Sunspot'

Euonymus fortunei 'Gold Splash' ('Roemertwo')
ht: 18-24 in.
lc: very large gold margin so that only about 30% of the blade is green. The green central zones
lc: may form two, three, and sometimes four lanceolate-shaped lobes.
la: narrowly acute compared to some older gold marginates
frc: showy yellow fruit with orange seed.
or: Roemer Nur.
ch: 5
so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus fortunei 'Gold Tip'
ns, id: a listed name. Some stock is thought to be 'Golden Prince'

Euonymus fortunei GOLDEN HARLEQUIN™ 'Hoogi'
lc: mottled and speckled yellow
ns: has been sold for some time as a cultivar
or: sport of 'Sunspot'
so, in: www.kalmia.info to trade 2005.

Euonymus fortunei 'Golden Prince' ('Gold Tip' in part, 'Gold Prince')

ha: compact, shrubby

lc: margined yellow, especially on the new growth, base color lighter green at first. The

lc: winter and mature foliage is more heavily tinged at the apex, allowing for the name 'Gold Tip'.

pat: US# 3211

Euonymus fortunei 'Gracilis' = 'Variegatus'

Euonymus fortunei 'Green Beauty'

Euonymus fortunei var. *radicans* 'Harlequin'

ha: trailing and prostrate unlike 'Duet'

lc: narrowly edged pure white with white to pale chartreuse speckles

lc: some shoots may be all white

ll: 1.5-3.0cm

lw: 1.5-2.0cm

or: Suzuki Nursery of Angyo Japan

li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants at

li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 43(4): 8.

Euonymus fortunei 'Hibari-Masaki'

ha: dwarf, distinctly decussate, very short internodes

lc: margined white or sometimes just on the teeth. Midrib light or whitish.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Euonymus fortunei 'Highdown'

ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2005. Not reported since.

Euonymus fortunei 'Hooyi'

pat: Eur. PBR 2005 to Bio Plant, Holland. No internet description as of 11/2006.

Euonymus fortunei 'Ivory Jade'

ha: dense mounded form - less sprawling or climbing than 'Emerald Gaiety'

lc: dark green with ivory white edge. The edge becomes pinkish in winter.

lw: larger than 'Emerald Gaiety'

ch: 5

so: Spring Meadow Nur. 1-800-633-8859

Euonymus fortunei var. *radicans* 'Kewensis'

ha: prostrate at first, climbing well if given support or developing small mounds if none

ha: available. It roots very readily when it touches moist, clean soil

lc: matte green, veins often lighter

ll: 0.25-0.6 in. long - much smaller and refined in texture

lw: 0.1-0.25 in. wide

ls: ovate

lb: rotund

la: broadly acute to obtuse

lm: sparsely toothed, often slightly decurved

or: Japan. It may be a miniature var. *radicans*

in: C.S. Sargent to Kew 1893 from Japan

Euonymus fortunei 'Maxima' (11/4) provisional name

ll, st, ha, ht: similar to 'Minimus' but larger in parts

or: P.W. Captein, Boskoop, Netherlands from 'Minimus', introduced 2004

ns: this name in Latin form is best avoided. We would hope the ICRA will make a decision on this.

Euonymus fortunei 'Mickaela'

lc: centered gold to 75% or more of blade, margins dark green, very stable chimera

or: sport of 'Sunspot' as a larger, more stable chimera

pat: Eur. PBR to Val Farrell 2004

Euonymus fortunei 'Minimus'

ll: smaller than species typical

id: it has been lumped with 'Kewensis' and thus some stocks may have been combined in error.

eval: 'Kewensis' with smaller leaves yet is usually preferred.

Euonymus fortunei var *radicans* f. *carrierei* (Vauvel) Rehd.

ha: adult selection of the variety, often shrubby to a small tree. This is equivalent of

ha: what adult ivies are to vining juvenile *Hedera*. It does not climb.

ll: 1.0-2.0 in.

lw: 0.6-1.0 in wide

lc: glossy medium green

frq: often numerous, showy

Euonymus fortunei 'Niagara Green'

ha: upright, compact, and can climb with maturity

gr: vigorous

lc: rich green

ll: uniform size

lt: lamina thick

so: www.jcbakker.com

Euonymus fortunei 'Perrolino'

ns: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2002.

Euonymus fortunei var. *radicans* 'Reticulatus'

lc: white veined.

lsp: Nash in 1915 (Journal NYBG XVI(181): 55) reported it cultivated at NY Bot. Gard.

Euonymus fortunei 'Roseomarginatus'

lc: margined creamy, very pink in winter and more so than 'Variegatus' on average.

Euonymus fortunei 'Roseovariegatus'

lc: margined creamy, very pink in winter and more so than 'Variegatus' on average.

lsp: Nash in 1915 (Journal NYBG XVI(181): 55) reported it cultivated at NY Bot. Gard.

Euonymus fortunei 'Sarcoxie'

ht: 1.2m
ha: vigorous, erect
lc: glossy green
ll: 2.5cm - smaller
or: Sarcoxie Nurseries, MO USA before 1960

Euonymus fortunei 'Sheridan Gold'

ha: upright, slower, semi-dwarf, not so overpowering or strong
lc: tinged gold at first, later mostly green, not bright nor very showy. It
lc: is gold margined at times. Perhaps the clone has been ruined as
lc: some stock it not clearly or always marginate.
ll: larger than 'Emerald n' Gold'
ch: more cold hardy in Canada
eval: said by Sheridan to be better than 'Emerald n' Gold' but not
eval: all trials find it so good.
or: Constant, DeGroot, Sheridan Nurseries, Canada

Euonymus fortunei SILVERSTONE®

ha: dwarf, compact, spreading
ll, lw: much smaller blades, very fine textured
lc: margined white to 40% of surface but variable in amount
pat: Eur. PBR 2003

Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Gem'

ht: 2-3m in time - it is not a dwarf like most "gem" plants are
ha: less shrubby and more climbing than 'Silver Queen' but overall very similar
lc: white margined, slightly sectored too.
ll: slighter smaller than 'Silver Queen'
or: Veitch Nurseries c. 1885

Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Pillar' ('Versicolor Albus')

ha: erect, columnar but usually narrowly ovoid
lc: broadly margined white
lw: narrower

Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Queen'

ht: 2-3m
ha: shrub-like, but sometimes climbing if given support. There may be more than one
ha: clone or phase of it, some being more climbing than others.
lc: margined creamy-white, sometimes sectored as well. Pink tinged in winter.
ll: 2.0-2.5 in.

Euonymus fortunei 'Sunny Lane' ('Roemerone')

ht: 24-36 in.
ls: broadly ovate - wider than 'Goldsplash'
lc: wide golden margin of 40-50% of surface. Central green zones may form a uniformly shaped
lc: region or show 3-5 fingers. Some greyish-green to yellow-green sectoring also occurs as thin
lc: layer over the green. Color softens to chartreuse and green with age so it is not as bold and
lc: gaudy as some older clones.
fr: yellow with orange seeds

or: Roemer Nur.
ch: 5
so: www.pottedliners.com

Euonymus fortunei 'Sunshine'
ht: 50cm tall x 75cm wide
lc: gold margined, a brighter shade than 'Emerald and Gold'
ll, lw: a larger leaf than than 'Emerald and Gold'
or: sport of 'Emerald n' Gold', among very many reported

Euonymus fortunei 'Sunrise'
lc: yet another gold-margined clone

Euonymus fortunei 'Sunspot' ('Goldspot' in part)
lc: golden yellow center with stems stems mostly yellow to yellow green
or: Robert Nielsen of Robert Nielsen Nur. as sport of 'Emerald Cushion'
rd: COPF 1 January 1973

Euonymus fortunei 'Surespot'
cvg: Sunspot group
ha: slower and more compact than 'Sunspot'
lc: centered yellow as 'Sunspot' but 'bolder and consistent'
ls: 'curly'
or: Marinus Koole of Brucedale Gardens around 1991. Presumably a mutation
or: of 'Sunspot' but this is not confirmed to date.
li: COPF News 3(3): 2 (New Plants column)(1991)

Euonymus fortunei 'Surrey Marble'
lc: mottled and splashed white, sometimes on the margin.

Euonymus fortunei 'Tustin'
ha: spreading to prostrate
lc: subtle yellow veins on yellowish-green
aw: RHS AM 2002

Euonymus fortunei var. *radicans* 'Variegatus' ('Gracilis', 'Argenteamarginatus' in part)
ha: climbing but more adult shrubby phases are known from old gardens in Europe.
lc: broadly margined white, center sectored green and grey. Pink tinged in winter.
ll: larger than some var. *radicans* clones
or: thought to be introduced from Japan

Euonymus fortunei var. *vegetus* (Rehd.) Rehd. ('Vegetus')
ha: typical adult, shrub-like in gardens
geo: Japan, originally collected near Sapporo. Perhaps only a minor variant says Bean.
in: Arnold Arboretum from Japan 1876
frq: very fruitful
ls: broadly elliptic to suborbicular

Euonymus grandiflorus 'Red Wine' (1/7)
ha: lower, dense, more manageable habit
afc: dark red, very showy
so: www.panglobalplants.com (online catalog 2007)

EUONYMUS HAMILTONIANUS

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Calocarpus'
frq: very fruitful
frc: bright pink
ns: Latin name is certainly no valid.

Euonymus hamiltonianus var. sieboldianus 'Coral Charm'
frc: light pink capsules with red seeds, a very nice set of colors
frt: fruit persists longer than some clones
afc: yellow
or: Hillier Arboretum, UK

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Coral Chief'
frc: bright coral pink

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Dart's Pride'
or: Darthuizer Nursery, Netherlands
so: [Esveld](#) (online catalog 2004)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Den Haag'
ht: 4m - only 1m by one report
frc: pink and orange, appearing mostly pink from a distance
so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Fiesta'
ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2003. Description requested.

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Grey Beauty'
so: [Beeches Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004, without description)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Indian Summer'
ht: 6m tall x 6m wide. Some report plants 3-4m tall.
ha: large, vigorous
ll: larger than species typical or some clones
ls: ovate
afc: red and purple shades, reliably showy in fall
frc: pink and red

Euonymus hamiltonianus f. koehneanus
ns: a listed name.

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Koi Boy'

ht: 3m

ha: arching

frc: white capsules (not pink as typical), red seeds, sharp contrast,

frc: reminding the originator of the white and red koi fish.

afc: yellow

Euonymus hamiltonianus var. lanceifolius

ns: a listed name, leaves presumed to be more narrow

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Miss Pinkie'

ht: 3m

ha: vigorous

frc: pink and red

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Pink Delight'

frc: medium pink, not as light or dark as some clones

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Poort Bulten'

frc: clear pink, a nice shade

frq: very fruitful

or: Poort Bulten Arboretum, Holland

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Popcorn' (5/3)

frc: white, hence the cultivar epithet

lc: light green

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Rainbow'

lc: margined yellow to yellowish-green

afc: blade and marginal chimera tinged purplish-red to red in fall, giving a nice rainbow look

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 126-127

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Red Chief'

frc: bright red in part. Further details needed.

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Red Elf'

ht, ha: semi-dwarf, shorter than most clones - this is good since many reach 4-6m

frc: pink and orange (very typical shades)

afc: bright red

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Rising Sun'

frc: dark red and pink, others say "coral-red" overall
frq: very fruitful
afc: red
or: Japan
so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)
so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Euonymus hamiltonianus Semiexertus Group

ns: a listed name from UK c. 2003. No horticultural merit is reported in the literature.

Euonymus hamiltonianus subsp. *sieboldianus* 'Snow'

lc: margined pure white, covering 15-25% of surface, occasional leaves half white

afc: does not develop the strong red tints in fall as 'Rainbow'.

frc: pink and orange, adding nice interest to the variegation colors

or: Y. Hirose, Japan

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 126-127 , with color photo

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus hamiltonianus 'Winter Glory'

ft: self-sterile

frc: mostly pink overall, very showy in winter

frq: fruit very abundant

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS

Euonymus japonicus 'Albomarginatus'

lc: thinly margined white in western literature. Yokoi and Hirose however show a hedge

lc: that is very broadly margined.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd. Plate 303.

Euonymus japonicus 'Argenteovariegatus'

lc: mottled white, sometimes margined

lsp: Nash reports it grown at NYBG in 1915

Euonymus japonicus 'Aureus' ('Aureopictus', 'Aureovariegatus')

lc: centered yellow on a dark glossy green base, giving high contrast. Reverts often. The

lc: center is up to 80% of the surface but shoots with just a yellow midrib will occur to keep

lc: it from ever being too uniform. The central spot is often forked or lobed at the apex.

lsp: Nash reports it was grown at NYBG in 1915 but he lists 'Medio-pictus', also gold centered as

lsp: a separate entry.

Euonymus japonicus ['Aureus' fasciated sport]

ha: stems fasciated.

lc: as 'Aurea'

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Euonymus japonicus 'Aureomarginatus'

lc: yellow margined to about 25%, often sectored from the apex down. The center is often

lc: sectored in light yellow-green and basic green.

Euonymus japonicus 'Bekomasaski' ('Green Spire', 'Green Giant')

ht: 7-9 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide, sometimes wider than tall but not usually. Young plants 5 x 2.5 ft.

ha: rigidly fastigate to columnar with multiple stems, compact but not a dwarf. Some stock

ha: seems very inclined to terminal fan-like fasciations while other stock has no such tendency.

lc: bright glossy green

ch: USDA 7

rai: suitable for hedge use

Euonymus japonicus 'Bravo'

lc: centered bright golden-yellow, the center fading to cream later

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Butterscotch' (6/7)

lc: rich gold becoming more chartreuse

so: www.lazyssfarm.com (online catalog 2007)

Euonymus japonicus 'China Gold' (11/4)

ns: a listed name the parent clone of EXSTASE®. It may be gold-margined.

Euonymus japonicus 'Chollipo' (10/02)

ht: 8 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide

ha: upright

lc: white margined, an edge of maybe 3-8mm.

ir: possibly more scale resistance than other cultivars - not confirmed

or: Chollipo Arboretum, Korea 1985

so: Yadkin Valley Nursery NC USA (online catalog 2002)

Euonymus japonicus 'Duc d'Anjou'

lc: dark green, mottled and marbled yellow to lighter gray-green. It is never so uniformly

lc: gold-centered as 'Aurea' and is perhaps best described as "striped gold in the center" rather

lc: than gold-centered. It is never a solid, clear yellow as 'Aurea' and its central zone is always

lc: deeply divided, separated, or lobed.

Euonymus japonicus 'Emerald Towers' = 'Bekomasaski'

Euonymus japonicus EXSTASE® 'Goldbolwi' (11/4)

ha: upright

lc: golden margined, rarely reverting unlike older clones

or: sport of 'China Gold', a clone unknown to us in 2004.

in: Europe 2004.

Euonymus japonicus 'Francien'

ht: 70cm

lc: whitish becoming dark green with white margins

Euonymus japonicus 'Gold Spot' ('Aureovariegatus Gold Spot')

lc: yellow centered.

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Gold Wing' NEW NAME ('Microphyllus Gold') (2/7)

ha, ls, ht: as the Microphyllus Group

lc: all yellow-green to golden-yellow a first, later lime green, finally a dark green the second year. This clone has no variegated chimera or soft suffusions of color.

ls: narrowly oblong

ns, id: sold as 'Microphyllus Gold', a post-1959 Latin creation. Should be compared

ns, id: to 'Butterscotch'.

Euonymus japonicus 'Golden Maiden'

ll, lc: centered yellow as 'Aureus' but a larger blade, also reverting much

Euonymus japonicus 'Grandifolius'

ha: compact

lc: dark glossy green

lw: wider blade than species typical

Euonymus japonicus 'Green Giant' = 'Bekomasasaki'

Euonymus japonicus GREEN ROCKET®

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 2005, presumably an erect clone.

Euonymus japonicus 'Green Spider'

ht: 1m

ha: erect, dense

lc: dark green

ns, id: I have a suspicion this name is a corruption of 'Green Spire' = 'Bekomasaski'.

Euonymus japonicus 'Green Spire' = 'Bekomasaski'

Euonymus japonicus 'Grey Beauty'

ht: 60cm tall

lc: thinly margined greyish-white to cream, a greyish-green look from a distance

Euonymus japonicus 'Hees01' (10/02)

ha: broadly upright, more upright than E. fortunei 'Harlequin'

st, lc: new growth and young stems white. Shows white new growth all year if pruned or st,lc: pinched regularly.

ls: obovate-elliptic

ll,lw: 5.0cm long x 2.5cm wide

or, pat: Andrianus van Heesbeen applied for US patent 11/29/01. Originated in 1997.

Euonymus japonicus 'Hibari-Masaki' = *E. fortunei* 'H.'

Euonymus japonicus HINES GOLD®

lc: centered golden-yellow, apparently different in some manner from 'Aurea'?

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 363

Euonymus japonicus 'Isayoi'

lc: mottled white to 60%, particularly on young blades, often just thinly margined on the teeth

lc: on older blades. Older leaves can be white spotted at 2-10% of surface.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Euonymus japonicus KATHY®

ht: 1.5m

ha: dense

lc: margined white

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Ken's Flame'

ha: erect

ls: typical of 'Microphylla'

lc: bright ochre 'flame' in the center of a dark green blade

or: Glasshouse Works c. 1997

Euonymus japonicus 'Latifolius'

ll, lw: larger, wider than species typical

in: Veitch Nur.

Euonymus japonicus 'Latifolius Albomarginatus' ('Latifolius Variegatus', 'Macrophyllus Albus')

lc: broadly margined white

ls: oval, wider than 'Albomarginatus' for example.

Euonymus japonicus 'Macrophyllus'

ll, lw: larger, wider than species typical

or: Japan

in: Siebold form Japan. First sold we believe by Henderson Nursery, St. Johns Wood.

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Microphyllus'

ha: dwarf at first, more compact, finer-textured, more erect than species typical

ll: 0.5-1.0 in. - smaller than species typical

lw: 0.1-0.3 in. - narrower

lc: darker green

or: Japan

in: Siebold from Japan to western gardens.

Euonymus japonicus 'Microphyllus Gold' = 'Gold Wing'

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Microphyllus Pulchellus'

ll, lw: as the group

lc: mottled or suffused yellow, not always boldly so. 'Gold Wing' is an all-gold

lc: leaf in this same group that is bright and more uniform in pigment.

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Microphyllus Variegatus'

ll, lw: as the group

lc: margined white

Euonymus japonicus MICROPHYLLUS GROUP 'Sunny Delight' (12/00)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide

ls: as 'Microphylla'

ll, lw: as 'Microphylla'

lc: dark green but a narrow, fairly regular yellow margin

photo, wholesale source: [Monrovia Nursery](#)

Euonymus japonicus 'Moonshadow'

lc: yellow centered except for a thin dark green margin

lc: color is uniform inside and outside the foliage mass for uniformity

pat: US #6128 to T.F. Dugan in 1988

Euonymus japonicus 'Ovatus Aureus' ('Aureovariegatus')

ha: compact, slower but not dwarf

lc: irregularly margined and tinged bright yellow, often broadly so

ls: oval to ovate

Euonymus japonicus 'Pierrolina' (6/7)

ht: 3 ft. tall

lc: white tips becoming green with margins and mottling in white

or: vanHeesbeen, Netherlands

pat: US# 13852

web: www.prideofplaceplants.com

Euonymus japonicus 'Ponto' (6/7)

ns, so: a listed name from www.greenleafnursery.com (2007)

Euonymus japonicus 'President Gauthier'

lc: margined cream

Euonymus japonicus 'Punctatus'

lc: finely mottled in yellow, usually one side more colored than the others. Not very bold

lc: best for collectors only.

Euonymus japonicus 'Rykujo' ('Rykujo Variegatus'?, 'Rokujo'?)

ha: true dwarf, upright and dense

ht: 2-3 ft. after many years, as small as 8 in. tall in 10 years.

lc: dark green speckled in creamy white and yellow, some leaves green

ns: as offered by Roslyn Nursery this clone is variegated. Forest Farm as offered

ns: both a green, congested plant under this name as well as a 'Rykujo Variegatus'.

ns: Possibly the Forest Farm green plant is 'Bekomasaski' ('Green Spire'). We need

ns: to study and confirm this.

Euonymus japonicus SILVER PRINCESS™ 'Moness'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide as young plants
lc: dark green with broad white margins that contrast and define well.

Euonymus japonicus 'Silver Krista' (11/6)
ht: 1.5m
lc: broad creamy-white margin

Euonymus japonicus SOLAR FLAIR™ 'Greflair' (6/7)
lc: large yellow center, improved over 'Goldspot' for brightness
in, so: www.greenleafnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Euonymus japonicus 'Sulphureovariegatus'
lc: yellow centered.

Euonymus japonicus 'Thunderbolt'
lc: irregular yellow center appearing dark green with yellow stripes or
lc: 'jagged' lines or spots.
fc: yellow green and said to be showy in May
fq: abundant
pat: US #6127 to T.F. Dugan in 1988

Euonymus japonicus 'Tricolor'
lc: margined white, tinged pink.

Euonymus japonicus 'Viridi-variegatus'
lc: centered yellow-green, never clear bright yellow as 'Aurea'.

Euonymus kiautschovicus 'Dupont'
ha: semi-dwarf and dense
lc: dark green
ll: smaller than typical as in 'Manhattan' among others
ch: 4
rd: 1955 by John J. Pinney of Willis Nursery in Ottawa KS
li: HortScience 21(3): 362 (1986)

Euonymus kiautschovicus 'Newport'
ha: denser than species typical
in: Monrovia Nurseries CA USA

Euonymus kiautschovicus 'Paulli'
ht: 5 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide
ha: more compact, subglobose
lc: glossy dark green
ch: more cold hardy

Euonymus oxyphyllus 'Angyo Elegant' (5/3)

lc: mottled white to 40% of surface

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus oxyphyllus 'Waasland' (5/3)

frd: larger than species typical

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus nanus 'Royal Spread'

ha: spreading ground cover type

or: Royal Bot. Garden at Kew

li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 6-7

Euonymus planipes 'Dart's August Flame' (5/3)

or: presumed to be Darthuizer

so: www.hkolster.nl (online catalog 2003)

Euonymus planipes 'Gold Ore' (1/7)

ns: a listed name from Holland c. 2006.

Euonymus planipes 'Sancho' (11/6)

st: green

bud: reddish-brown, large, showy

afc: yellow

frc: red, showy

frq: very fruitful

so: www.junker.co.uk (online catalog 2006)

Euonymus sachalinensis 'Dingle Dangle' (11/6)

ht: 8-12 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide

frc: rose-red and orange bicolor

Euonymus sieboldianus 'Issai'

lc: white mottled

Euonymus 'Winter King'

pat: US #1194 in 1953

or: Clifford D. Corliss

in: Corliss Bros. Inc.

Euonymus 'Winter Glory'

pat: US #1195 in 1953

or: Clifford D. Corliss

EURYA

See also *Cleyera*, a genus confused with this one, especially as both have species with the *japonica* epithet.

The many cultivars in this genus are confused in the west and may have both Japanese and English vernacular names. This would be a wonderful genus for a master's thesis, devoting time to sorting out the taxonomy and also evaluating the best cultivars for the trade.

Eurya emarginata 'Microphylla'

ha: dense, shrubby

ll: blades smaller to under 8mm

lt: very 2-ranked

ls: obovate to suborbicular

Eurya japonica 'Confetti'

lc: green with white mottling (confetti!) or blotches. Some blades mostly white

lt: margins often distorted by the chimera

Eurya japonica [gold-mottled]

lc: faintly mottled gold to yellow on dark glossy green

ll: smaller blade

Eurya japonica 'Harmony'

ha: dwarf

lw: narrower, somewhat distorted blades

lc: margined light pink to white, some white stripes and small sectors appearing

ns, id: this may be the narrow-leaved, tricolored clone show in Yokoi and Hirose (1978)

Eurya japonica 'Moutiers' (2/7)

ht: 40cm

ha: dwarf, much slower

lw: narrower, more lanceolate leaf

lm: distinctly crimped or oddly formed margins, semi-undulate and unevenly

lm: thick.

lc: metallic silvery-green, margin sometimes silvery or whitish, the base

lc: color a light green

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)

Eurya japonica 'Red Wine'

ht: 4-6 ft., much smaller in many young gardens

ha: globose with age, erect at first
lc: glossy dark green with rich red winter colors

Eurya japonica 'Variegata'

ha: slower, compact

lc: pale green center, margins darker

ns, id: many plants under this name are *Cleyera japonica* variegates such as 'Fortunei'

Eurya japonica [broadly margined white]

lc: broadly margined white, chimera easily 50-90% of surface

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Eurya japonica [yellow-veined, mottled]

lc: glossy dark green, veined yellow, also centrally mottled yellow

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

EVODIA

Evodia daniellii Hupehense Group (var. *hupehensis*, *E. hupehensis* Dode)

cn: Hupeh Bee-bee tree

ns, id: we are going with the RHS in using a cultivar group although picking a different genus name

ns, id: due to the preference of Asian plant experts for *Evodia*. The characters are too variable

ns, id: and inconsistent to be a wild taxon of any real definition. Typically 1) fruit have a longer beak,

ns, id: 2) leaflets have longer petiolules, and 3) geography is confined to Shensi and Hupeh. This is

ns, id: but a minor variant of some horticultural interest but not much. Some trees clearly belong to

ns, id: this group, others are intermediate, and some are quite opposite.

Evodia daniellii 'Moonlight'

lc: sectored and mottled white to 45% or more

ns: we believe this to be the first named cultivar in the genus.

so, ph: [H Kolster](#) (online catalog 2005)

FAGUS

Despite the fact we have over 115 named clones of beech tree already, the world really does not a few more. We don't yet have a dwarf weeper with gold, highly incised foliage. That would be very cool and unique among the world's small landscape trees. There still isn't anything as charming and elegant as 'Asplenifolia' with dark purple foliage - the slightly oaky, half-lacerated things to date being nice but not to

full, ferny, wispy potential. The European beeches could be bred a more red and less blackish purple, keeping the ruby color of the new growth persisting much of the summer. I doubt anyone would be adverse to a gracefully drooping 'Purpurea Tricolor' either. The really pretty elongated, bluish leaf of *F. engleriana* also have breeding potential. The genes are there for the taking. I'm inclined to think much of the development should first proceed with our American species, because in hot climates where it lives from the southeastern US to Mexico, *Fagus sylvatica* has no change to grow and thrive. Thus weeping and rich purple hybrids of *F. sylvatica* to *F. grandifolia* would be very useful if something columnar too. A really bold purple beech for the southern US would be a great accomplishment if any breeders will take up this challenge. People are grafting the purple beeches on *F. grandifolia* but make them more heat and humidity tolerant but that is an easy thing (yet) and only a stop-gap measure until breeding takes us all the way.

Chart of *Fagus grandifolia* botanical varieties in North America

CHARACTER STATE	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> var. <i>grandifolia</i>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> var. <i>carolinana</i>
Leaf margins	sharply serrate	denticulate (finely dentate), more shallowly toothed than the northern variety, teeth not so sharp
Involucral (fruit husk) prickle length	3 - 14mm long	1.0 - 2.5mm long - shorter than var. <i>grandifolia</i>
Involucral (fruit husk) prickle orientation	prickles forward-pointing or straight	prickles recurving, perhaps a function of their smaller size and reduced width
Leaf vestiture below	some yellowish glandular hairs, no or few white trichomes below, hairs when present restricted to major veins. Note <i>f. pubescens</i> which is more hairy.	white trichomes below, often throughout the blade. Blades are more pubescent in the variety's <i>f. mollis</i>
Geography	eastern North America, mainly in the northern states	southern US states

NOTE: Having studied var. *grandifolia* in New York for about two decades and nearly the same time with var. *caroliniana* in North Carolina, I believe there are undocumented smaller-leaved variants of the southern US variety that might be studied. Plants of wild origin, now in very well tended corporate landscapes, still maintain small 1.75 - 2.1 inch blades, giving the plants a very fine, rich texture perhaps similar to *Ostrya* in these same regions. There seems an opportunity to name a clone of these variants in the near future.

Fagus grandifolia var. *caroliniana* (Loud.) Fern. & Rehd.

lm: teeth more shallow but longer-pointed than northern US var. *grandifolia*

frt: husks around nuts more prickly with longer prickles than northern variants

id: see the chart above.

geo: southern US states, while var. *grandifolia* as first known is more northern

Fagus grandifolia 'Cameron Weeping' ('Cameron')

ha: weeping

ll: larger leaf

fd: longer foliage duration in fall

ns, lsp: 'Cameron' was a listed name from the Dawes Arb. c. 2006

so: www.geefarms.com (online catalog 2007)

Fagus grandifolia DIAMONDBARK™ 'Ferncliff' (3/7)

bk: unique shallowly fissured bark that later develops into diamond-shaped or rhomboidal

bk: units. From photos it resembles some oak and ash barks, very odd for a beech.

or: Brian Riley found a notable 125 year old tree at Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield,

or: OH USA, intro. 2006

Fagus grandifolia var. *caroliniana* f. *mollis* Fern. & Rehd.

lm, frt, geo: as the variety

lv: blades very downy pubescent below

Fagus grandifolia var. *grandifolia* f. *pubescens* Fern. & Rehd.

lv: blades highly downy pubescent below, much more than most populations

ns: this occurs in the southern variety and is called var. *caroliniana* f. *mollis*

Fagus grandifolia 'Shimin' (11/4)

lc: variegated

or: China as garden sport

ns: named for the originator

li: Zhang, D. and M.A. Dirr. 2004. Potential new ornamental plants from China. SNA Res. Conf. 2004: 601-603.

Fagus orientalis 'Kara Dach'

ns: said to be a selected, regional clone. It is also

ns: sold under *F. sylvatica*.

Fagus orientalis 'Iskander' (5/6)

ha: fastigate

afc: yellow

so, in: www.bluebellnursery.com (online catalog 2006), labeled as new.

FAGUS SYLVATICA

NOMENCLATURE NOTE: Cultivars of *F. sylvatica* under *f. purpurea*, *f. laciniata* and other infraspecific botanical taxa are arranged in alphabetical order by cultivar name. We have adopted the classification of W.J. Bean who uses botanical forma for groups of wild-occurring variants, which includes the cutleaf, contorted, weeping and purple groups. Cultivars which belong to two or more groups (ie. weeping and purple) are not assigned one of the formae names.

I especially recommend the website of www.coenosium.com for Bob Fincham's superb article with photos, covering the diversity of this species' clones. He also sells rare and super rare clones at fair prices.

Fagus sylvatica 'Albovariegata' (*f. albo-variegata* (West.) Domin.)

lc: irregular creamy white margin, also blotched or sectored in some variants, fades to greener by summer.

lc: Often reverts. Best effect if pruned regularly to encourage young shoots.

lm: fewer teeth, more sinuate

ns: this is a polyclonal name for various white-mottled or margined variants not part of 'Albomarginata'

Fagus sylvatica 'Albomarginata'

ha: margined white, reversions are common

lw: narrower than species typical

or: Europe c. 1770

ns, id: in his 1964 checklist, Wyman lumped this with 'Albovariegata'. Some consider that plant to have

ns, id: streaks in addition to the margins here.

li: Gard. Chron. 26: 434 (1899)

Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea 'Allenton' (11/6)

ha: vigorous

lc: stronger, darker purple color, near blackish-purple

or, so: www.allenton.co.nz (online catalog 2006)

Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea (Aiton) Schneid. 'Ansorgei'

gr: slower than species typical, often a weak garden plant

ls: lanceolate, lance-shaped

lm: usually entire

lw: 1-2cm

lc: dark brownish-red to dark purple

or: Ansorge of Hamburg Germany c. 1891, perhaps as cross of *f. purpurea* x '*Comptoniifolia*'

Fagus sylvatica 'Arcuata' (f. *arculata*)

ha, nsp: contorted as 'Tortuosa' but "with an extraordinary tangled appearance" per Wyman's 1964 checklist. He keeps them apart.

Fagus sylvatica 'Argenteomarmorata'

lc: mottled white, not a very showy plant. New growth is actually green and only later marbled and marked. Flushes of

lc: growth in summer add more color.

or: Spath Nurseries, Germany received as seedling 1886, first sold about 1899

Fagus sylvatica f. *laciniata* (Pers.) Domin 'Asplenifolia'

ht: 60-80 ft. in 100 years or more.

ha: pyramidal, but much more finely textured than the species, branches decidedly more recurving or upturned. I call

ha: call it a "wispy habit" as the hundreds of tips on an old tree all layer and turn upward in a very distinct manner.

ls: deeply incised and lobed, sometimes nearly to the midrib. The lobes or incisions are irregular unlike 'Laciniata'

ls: which is quite regular, symmetrical, and more shallowly cut. Unlike 'Laciniata' this also produces many linear to lanceolate

ls: leaves at shoots tips and near the inner trunk. If a plant has linear, uncut new growth by summer, it is surely

ls: of this clone and not 'Laciniata' or the other stuff.. It is extremely variable on some branches but quite

ls: uniform from a distance. One of the tufted, slower, linear-leaved phases is sold under 'Mercedes'.

eval: It is one of the most beautiful of all cultivars and the finest of cutleaf trees.

in: Loddiges Nur. Catalog 1804

Fagus sylvatica f. *atropurpurea* = f. *purpurea*

Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea Globosa'

ha: globose much as *A. platanooides* 'Globosum'

lc: reddish

so: likely lost today.

li: A. Dervaes. 1927. Moller's Deutsch. Gart-Zeit 42: 287

Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea Macrophylla'

lc: purple as f. *purpurea*

ll, lw: blades slightly larger than typical f. *purpurea*

li: Kirschner in Petzold & Kirschner. 1894. Arb. Muscav. 661

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Aurea Pendula' (aureo-pendula)

ha: weeping, typically very narrow and erect as typical 'Pendula'

lc: yellow at first, holding color with a slight bit of shade, more green by summer but still contrasting when interplanted

or: J.G. van der Bom, Oudenbosch, Holland before 1900 as sport of 'Pendula'

Fagus sylvatica 'Aurea Variegata' ('Foliis Aureis', 'Paul's Gold Margined')

lc: margined golden yellow

li: Gard. Chron. 26: 434 (1899)

in: Lawson Nur., Edinburgh
aw: RHS AM 1902 as 'Paul's Gold Margined'

Fagus sylvatica 'Beth Dwarf'
ha: dwarf, more suitable for smaller gardens
so: Wells Nursery

Fagus sylvatica 'Bicolor Sartini' = 'Sartini'

Fagus sylvatica Striped Group 'Birr Zebra'
lc: green veins with yellowish-green between the veins. The numerous dark veins give a zebra effect.
in: first sold we believe by Endsleigh Nursery, Devon. UK c. 2001
photo, or: Birr Castle, Ireland

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* (Aiton) Schneid. 'Black Swan'
ht: 5m, slower than 'Pendula'
ha: weeping, upright. Similar to 'Purple Fountain' but wider and more irregular. It is a somewhat
ha: "ugly duckling" in early years but is more lovely and interesting with time.
lc: blackish-red
so: www.esveld.nl

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Bornyensis'
ha: highly pendulous, smaller than typical 'Pendula', foliage very dense, trunk very erect so as to be broadly
columnar with hanging limbs
or: found at church at Borny, France c. 1870, probably obtained from a nearby forest
in: Simon-Louis Freres, France c. 1900

Fagus sylvatica 'Brathay Purple' (1/7)
ns, id: a listed name from the UK c. 2006. Description needed.

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Brocklesby'
lc: darker purple, holding color well
ll: larger than most f. *purpurea* cultivars and seedlings
or: Brocklesby Park, Lincs., England before 1899
in: popularized by Spath Nur., Berlin

Fagus sylvatica 'Castanaefolia'
ls: blades incised, some divided into narrow segments to nearly the midrib, some leaves less deeply cut
ns, id: Wyman does not refer it to any of the modern cut-leaved forms
li: Bean, W.J. 1899 Garden Londen 55: 267.

Fagus sylvatica 'Circinata' = 'Grandidentata'

Fagus sylvatica 'Cochleata'
ht: 15 ft. (70 years) - that's a dwarf!
ha: very dwarf, conical in time,
ls: elliptic, concave below, base very cuneate, wider above the middle
lm: numerous small, pointed teeth or small lobes towards the apex. Krussman states it is also undulate but
this he

lm: lumps with 'Undulata'
ll: 3-4 cm - very much smaller
in: Europe c. 1842
li: Loudon. Encyc. Tr. Shrubs p. 1118

Fagus sylvatica 'Cockleshell'
ha: slightly more upright
ls: small, rounded, shell-like, smaller than 'Rotundifolia'
ns: it is distinct from 'Cochleata' despite somewhat similar names and descriptions.
or: Hillier Nur. c. 1960 sport of 'Rotundifolia'

Fagus sylvatica f. *laciniata* (Pers.) Domin. 'Comptoniifolia'
ha: slower than 'Asplenifolia' in growth rate, hence never as popular.
ls: similar to 'Asplenifolia' but with more linear leaves and others more deeply and finely cut.
so: does not seem to be in the modern trade.
lsp: Dortmund Bot. Gard.
id, ns: not everyone regards it as distinct from 'Asplenifolia' since one can graft and graft those
id, ns: more linear, slower shoots all day long. 'Mercedes' is one that is all linear and stays dwarf. For
id, ns: now we consider this name to have merit for a particular phase.
li: Kirschner, Arbor. Muscaviense (1864)

Fagus sylvatica f. *conglomerata* = f. *tortuosa*

Fagus sylvatica 'Contorta' = 'Tortuosa'?
ns: a doubtful name, probably an error for f. *tortuosa*
so: Toole's Bend Nur. 423-531-7773 1980's
lsp: listed for Yew Dell Gardens 2007 in their inventory

Fagus sylvatica 'Contorta Purpurea' = 'Tortuosa Purpurea' (6/7)
ns: listed name from Yew Dell Gardens 2007

Fagus sylvatica 'Crarae'
ls: asymmetrically ovate and recurved
lb: auriculate and oblique-cuneate
lm: deeply lobed to 1/4 to 1/3 depth
li: Spongberg, S.A. 1989. HortScience 24(3): 433
rd: 4 Nov. 1988
or: James M. MacKiloy from plant in Crarae Gardens in Scotland

Fagus sylvatica 'Cristata' ('Crispa')
ha: full-sized but formed off irregular tufts of foliage on the branches, not a uniform outline. Unless well pruned it has
ha: a frightfully ugly look like a lime-green, poodle-trained juniper.
ls: oddly crumpled, crested, twisted, irregularly and coarsely toothed
pet: very short, producing leaves in odd tufts or whorls on the stems.
eval: purely a novelty but a very curious one.
in: Europe before 1836

Fagus sylvatica 'Cucullata'

ls, lm: margins curled under
ll, lw: blades smaller than species typical
li: Koch. 1873. Dendr. II,2: 18

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Cuprea' (Cuprea Group, 'Cupreata')

lc: copper-purple to bronze-green to purplish-green, varying with individuals. Correctly called "copper beech". It is

lc: never dark purple.

ns: this evidently came from seedlings of f. *purpurea* that are more bronze or copper in color. They have a different

ns: charm than the purple variants but are nowhere as popular. This is a collective name for the paler, bronze variants

Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck' ('Dawyckii', 'Fastigiata' misapplied)

ht: 82 ft. (original tree 1966); 75 ft. x 9 ft. wide

ha: fastigiate to columnar

or: Lt.-Col. A. Balfour, Dawyck, Peeblesshire, England from his garden. It probably came from a nearby wood.

in: to Kew from originator 1907. Hesse Nur, Germany to trade 1912.

ns: see 'Fastigiata' below

Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Gold'

ha: columnar

lc: yellow as in 'Zlatia'

afc: yellow also.

or: Arb. Trompenberg as 'Dawyck' x 'Zlatia' 1968

li: Hoey Smith, J.R.P. van. 1980. The fastigiate copper beech. The Garden

li: (RHS) 105(7): 292-293.

Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple'

ha: columnar

lc: purple as in 'Rohanii'

rai: The 'Rohan Minaret' and 'Red Obelisk' may prove superior for color

li: Hoey Smith, J.R.P. van. 1980. The fastigiate copper beech. The Garden

li: (RHS) 105(7): 292-293.

or: Hoey Smith 1968

Fagus sylvatica 'Dentata'

so: [wholesale source \(Firma C. Esveld\)](#) (online catalog 2002)

Fagus sylvatica 'Donerade Purple'

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2001)\

Fagus sylvatica 'Dziadow Kloda' (2/7)

lc: greenish-yellow to yellow new growth, later a more typical green

lw: very wide blade, broadly ovate-elliptic

Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata'

ha: columnar to fastigiate

in: Simon-Louis Freres Nur., France before 1873

li: Koch, Dendr. 2(2): 17 (1873)

or: this is a much older clone than 'Dawyck' which is incorrectly sold under this name.

Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata Purpurea' provisional invalid name (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name from Yewdell Arboretum. It is either a rename of columnar, purple European
ns, id: plant or one of Mr. Klein's many woody creations that deserves a valid name. More than
ns, id: 60 worthwhile woody plants have come from Klein's Yewdell garden and nursery.

Fagus sylvatica 'Faux de Vesey' ('Feaux de Verzy')

ha: horizontally spreading, somewhat contorted, tips slightly pendulous, usually grafted high on standard to maximize this look

id: it is similar to 'Tortuosa' but

or: forests near Verzy, France since before 1870

li: Meyer, F.G. 1963. Pl. Explor ARS 34-32, 111

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2002) with the spelling 'Feaux de Verzy'

Fagus sylvatica 'Felderbach' (8/99)

so: [Blue Bell Nursery](#)

Fagus sylvatica 'Feuerglut' (12/4)

lc: new growth heavily mottled pink at 45-80%, later dark green with pink to red markings and spots, faintly dotted throughout

or: G. Donig, Erlangen, Germany 1989

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 135, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica 'Feuermarmor' (12/4)

lc: new growth heavily mottled bright pink to 70%, later dark brownish-brown with far sparser pink markings at 5-20%.

or: G. Donig, Erlangen, Germany 1991

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 135-136, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica 'Flagellaris'

so: www.esveld.nl

Fagus sylvatica 'Foliis Variegatus'

lc: mottled white and yellow, also streaked with red and purple.

in: Loddiges Nur.

so: does not appear to be in the trade today.

Fagus sylvatica 'Franken' (8/99)

tw: orangish-brown, rather showy in winter

lc: mottled pure white at 35-50%, more heavily than 'Marmorata' but less white than 'Marmor Star'. Older leaves become progressively more green.

or: G. Donig, Erlangen, Germany 1993, seedling of 'Marmorata'

so: [Blue Bell Nursery](#)

Fagus sylvatica 'Frisco' (8/01)

ls: irregularly cut and lobed, often deeply to the midrib. Teeth are often rounded but other
ls: leaves are more sharply pointed like 'Laciniata'. There are often leaflet-like lobes.
so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2001)

Fagus sylvatica 'Frisio'

lc: dark purple

ns: apparently not the same as 'Frisco'(?)

or: Holland

Fagus sylvatica 'Fruticosa'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 1998

ns: this Latin name, meaning "shrubby", has no standing.

Fagus sylvatica 'Gold Edge' (11/6)

lc: margined gold

ns, id: a doubtly valid name as a simple adjective combination

so: www.esveld.nl

Fagus sylvatica 'Grandidentata'

ls: coarsely and regularly toothed, never deeply cut as f. laciniata, somewhat concave below. Broadly elliptic

lb: cuneata - narrower

or: Bean suspects it to be a branch sport of 'Asplenifolia'

in: James Booth Nur, Flottbeck, Germany c. 1872. Krussman says 1810 and he is usually right.

Fagus sylvatica 'Green Obelisk'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 1997

Fagus sylvatica 'Greenwood'

ha: open, not casting dense shade, making it acceptable to grow lawns under

ll: smaller than species typical, a finer texture

ls: suborbicular (rounded)

so: www.coenosium.com

so: www.bluebellnursery.com

Fagus sylvatica 'Haaren'

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2001)

Fagus sylvatica 'Haven'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1998. It may be a typo for 'Haaren'.

Fagus sylvatica 'Heterophylla' = 'Asplenifolia' in part, also f. laciniata 'Laciniata'

ns: Loudon's use of this name includes the two variants we keep separate today. It is roughly the same as our f. laciniata

Fagus sylvatica 'Horizontalis'

ha: horizontal main limbs

or: Munich Bot. Garden, Germany before 1932

li: Hesse Nursery Catalog 1932-33: 66
so: [Rich's Foxwillow Pines Nursery](#)

Fagus sylvatica 'Horstmann'
so: [www.esveld.nl](#) (online catalog 2002)

Fagus sylvatica 'Interrupta'
lc: green as typical
ls: interrupted or deeply divided leaves so as to appear nearly compound
or: Hoey Smith 1955 as 'Rohanii' seedling
ns: This Latinized name has been rightfully questioned but it was published
ns: in 1955 and thus is within the 1959 limit. The same is probably not true for 'Interrupta Purpurea'
li: Hoey Smith, J.R.P. van. 1955. Deutsche Baumschule 7: 265, fig. 154.
li: Hoey Smith, J.R.P. van. 1980. The fastigate copper beech. The Garden
li: (RHS) 105(7): 292-293.
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 112

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* (Aiton) Schneid. 'Interrupted Purple' ('Interrupta Purpurea' invalid)
lc: purple
ls: interrupted or deeply divided leaves, often split into 2-3 sections
or: Arboretum Trompenberg as 'Rohanii' seedlings.
ns: the purple version was not published in Latin form before 1959 and so this vernacular name should be used.
li: Meyer, F.G. 1963. Plant Explor. ARS 32-34, 111.
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 112

Fagus sylvatica 'Jaegerspries'
so: [www.esveld.nl](#) (online catalog 2002)

Fagus sylvatica 'King'
ha: trunk of very large girth, 30 ft. at 5 ft. high
or: Knole Park, Sevenoaks, England
ns, id: Wyman recognizes it as a cultivar in his 1964 checklist. It may however just be a clone of a famous tree and
ns, id: not a suitable plant for this rank.
li: Elwes and Henry. 1906. Trees Great Brit. and Ireland. 1: 20

Fagus sylvatica 'Kleins Copper' (11/4)
lc: rich copper bronze, a particularly good shade for cloning
or: Yew Dell Arboretum, Crestwood, KY USA before 2003
ns: named for Theodore Klein, founder of the Yew Dell gardens

Fagus sylvatica f. *laciniata* (Pers.) Domin 'Laciniata'
ls: regularly incised or lobed, less deeply cut than 'Asplenifolia' (less than 1/3 to 1/2 deep), rarely with linear-leaved shoots
ns: the botanical form groups all the cut-leaves beeches. The cultivar name is for the popular clone of the same origin as
ns: stated below.
or: Tetschen estate near Bohemia and Saxony c. 1792 from a plant in the hedgerow. Krussman says 1895.
eval: it is not as showy or desirable as 'Asplenifolia' which has a more upcurved, wispy habit of great

elegance. The foliage is
eval: much less finely textured in 'Laciniata' and not so elegant and ferny.

Fagus sylvatica f. *latifolia* Kirsch. (var. *macrophylla* Dipp.) 'Latifolia'

ll: to 15cm - much larger or at least wider than species typical, not a notable variation for gardens

lw: to 9-12cm

lt: thicker, tougher blades

ns: the cultivar name should be applied to the original German clone so much as is possible. The plant 'Prince George of Crete' is

ns: another wide-leaved plant of different origin.

or: Germany c. 1864 possibly from *F. moesiaca* as it seems to be an intermediate.

Fagus sylvatica f. *latifolia* 'Latifolia Purpurea'

ns: probably the same as f. *purpurea* 'Purpurea Latifolia'?

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2002)

Fagus sylvatica 'Löndal Krybebög'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg before 2001

Fagus sylvatica 'Long Red'

ns: a listed name, reportedly for a clone with a long red blade.

so: Plantago.nl

Fagus sylvatica 'Luteovariegata'

ha; more vigorous than 'Albovariegata'

lc: margined, mottled, or sectored yellow. Mostly margined, it also has some sectors into the main green center.

ns: 'Aurea Variegata' is a specific clone of this type. This name represents a group according to Bean.

or: England c. 1770

Fagus sylvatica 'Macrophylla' or var. *macrophylla* = f. *latifolia*

Fagus sylvatica 'Marmor Star' (12/4)

lc: mottled pure white at 50-75% of surface, much more 'Marmorata'. Lacks pinkish tints of 'Franken'. Looks greyish from a distance

la: apiculate

or: G. Donig, Germany 1992 as seedling of 'Mamorata'

eval: this is a true breakthrough in variegated cultivars, given a high chimera and a breathtaking pattern

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 135-136, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica 'Marmorata'

lc: darkened with faint cream to white spots in new growth, never bold.

id: it is considered more faintly and finer mottled than 'Albomarmorata'

eval: seedlings of it including 'Marmor Star' and 'Franken' have more chimera and are much showier.

or: Germany 1903

Fagus sylvatica 'Mercedes'

ht: 1.5m tall x 1.0m wide

ha: dense, dwarf, very fine-textured, shrubby for many years.

lc: bright light green

ls: narrowly linear with lightly cut margins. New growth often thread-like. This leaf shape

ls: appears in 'Asplenifolia' as watersprouts or in it's seedlings.

photo, wholesale source: www.esveld.nl

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Miltoniensis'

ha: weeping, having a leader and other branches distinctly bent downward, trailing limbs to the ground

bk: most plants under this name has less smooth bark, having irregular broken patches.

ns: not all plants under this name are the true, original clone.

or: Milton Park, Northhamptonshire, England before 1837. In the trade around 1899.

Fagus sylvatica 'Marmostar' ('Marmor Star')

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg since 1999

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2001)

Fagus sylvatica 'Monstrosa'

ha: smaller

lv: pubescent below

ls, lm: "monstrous"

ns, id: it would be easily to call this a synonym of 'Cristata' but not such comparisons can be made

ns, id: as this clone is no longer around.

li: Kirschner in Petzold & Kirschner. 1964. Arb. Muscav. 662

Fagus sylvatica 'Montefiore'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 2000

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2001)

Fagus sylvatica 'Nano-pendula'

ha: weeping, dwarf

ns: the name is held unique in Wyman's 1964 checklist

li: Domin. 1867. Vereinsk. Forst-, Jagd, & Naturk 57: 12-25)

Fagus sylvatica 'Nigra' = f. *purpurea* or one of it's darker clones

Fagus sylvatica 'Nigra Pendula' = 'Purpurea Pendula'

Fagus sylvatica 'Nivea'

ha: weak shrub

st: reddish

lc: blades striped white

li: Masse. 1852. Rev. Hort. IV 1: 369

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Norwegensis' ('Norwegica')

lc: dark purple but not so dark as 'Swat Magret'

in: Hillier Nurseries 1923 and before before

ns: we follow Wyman (1964 checklist) in maintaining this cultivar as historically unique

Fagus sylvatica Striped Group 'Oudenbosch' (12/4)

lc: intervenal areas yellowish much like 'Birr Zebra' and likely a parallel mutation

or: found as seedling in Oudenbosch, Netherlands

in: Arboretum Oudenbosch, Netherlands 1995

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 136, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Pagnyensis'

ha: weeping, more umbrella-shaped than ordinary 'Pendula' of gardens, requiring high understock to give it height.

or: found near Pagny, France

in: Simon-Louis Freres, France

id: Wyman (1964) considers it closer to 'Tortuosa'. It is somewhat intermediate to 'Pendula' in our experience.

Fagus sylvatica 'Parkanaur'

ha: 'parasol-shaped' with older limbs contorted

ht: 3m in about 160 years

wd: 7.3m in about 160 years

ll: 'smaller'

or: original tree occurs in Parkanaur Dungannon in Co. Tyrone N. Ireland

rd: 3 March 1986 by H.S. Crosbie Cochrane of N. Ireland

li: Elwes, H.J. and A. Henry. 1906. Trees of Great Britain and Ireland.

li: 16-17. (without name).

li: Spongberg, S.A. 1988. Cultivar registration at the Arnold Arboretum

li: HortScience 23(3): 456.

Fagus sylvatica 'Parvophylla'

ns: a listed name, presumably have smaller leaves(?).

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* (Loud.) Schelle 'Pendula'

ha: weeping, varying from tall and erect to spreading and mushroom-shaped in the form. The typical 'Pendula' clone of

ha: gardens is somewhat horizontal, wider than tall, forming a tent of branches 50-100 ft. wide in many years.

or: Loddiges Nursery 1800's for 'Pendula' of gardens today

ns: the botanical form is a useful name since many weeping forms appear in the wild, about a dozen having been

ns: propagated or named to date. 'Pendula' is used for the wide-spreading, tent-like clone from Loddiges.

lsp: The massive block-sized tent at Flushing NY was a famous weeping beech for more a century. It is now lost.

lsp: The very old stuff form multi-trunked colonies, some of the main trunks 10-20 ft. apart from each other. There

lsp: is a tree at Thornton Park, Syracuse NY (USDA 4!) with 3 trunks and known to be planted in 1880.

There is

lsp: another massive one 40 ft. wide at the Dupont facilities in Wilmington, DE and another fine massive one at Morris

lsp: Arboretum with many trunks. The grand old stuff at Rochester NY seem to be gone from my review of the collections

lsp: and old mansions in 2006.

in: David Hosack of the Elgin Botanic Garden, NYC planted a weeper at Hyde Park, NY in the early 1880's.

Fagus sylvatica 'Plaswijck'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg before 2001.

Fagus sylvatica 'Prince George of Crete'

ll: larger than typical and often 5-7 in. long and 5.0-5.5 in. wide

or: gardener of King of Denmark sent to Kew in 1898

Fagus sylvatica 'Purple Fountain'

ha: weeping, more erect than 'Purpurea Pendula', fountain-like as the name implies.

in: Grootendorst 1975 as seedling of 'Purpurea Pendula'

lc: slightly less dark than 'Purpurea Pendula'

in: Fall 1998 catalog of Wayside Gardens. Also offered by Roslyn (now closed)

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* (Aiton) Schneid ('Atropurpurea', 'Atropunicea', Atropurpurea Group)

lc: bronze-green to very dark blackish-purple, varying with the seedlings, new growth often more red than purple. Most

lc: the variant turn greener by some and those of the 'Cuprea' sort are a pale bronze or copper shade with much green.

id: 'Cuprea' is a name used collectively for the more bronze or copper seedlings.

or: as Bean points out this is not an entity of garden origin, so use of the botanical form is justified. It has appeared

or: many places and at many times in history. Reports date to as early as 1680. Bean says most stock in Europe is

or: said to come from a tree in Hanleiter Forest in Thuringia. Loudon confirms that all European trees known to him trace to

or: a single tree found in a German forest c. 1750. It came to Britain about 1760.

in: It was known for certain in the US in 1820 but A.J. Downing's famous treatise mentions "the finest copper beech

in: in America" as 50 ft. tall in 1859 at the Estate of Thomas Ash Throgs Neck, NY. One would think it at least 60 years

in: old by then. David Sears who planted much of Brookline MA used the purple beech in 1826 for a decade or more.

ns: the RHS use of the name Atropurpurea Group seems unwarranted since this is clearly not a cultigenic taxon. The

ns: old name of 'Atropunicea' is sometimes seen. It is not valid since it is based on Weston's name of 1710 and it was

ns: allied to *F. grandifolia* in error.

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Purpurea Latifolia'

lc: purple

lw: wider blade than typical f. *purpurea*.

ns, id: Wyman in his 1964 checklist states "it is supposed to be the name most used in Europe to designate grafted purple beech (as compared to seedlings)"

li: Schelle, Beissner, et al. 1903. Hand. Laub. Benenn 61

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Macrophylla' = 'Atropurpurea Macrophylla'

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Major' = 'Atropurpurea Macrophylla'

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Metallica Nigra'

li: Hort. Walter ex Schelle, Beissner, et al. 1903. Hand. Laub. Benenn. 61

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Purpurea Nana'

ht: 10 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide (40 years, Arb. Trompenberg)

ha: dwarf, compact

lc: purple

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Norwegensis' = 'Norwegensis'

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Purpurea Pendula' ('Purpurea Pendula Nana')

ht: 10-15 ft. tall in many years

ha: weeping to form mushroom-like dome in many years, never erect as 'Purple Fountain'

lc: purple as in 'Riversii' or other good clones. If find many plants a muddy brownish-purple

lc: by later summer.

gr: rather slow compared to 'Purple Fountain'

rai: 'Purple Fountain' is faster and perhaps more erect

ns: Bean says that 'Purpurea Pendula Nana' could prove to be the older name.

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula Nana'

li: Dippel. 1892. Hand. Laub. 2: 52, without description

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula Nova'

li: Dippel. 1892. Hand. Laub. 2: 52, without description

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula Reygerloo' = 'Reygerloo'

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula Vera'

li: Schelle, Beissner, et al. 1903. Hand. Laub. Benenn. 62, without description

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Purpurea Tricolor' ('Tricolor' misapplied)

lc: medium purple margined pink becoming margined pinkish-white. It has a lovely set of colors when viewed from below

lc: with sunlight allowed to pass through the canopy. Must be viewed up close for best effect. Backlight it and put it near a path

lc: and you'll have views and pictures cuter than confections for decades to come. There's no pink variegated tree half as lovely.

lw: slightly narrower than species typical

id: 'Purpurea Tricolor' in heavy shade or as old self-shading trees can appear to have a dark green base color as 'Tricolor'. A good

id: test is to back up and view the tree at the distance (as with the Rochester photo above). If there is a distinct purplish sheen

id: to the overall tree, it is surely this clone.

in: Transon's Nursery, Orleans c. 1885, perhaps sold elsewhere.

lsp: Rochester New York's amazing Highland Park Arboretum has a plant c. 1903 which is a grand purplish beech on distant

lsp: view over those green lawns. Get close and the three foot wide trunk shows whitish margins near it.

Wow. A tricolor beech

lsp: over a century. That's not standard stuff in American cities but it should be. Plant them now folks.

They're pretty young and

lsp: and majestic, grand, and pretty very old.

Fagus sylvatica 'Pyramidalis'

ha: upright, more pyramidal

li: Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner. 1864. Arb. Muscav. 662

Fagus sylvatica 'Pyramidalis Purpurea'

li: Bean, W.J. 1925. Kew Hand-list Trees and Shrubs, ed. 3, 307, without description.

Fagus sylvatica 'Queen'

ha, ht: large tree of 100 ft. tall and some 130 ft. wide

or: Knole Park, Sevenoaks, England

ns, id: Wyman recognizes it as a cultivar in his 1964 checklist. It may however just be a clone of a famous tree and

ns, id: not a suitable plant for this rank.

li: Elwes and Henry. 1906. Trees Great Brit. and Ireland. 1: 20

Fagus sylvatica f. *quercifolia* = f. *laciniata*

Fagus sylvatica 'Quercina'

ha: 40 ft. (40 years) - smaller

ls: oak-like, shallowly lobed much like a green version of 'Rohanii'

or: Czechoslovakia 1888

Fagus sylvatica f. *quercoides* (Pers.) Domin.

bk: oak-like, having distinct patterns or plates of bark

geo: occurs in the wild

or: first noticed by Persoon in the woods in Gottingen, Germany. Originally considered be a hybrid to oak trees!

ns: must not be confused with f. *quercifolia* which has oak-like leaves and is the same as f. *laciniata*

Fagus sylvatica 'Red Obelisk' ('Rohan Obelisk')

ha: columnar as in 'Dawyck'

lc: red to reddish purple

ls: slightly cut as in 'Rohanii', most leaves undulating, some cut and others barely lobed

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Retroflexa'

ha: weeping, more umbrella-shaped than ordinary 'Pendula', similar to 'Pagnyensis'

in: Simon-Louis Freres, France

Fagus sylvatica 'Reygerloo' ('Purpurea Pendula Reygerloo')

ha: pendulous

lc: red foliage

id, ns: Wyman maintains is separate from 'Purpurea Pendula' in his checklist of 1964.

li: Krussman, G. 1939. Mltt. D.D.G. 52: 117

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Riversii'

lc: rich purple, holding color longer into summer than the basic form.

eval: for many decades this was "the" purple beech cultivar to grow for best color. Today some others like

'Swat Magret'

eval: are preferred.

or: Rivers Nursery, Sawbridgeworth, England 1870's

Fagus sylvatica 'Rolf Marquardt' ('Rolph Marquardt')

lc: light green to yellowish-green, heavily striped and mottled white, cream, and yellow. It has yellow that 'Marmorata' lacks

or: G. Donig, Germany 1992 as 'Marmorata' seedling.

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2002, as 'Rolph Maequart')

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 137, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula* 'Remillyensis'

ht: 36 ft. (Kew Gardens c. 90 years old)

ha: weeping, somewhat contorted, dome or mushroom-shaped with age, never erect as typical 'Pendula'

in: Simon-Louis Freres, France before 1873

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Rohanii'

lc: brownish-purple, not a dark purple nor a coppery-purple one. It's nicer in the new growth than the heat of summer.

ls: irregularly incised or serrated as f. *laciniata* but more shallow and with rounded teeth unlike most of its variants.

ls: The blades usually have a nice undulation or wave to them.

or: Prince Camille de Rohan estate, Sychrov, Czechoslovakia from seedlings sown 1888. It is probably an accidental

or: cross of 'Brocklesby' and f. *laciniata* found on the grounds.

in: V. Masek c. 1908 to trade

eval: 'Rohan Trompenberg' holds the color better and should replace it.

li: Koerber. 1894. Fromme's Oester.-Ungar. Gartenk. 19: 1

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Gold'

lc: bright yellow as 'Zlatia' becoming typical green

lm: cut to serrate or lobed

or: Arb. Trompenberg

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Grandid'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 1978, apparently for a hybrid of 'Grandidentata'

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Green'

ls: undulate, lobed as 'Rohanii'

lc: green

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Lace'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 1978

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Laciniata'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg before 2001.

ns: a listed name, likely invalid in Latin form.

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Minaret' ('Rohanii' x 'Dawyckii')

ha: columnar and perhaps narrower than 'Red Obelisk'
ls: cut as 'Rohanii' but more consistent than 'Red Obelisk'
lc: purple
hp: reverse cross of 'Red Obelisk' but identical parent cultivars
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 112

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Obelisk' = 'Red Obelisk'

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Pyramid' ('Rohan Pyramidalis')
ns: a listed name for a 'Rohanii' hybrid with pyramidal form.

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Trompenburg'
lc: darker purple red than 'Rohanii', not fading as much by summer.
lm: nicely cut
ls: longer pointed than 'Rohanii'
rai: better color and leaf shape than 'Rohanii'
li: Int. Dendrol. Soc. Year. 1989: 112
so: Coenosium Gardens 503-266-5471

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan Weeping'
ls: semi-pendulous, less so than 'Purpurea Pendula'
lc: purplish-red, not so dark as 'Purpurea Pendula'
lm, ls: margins cut as 'Rohanii'
lsp: Arb. Trompenberg 1997

Fagus sylvatica 'Rohan XXX'
ns: a listed name, presumably a provisional entity.

Fagus sylvatica 'Roseomarginata'
lc: margined rose-pink becoming margined paler pinkish-white, base color purple.
id: it is sometimes considered a synonym of 'Purpurea Tricolor' and as a result many plants under this name
id: are of that clone. Historically it is a separate entity.
in: Cripps Nur. c. 1888

Fagus sylvatica 'Rotundifolia' ('Rotundifolia Minor')
ht: distinctly more ascending than species typical, typical broadly oval to more narrowly pyramidal.
ls: orbicular to suborbicular, having the look of green coins, giving a finer texture. Usually 4 veins pairs - much fewer.
ll: 0.5-1.25 in. long - much smaller
or: found at Brockwood, St. Johns, Woking, England before 1872
in: Jackman Nur. to trade 1894 when they listed it as "new"

Fagus sylvatica 'Rubra' = f. *purpurea*

Fagus sylvatica 'Sartini' ('Bicolor Sartini' as Latin is invalid)
lc: margined yellowish-green to green. It has no purple pigments as the parent.
lt: blades often rugose, giving much texture
lw: slightly narrower than 'Luteovariegata'
or: Sartini Nursery, Piatto, Italy introduced 1995, sport of 'Purpurea Tricolor'

Fagus sylvatica 'Schlegel'

lsp: Arb. Trompenberg before 2001

Fagus sylvatica 'Silberthaler' (12/4)

lc: broadly and irregularly margined white, more so than most marginate cultivars, easily 25-35% of surface, often with

lc: large white sectors intruding to the midrib, the dark green central zone often divided into distinct zones or lobes. It reverts easily.

or: G. Eschrich, Recklinghausen, Germany 1993

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 137, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica 'Silverwood'

lc: thinny and irregularly margined cream becoming white, chimera mostly 2-5mm deep with some deeper sectors but these rarely

lc: touching the midrib. Surface of the chimera is barely 10-20% compared to wider margined clones such as 'Silberthaler' and 'Albomarginata'.

or: B. Bomer, Zundert, Netherlands, introduced 1986

so: www.esveld.nl

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: the ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 137, with color photo

Fagus sylvatica 'Spa'

so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2002)

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Spaethiana'

lc: dark purple, retaining color into the summer.

or: Spath Nurseries, Germany before 1920

Fagus sylvatica 'Spotty' (2/7)

lc: irregular sectored yellow to a small amount, perhaps just 10-15% of surface

so, in: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007), with color photo

Fagus sylvatica Striped Group 'Striata' ('Hartigii')

lc: striped and veined yellowish-green to light green, often in a radiating pattern, not popular nor very showy.

in, or: Germany c. 1851. Sold by Spath in 1892 but their source is unrecorded. See Striped Group below.

Fagus sylvatica Striped Group

lc: areas between secondary veins (off the midrib) whitish, cream, or yellow, varying with the mutation or clone

id: clones 'Birr Zebra', 'Oudenbosch', and 'Striata' are known. Houtman mentions that a sport occurred in 1850 in

id: Czech Republic of similar striping. It was apparently not named unless it traces to 'Striata' known in Germany in 1851.

Fagus sylvatica 'Subcordata'

ls: originally described as "clearly heart-shaped leaves"

li: Murr. 1900. Deutsch Bot. Monatsschr 18: 194

Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea* 'Swat Magret'

lc: very dark purple, sometimes blackish, holding color most of the summer.

lt: blades may unfold 8-10 days before some other f. *purpurea*

in: Timms & Co, Germany

or: Germany before 1895

Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor' ('Roseomarginata?')

lc: pink margins becoming whiter, base color green not purple as in 'Purpurea Tricolor'. Can burn badly in bright sun.

ns: plants under this name are often 'Purpurea Tricolor'

eval: the colors of 'Purpurea Tricolor' are much more pleasant

in: Simon-Louis Freres, France

Fagus sylvatica f. *tortuosa* (Pepin) Hegi ('Tortuosa', 'Contorta?', f. *conglomerata*)

ha: contorted, twisted branches, usually wider than tall, but varying with the selection. It is usually a spreading shrub

ha: at first, later dome-shaped and much like an old Dissectum maple. There are intermediates to weeping forms ('Remillyensis')

ha: but this name is used for those

ha: without very distinctly drooping limbs. Tips may droop but not the entire limb.

or: found in the wild many times and places in France, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. The stock in the US almost

or: certainly derives from the notable trees at the Arnold Arboretum. Verzy stock from France is now called 'Faux de Vesey'.

ns: This name traces to Pepin in 1861 but it not clearly associated (to our knowledge) with any particular source of stock.

lsp: Morton Arb. currently (6/2007) records an example from 1965 obtained from Hermann Hesse of Germany. The trees

lsp: at the Arnold Arboretum are famous and older.

Fagus sylvatica f. *tortuosa* 'Suentelensis'

ha: semi-dwarf, highly contorted and twisted, having a very picturesque dense crown

lc: red

ns: apparently different from f. *tortuosa* 'Tortuosa Purpurea' but this is not confirmed.

photo, history: [Suentel website](#)

Fagus sylvatica f. *tortuosa* 'Tortuosa Purpurea'

ha: twisted limbs as in 'Tortuosa'

lc: red to purple

ns: Latin name is probably not valid?

Fagus sylvatica 'Undulata'

ls: undulate, concave, apparently very similar to 'Cochleata'

in: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France 1800's

Fagus sylvatica 'Viridivariiegata'

lc: mottled lighter green to yellowish-green, not a pretty or regular chimera though covering up to 50%. It is strictly for

lc: collectors as a full dozen other variegated clones are more showy and bright.

or: Lombarts Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands 1935

Fagus sylvatica 'Zlatia'

ha: slower than species typical, a smaller tree.

lc: yellow at first, becoming yellow-green than finally green. It is not a golden shade ever.

or: found near Vranje, Serbia

in: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1890

ns: the name is based on the Serbian word "zlato" for gold.

lu: one achieve a nice effect interplanting this with purple and green-leaved beech cultivars. One can do the

lu: very same with the purple, gold, and green weepers.

FARGESIA

I can highly recommend the site www.fargesia.de for numerous photos and descriptions.

Fargesia 'Asian Wonder' (11/3)

ht: 3-4m tall

st: rich purplish-red, more showy than most in the genus

lw: narrow, fine-textured

lu: recommended as specimen or hedge

ns: species affinity is not reported to date

or: Jos van der Palen and Hans Prins imported to Holland, presumably from an Asian country

in: Dutch nursery trade 2003

Fargesia crassinoda 'Kew Beauty'

ha: canes dense

st: culm whitish becoming bluish then finally red

or: Kew Gardens, London, England

Fargesia crassinoda 'Kew Beauty'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Fargesia denudata [L1576]

ht: 3m tall

ha: arching

st: culms orangish-yellow, very showy if given some sun

lc: light green

or, in: Roy Lancaster to trade, a distinct and showy clone

Fargesia 'Jiu' ('Jiuzhaigou', 'Juizhaigou 1?') (11/3)

ht: 3m tall

ha: moderate vigor, "pillar shaped"

st: culms becoming dark purple to reddish-purple, very showy

lw: "narrow, elegant"

ch: very cold hardy in Boskoop trials

or: Juizhaigou Prov., China

in: Cooperative Boskoop Auction BA 2003 to Dutch trade. Stephen Wagner introduced to Holland c. 1990
ns, id: this clone is sometimes listed under *F. nitida* but that assignment is not confirmed (I believe) from flowering

ns, id: studies. My choice of the name follows the Dutch 2003 introduction with this name and that two numbered

ns, id: clones are already associated with the basic Jiuhaigou name.

so: www.blueridgebamboo.com (online catalog 2007)

Fargesia 'Juizhaigou 2'

ht: 2m tall - shorter than clone 'Juizhaigou 1'='Jiu'?

st: culms becoming blackish-red, more black and less purple than

st: clone 'Juizhaigou 1'='Jiu'?

FARGESIA MURIELAE

Fargesia murielae 'Bimbo'

ht: 1.0-1.5m tall x 1m wide - dwarf, suitable for smaller properties

ha: compact, very restrained compared to species typical and the

ha: large clones.

st: bright green

lc: bright green

lu: one jokester said performs well in association with 'Nymphenburg'.

or: Denmark

Fargesia murielae 'Charley's Delight'

ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae DEEP FOREST[®]

ht: 3-4m tall

lc: darker green

st: culms darker than typical, often reddish if given some sub

Fargesia murielae 'Dragon'

ht: 3-4m tall

Fargesia murielae EALA[®]

ht: 2-3m tall

st: yellowish

ll, lw: smaller than typical blade

Fargesia murielae FALKE[®]
ht: 2.5-3.5m tall
ll, lw: smaller than typical blade

Fargesia murielae FLAMINGO[™]
ht: 2.5-3m tall

Fargesia murielae FONTANE[®]
ht: 1.0-2.0m tall
ll: 6cm
st: culms reddish-brown, showy
lc: silvery-blue below

Fargesia murielae FRESCA[™]
ht: 2.5-3.0m tall

Fargesia murielae FRYA[™]
ht: 2.5m tall

Fargesia murielae 'Gentle Giant'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae GREEN ARROW[™]
ht: 3-4m tall
ll: 6-9cm long
ls, lt: blades pointed, angled so as to be arrow-like

Fargesia murielae 'Grüne Hecke'
ns: a listed name c. 2005, evidently from Germany.

Fargesia murielae 'Harewood'
ht: 4-5 ft. tall
lc: dark green, sheaths a nice dark red
or: Danielsen, Denmark 1976

Fargesia murielae HEART OF DARKNESS[®]
ht: 2-4m tall - reports vary
lc: very dark green leaf

Fargesia murielae 'Hutu'
ns, id: a listed name 2006.

Fargesia murielae JONNY'S GIGANT[™] (JONNY'S GIANT[™])
ht: 3-4m tall
ha: stronger, more robust, vigorous

lc: darker green
ch: more cold hardy
or: Jonny Behlen 1998 as seedling. This spelling of the name
or: should be maintained since it comes from the originator.

Fargesia murielae 'Joy'
ht: 1-2m tall - much shorter, dwarf
or: Holland c. 1995

Fargesia murielae JUMBO 'Jumbo'
ht: 2.5-3.0m or more
ha: very vigorous yet tufted and dense, upright overall
st: culms green to yellow-green, more yellow than some
lc: brighter green, a pleasant shade. SUPERJUMBO is much
lc: darker in leaf but overall a similar build.
or: Denmark 1976

Fargesia murielae 'Jutu'
ns: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae LEASCHTM
ns: a listed name c. 2006

Fargesia murielae 'Leda' ('Senlo')
ns: a listed name, a clone becoming popular in Europe. Not much seen on US lists.

Fargesia murielae 'Kranich'
ht: 3.0-4.0m - large
ha: tops cascading or overhanging nicely with age
st: culms green becoming red if given a bit of sun

Fargesia murielae 'Mae'
ht: 3m
ns: a tentatively accepted name in the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE 2002.

Fargesia murielae 'Mammut' ('Mammoth')
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'Monschein'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'Moorburg'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'New Generation'
ht: 3m
ha: vigorous, strong-growing
or: derived from successful reselection of seedlings with the weaker ones discarded.

Fargesia murielae 'Novecenti'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae NEW UMBRELLA™ (3/5)
ha: clump-forming, non-invasive, a very graceful selected clone
lc: medium green, older leaves yellowish as if autumn color
ch: USDA 4, proven to -20 deg. F.
so: Bambooselect.us (online catalog 2005)

Fargesia murielae 'Novecento'
st: culms yellow becoming purplish.
so: Goscote.co.uk (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia murielae 'Red Carpet'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'Rufa' = F. rufa
ns: as a cultivar, 'Rufa' was introduced by Oprins Plants, Holland at the Plantarium show c. 2001

Fargesia murielae SCHWAN®
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae SILVER BIRD™
ht: 3-4m tall
lc: richly silvery below, showy in wind

Fargesia murielae 'Simba'
ht: 1.5-2.5m tall - shorter
ha: arching, always wider than tall
lc: lighter, apple green
or: Thyme Nursery, Copenhagen 1976 as seedling

Fargesia murielae SMARAGD™
ht: 3-4m tall
ha: more upright
lc; rich emerald or bright green

Fargesia murielae STANDING STONE™
ht: 3-4m tall
ha: upright
lc: bright green
ch: proven more cold hardy

Fargesia murielae 'Stein'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'Sunny'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae SUPERJUMBO™
ht: 3-4m tall
ha: robust, vigorous much as JUMBO
lc: darker green leaf than JUMBO and thus a possible replacement.
ns: spelled as one single word when trademarked
or: Denmark

Fargesia murielae 'Thyme' invalid name
ns: a listed name and as named for another genus it is not allowed. It
ns: likely derives unofficially from Thyme Nursery, a firm which has selected and
ns: named several clones but none with this name to our knowledge.

Fargesia murielae 'Vampire'
ns, id: a listed name 2006. Description needed.

Fargesia murielae 'Variegata'
lc: variegated in some manner

Fargesia murielae 'Willow' invalid name
ns: a narrow-leaved, willowy clone but use of a common name of another genus is
ns: not permitted as a cultivar name.

FARGESIA NITIDA

Fargesia nitida 'Weihenstephan'
ha: stronger, more vigorous

Fargesia nitida 'Anceps'
ht: 12 ft.
ha: vigorous, cascading well with time
lw: narrower, longer "leaf"
lu: said to be more heat tolerant, particularly in southern US states

Fargesia nitida 'Chennevieres'
ha: upright
st: culms become purplish-black, showy
ll, lw: smaller blade than typical

Fargesia nitida 'de Belder'

ha: arching, fountain-like with age, semi-dwarf, less invasive than some clones
st: bright bluish-red becoming purplish
ll: smaller "leaf", giving a refined elegant look
id: said to be similar to the dwarf 'Stream Cottage' if not entirely identical.
lu: said to be more sun tolerant than most clones.

Fargesia nitida 'Eisenach'

ht: 2.5-3.5m - another report says it is actually dwarf(?). It is a tad smaller but dwarfism is in doubt.
ha: ascending basal shoots, weeping or cascading from the top
st: culms bright green becoming green tinged purple to brownish.

Fargesia nitida 'Ems River' ('Ems')

ht: 12 ft.
st: culms dark purple all year - a notable feature making this clone popular
ll: shorter "leaf"
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida GREAT WALL™ (11/3)

ht: 4m
ha: very dense, wall-like, some shoots tufted, especially if planted close as a hedge. Clumping, not invasive
or
ha: overly vigorous to date. Fountain-like habit with time
st: culms bluish-white, showy
lc: rich green all year (where fully hardy)
ch: to -25 deg. F. (USDA 4)
or, in: Oprins Plants NV, Netherlands 2003 to trade. John Oprins selected 1997 as seedling of plant from Isle of Man
so: www.briggsnursery.com (online catalog 2005)

Fargesia nitida 'Humbolt'

ht: 6-8 ft. - dwarf
st: blue-green
lc: bright green
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'Kanzou'

ns: a listed name.

Fargesia nitida 'Mary'

ht: 12-14 ft.
ha: vigorous
st: culm bright green
lt: upright "leaf"
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'McClure'

ht: 20 ft. - very tall, one of the largest known clones
or: named for Floyd McClure, noted bamboo collector at the Smithsonian Institution DC USA
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'Nymphenburg' ('Nymphenberg')
ht: 14 ft.
ha: weeping, similar to 'Anceps' overall
lw: narrower "leaf"
or: Nymphenburg Place, Munich Germany
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'Picturum'
ht: 12 ft.
ha: "ascending foliage", cascading in time
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'Stream Cottage'
ht: 8 ft. - dwarf
ha: dense, compact
lc: medium to dark green
lw: smaller "leaf"
or: Peter Arrington UK
so: www.newengbamboo.com (online catalog 2002)

Fargesia nitida 'Type'
ns: a listed name from Germany. Such invalid names usually mean "the type" or typical species.

Fargesia nitida 'Wakehurst'
ha: less cascading, strong growth but not invasive
or: Wakehurst UK

Fargesia robusta 'Campbell'
ht: 3-4m tall
lc: glossy blade
ll, lw: smaller blade than 'Pingwu' and 'Wolong'

Fargesia robusta GREEN SCREEN™ (3/5)
ht: 15-18 ft.
ha: clump-forming, non-invasive
ch: USDA 5
lu: reasonably cold hardy and proven heat tolerant to USDA 9, very sun tolerant in warmer regions
so: [Briggs Nursery](http://BriggsNursery.com) (online catalog 2005)

Fargesia robusta 'Pingwu'
ht: 3-5m tall
ll, lw: intermediate between 'Campbell' (smaller than this) and 'Wolong' (larger than this)

Fargesia robusta 'Red Sheath'
lc: sheath bronzish-red, persistent and showy

Fargesia robusta 'Wolong'

ht: 3-5m

ll,lw: largest leaved clone known to date

Fargesia rufa GREEN PANDA™ (3/5)

ht: 6-8 ft.

ha: clump-forming

ch: USDA 5

so: www.briggsnursery.com (online catalog 2005)

X FATSHEDERA

x Fatshedera lizei 'Annameike' ('Anna Mikkels', 'Anne Meike', 'Lemon and Lime', 'Aureovariegata', 'Maculata')

lc: centered greenish-yellow, often a thinnish chimera giving a variety of mottled,

lc: pale yellow, and solid yellow sectors. The centering is often broken,

lc: feathers, on just on side, and/or following the center of the lobe. Some

lc: leaves are merely green washed thinly in gold with a goodly number of

lc: bright yellow veins. A few will be gold-veined alone. Others combine a

lc: distinct center with these bolder yellow primary and secondary

lc: veins. Some blades just have a little piece of yellow surface chimera and

lc: odd bright veins like something from a horror movie. The number of

lc: combinations are endless and one could never pick a "typical leaf".

lc: It is less bold than most medio-picta type cultivars. Yet this effect gives

lc: it some artistic charm as though hand painted. It is enough to break up

lc: the green leaf theme in shade and get one to notice it. The synonym

lc: 'Lemon and Lime' is not only illegitimate but inaccurate. It would be

lc: more "Lemon and Emerald".

ns: there is some disagreement as to which of many names is correct,

ns: earliest, and valid under the codes. The lack of literature citations

ns: and taxonomic documentation is responsible. This would be a good

ns: project for an eager graduate student to tackle. We have decided to

ns: go with the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE/PLANT FINDER in

ns: spelling the name as one word.

lu: in California and southeastern US states it is sometimes used as a

lu: colorful shrub that takes a bit of shade.

x Fatshedera lizei 'Aurea' ('Mediopicta')

ns: a listed name, apparently gold-centered. It certainly could be

ns: 'Anne Mieke'

x Fatshedera lizei 'Aureomaculata'

lc: mottled yellow

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Monstrosa Variegata' ('Variegata Monstrosa', 'Monstrosa')

ha: irregularly shrub, less neat than most other cultivars. Old plants are often a

ha: twisted wall or pyramid of wavy and twisted leaves. The effect is not always

ha: pretty unless good pruning and aesthetic sense are in force. Some plants are

ha: so large one might think they are young variegated sweetgums from a distance!

lc: thinly white margined with white overlays or sectors on a light green

lc: base. Under high or even normal fertility it is less variegated.

ls: the leaves are more twisted than hybrid species as typical, some plants

ls: having many highly twisted and deformed (ie. monstrose) leaves.

ns: we believe that all the 'Monstrosa' clones are variegated, at least in the US

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Pia'

lm: undulate, wavy, curly, less strongly folded than 'Yvonne's Petticoat'

in: extensively sold in the US by Exotic Angel Plants as house plant.

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Pia Bont' = 'Pia Variegated'

lc: thinly margined white

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Pia Variegated' ('Pia Variegata')

lm: undulate, wavy, curled as 'Pia'

lc: margined white

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Silver Prince'

lc: a white margined clone from Europe.

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Silver Prusca'

ns: a listed name.

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Variegata'

lc: thinly margined white, usually irregularly thick about the margins. It

lc: very rarely a consistent margin around the entire blade. Like *Fatsia*

lc: japonica 'Variegata' is hardly as uniform or pretty as its *Hedera* cousins.

la, ls: the blades are often asymmetrical, oddly lobed, or with rounded lobes

la, ls: as a result of this chimeral activity. It is not highly twisted as 'Monstrosa

la, ls: 'Variegata'.

id: the photo in Yokoi and Hirose (1978) shows a much thinner margins than

id: those plants shown in Graf's works. They are fairly compatible given the

id: known effects of fertility, selection, and culture on this genus. The true plant

id: should not have the twisted and very irregular form of 'Monstrosa Variegata'.

id: As the monstrose version seems more common in southern US collections,

id: I have no doubt some nurseryman with rooted cuttings from one, will want

id: to drop the off-putting word "monstrosa".

ns: it should not be confused with *Fatsia japonica* 'Variegata' which is much more common.

x *Fatshedera lizei* 'Yvonne's Petticoat (2/5)

ht: 48 in. tall x 48 in wide.

lm: slightly ruffled, undulate margins, often folded in the sinus region, quite showy

lt: mostly 7-lobed

or: Yvonne Pupatti, Marshallberg, NC

id: how this differs from very wavy 'Pia' which every Home Depot in the south has sold is not confirmed.

so, in: www.plantdelights.com (Spring Sales Catalog 2005: 46, with color photo), first introduction on record here

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica 'Albomarginata'

lc: margined white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

Fatsia japonica 'Aurea'

lc: gold variegated according to Dirr. It may be 'Aureo-variegata' or another clone. Yokoi and Hirose do not list it.

Fatsia japonica 'Aureo-reticulata'

lc: very intricately and completely spotted cream to light yellow between green veins. Unlike most "reticulata"

lc: cultivars is the intervenal spaces that are non-green and the veins that hold the chlorophyll. Interesting

lc: but mainly a collector's item. The midribs are wider in light yellow or greenish-yellow.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

Fatsia japonica 'Aureo-variegata'

lc: yellow splashed

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

Fatsia japonica 'Aureo-variegata'

ls: fan-like with about 9 lobes in a near perfect circle around petiole attachment point. Lobes are more cut.

Fatsia japonica 'Moseri'

ht: 4 ft. (outdoors)

ha: more compact, shorter

ll: larger than species typical, hence a more tropical look

ns: this cultivar is better known as one of the parents of the bigenetic x *Fathedera lizei*.

Fatsia japonica 'Murakumo-nishiki'

lc: centered or heavily sectors lighter green (50-90%), occasionally yellow margined or white mottled.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. (color photo)

Fatsia japonica 'Snowflake'

lc: heavily speckled white, especially near the margins.

photo, source: www.mutantpalm.com (online catalog 2002)

Fatsia japonica 'Spider Web' (9/02)

lc: mottled cream with greener veins (as if webbed), a very fine-textured and subtle chimera. The mottling can be near the margins

lc: only on young plants as with 'Snowflake'.

id: sounds much like 'Snowflake' and a few other clones circulating in commerce

in: Ted Stephens to Raulston Arboretum 8/7/95 without this name. Apparently sold by Nurseries Carolinana also.

Fatsia japonica 'Variegata'

lc: Yokoi and Hirose (1978) say "white splashed". Some US references and nurseries report a

lc: margination of light yellow to cream, especially widest at the apex. The plant which won the RHS trials

lc: is said to be narrowly margined in cream. The photo above is typical of the cultivar in the US trade.

These

lc: perhaps all one entity since it is quite variable leaf to leaf. We have seen plants with more chimera than

lc: others. Many have just a few cream sectors while some have good margins and sectors both.

ls: deeply lobed (RHS trial winner)

lw: 30cm (RHS trial winner)

id: 'Snowflake' appears both margined and speckled, so a side-by-side comparison of clones

id: would be very welcome.

aw: RHS AGM 1993

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants.

FOTANESIA

Fontanesia fortunei 'Nana'

ha: dwarf, compact

ns: mentioned by Dirr but the only 'Nana' in

ns: literature belongs to *F. phillyreoides*.

Fontanesia fortunei 'Titan'

ht: 15 ft.

ha: upright, vigorous, dense

ll: 2-3cm

ls: obovate

lm: entire

lc: gray-green, white below

prop: very easy from cuttings

lu: suitable for hedge where drought resistant

lu: and durability are essential. Dirr likes it for

lu: highway and urban sites.

or: Cole Nursery, Circleville OH USA

Fontanesia phillyreoides 'Nana'

ha: dwarf, slower, compact

FORESTIERA

Forestiera angustifolia [weeping clone from Woodlanders]

ha: stiffly weeping, usually wider than tall, like a more spreading weeping Ilex vomitoria

st: dull grey, showy in winter (as species)

eval: while W.J. Bean politely refers to the species as "of botanical interest only" this

eval: very different, spreading-weeping clone is a whole different proposition. A wow plant with age.

ch: USDA 6-7 - do try it farther north to be sure

lsp, in, so: www.woodlanders.net, first seen at the Raulston Arboretum from them c. 1997

FORSYTHIA

The ornamental progress of this genus has gone several ways, most notably 1) larger flowers, 2) richer gold corolla tones (some more orangish than pale), 3) floral density, covering a stem, 4) cold hardiness, 5) interesting foliage textures and colors (variegation, incisions), and 6) neat, lower habits requiring little or no pruning, that is, moderate vigor when not semi-dwarf.

Consider this paper: Rosati, C. et. al. 2000. Towards novel floral colors in Forsythia by genetic engineering. Acta Hort. 508: 45-58. It is proposed that by understanding genetics and the pigment pathways of this genus. one could have red to orange flower tints by blocking one part of the pathway or another. This is currently quite theoretical but we do know for certain that novel color breaks in other ornamental genera come from understanding the biochemical pigment processes and where they can be altered, broken, and bypassed. My guess is that we see weak golden-oranges first but I would rather see cleaner, lighter yellows that are less intense.

Forsythia 'Arnold Dwarf' (F. intermedia x F. japonica var. saxatilis)

ha: spreading, mounded, sometimes decumbent. Bean describes it beautifully as "self-layering"

ls: ovate, occasionally 3-lobed

ll: 4-6cm

lm: distinctly serrate

fq: rarely flowers, grown solely as a low foliage groundcover

fc: greenish-yellow

or: Arnold Arboretum MA USA c. 1941

Forsythia BOUCLE D'OR 'Courtadour' ('Courtacour')

ht: 50cm

ha: dwarf

fq: very floriferous, unusual for a dwarf forsythia.

reg: COPF
pat: US # pending (1998)
pat: GB Plant Breeding Rights
ns: name means "gold curl"

Forsythia CASQUE D'OR[®] 'Courtijau' (12/5)
ht: 1m tall
ha: compact, low
fq: very floriferous
bt: mid-season among the D'OR type cultivars
or: INRA

Forsythia 'Courdic' = 'Golden Peep'

Forsythia 'Courdijau' (9/02)
ht: 90cm tall x 120cm wide (12 years)
ha: prostrate at first, mounded, spreading, compact
fc: corolla yellow, sepals tipped red
ft: open corolla, single flower per axil (not clustered as other clones)
or: M. Alain Cadic as mutation of 'Spring Glory' by gamma radiation
pat: US PPAF 6/18/02

Forsythia 'Courtacour' = 'Goldilocks'

Forsythia 'Courtadour' = F. BOUCLE D'OR

Forsythia 'Courtalyn' = F. WEEK-END

Forsythia 'Courtaneur' = F. MELEE D'OR

Forsythia 'Courtasol' = F. GOLD TIDE

Forsythia 'Fontanna' (F. ovata x F. x intermedia 'Vitellina')
ht: 8 ft.
ha: vigorous
fc: bright yellow
fd: very large
ch: floral buds more frost resistant than older clones

Forsythia 'Ford Freeway' (3/01)
lc: "streaky variegated" (Arrowhead Alpines 2001 Plantlist: 21). Actually a white, cream, and light green
lc: mottling with some large sectors. Chimera in various shades is easily 40-80% of surface. The chimera
lc: is more often light green in older stems and more white in new canes. In other words, portions of the
chimera
lc: are virescent (becoming green) but with less chlorophyll than the base portion of the blade. It's a
wonderful look.
or: Al Wojcik found along Ford Freeway in Detroit MI USA
in: Arrowhead Alpines 2001
so: www.arrowheadalpines.com

Forsythia GOLD CLUSTER = MELEE D'OR

Forsythia GOLD TIDE® 'Courtasol' (MAREE D'OR)

ht: 18-24 in. tall x 4-5 ft. wide on average, older plants 3 ft. tall x 10 ft. wide

ha: densely branched, often wider than tall, a dense leafy mound as the photo above will show. This is

ha: a major improvement over most cultivar in the genus. It is actually pretty in foliage alone!

fc: bright yellow

fq: abundant unlike most dwarf Forsythia

lc: rich bright green, a good color, almost yellowish-green.

afc: reddish, can be showy

or: France

pat: US# 9104

pat: UK Plant Breeders Rights

ch: 5

ns: some prefer the untranslated name MAREE D'OR

reg: COPF

eval: a wonderful cultivar just for dense, fine form and slender pale leaves. It need not ever get one flower to

eval: to impress me.

Forsythia GOLDILOCKS 'Courticour'

ht: 24-36 in. tall x 24-36 in. wide

ha: compact, semi-dwarf, moderate vigor

ft: "flowers line the stems giving the plant the appearance of Liatris spikes" (Spring Meadow Cat.)

ch: 5

or: France

Forsythia 'Goldleaf' = F. x intermedia 'Goldleaf'

Forsythia GOLDEN PEEP 'Courdic' (POUSSIN D'OR)

ht: 18-30 in.

ha: dwarf, compact, globose in time, branchlets upright

or: France

ft: blooms along the entire stems

pat: applied for

tm: cultivar name is trademarked

ch: 5

Forsythia 'Golden Times'

ha: compact

lc: yellow, not burning in some areas but will in very hot climates, some leaves having a green center or green markings. It reminds us

lc: of Weigelia 'Rubidor' which is mostly gold but occasionally has a few green central markings.

fq: very floriferous

ns: it is from F. x intermedia or F. giraldiana or a hybrid of both.

Forsythia 'Happy Centennial' ((F. ovata 'Ottawa' x F. europaea) x (seedling))

ha: dense compact mound

lc: glossy dark green

fc: lemon yellow

fq: profuse
ch: USDA 5. Blooms under conditions as cold as -25 F.
rd: Dec. 1985
li: HortScience 22(1): 165 (1987)

Forsythia 'Hare d'Or' (2/7)
ns, id: a listed name with www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

FORSYTHIA X INTERMEDIA

Forsythia x intermedia 'Arnold Brilliant'
ns: a listed name and one of doubtful validity.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Arnold Dwarf' = F. 'Arnold Dwarf', a cross to F. japonica

Forsythia x intermedia 'Arnold Giant'
ha: upright, vigorous, stiff
fd: very large, corolla lobes to 1cm wide
fc: dark yellow
fq: light to moderately floriferous by modern cultivar standards, often less than showy
bt: later blooming than many of clones of this cross
gen: tetraploid
ch: more cold hardy than 'Beatrix Farrand'
prop: proven difficult to root and thus never a commercial success

Forsythia x intermedia 'Aurea'
lc: "golden-leaved"
fc: corolla pale yellow
in: Beardslee Nursery, Perry OH USA Catalog 1958

Forsythia x intermedia 'Beatrix Farrand' ('Farrand')
ha: vigorous, upright
lm: serrate to dentate
fd: 5-6cm wide
fq: solitary
fc: bright chrome yellow
gen: triploid (clone No. 6), tetraploid (No. 13)
ns: two clones have been sold under this name, one Seedling No. 6 and the other No. 13. No. 13 is the true one.
or: Dr. Sax, Arnold Arboretum MA USA c. 1939 as 'Arnold Giant' x 'Spectabilis'. Some claim that F. ovata is the second
or: parent and thus it would no longer belong in this hybrid species.
in: Arnold Arb. 1944

Forsythia x intermedia 'Charming'
lc: richly variegated white (margins?)
or: W. Laqua, Germany before 1976 as 'Lynwood' sport

Forsythia x intermedia 'Clems'
lc: yellow up to 18 inches down stem later becoming dark green
pat: US #6655 to C. Hassinger

Forsythia x intermedia 'Compacta Nana' = 'Nana'

Forsythia x intermedia 'Courtalyn Weekend' ('Courtalyn' in part) = F. 'Weekend'

Forsythia x intermedia 'Courtadic Melisa'
ft: denser bloom coverage than 'Vitellina'

Forsythia x intermedia 'Densiflora'
ht: 2m
ha: upright, widely-arching
st: brownish-green become gray
fd: very large
fq: solitary but in good quantity
fc: light yellow
ft: corolla lobes reflexed
ns: Krussman states it is "often erroneously labeled"
in: Spath Nurseries, Germany 1899

Forsythia x intermedia 'Evergold'
lc: yellow margined
or: Head-Lee Nursery, SC USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Wood. Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 380

Forsythia x intermedia 'Fairy-Land'
ht: 0.9-1.2m tall x 1.2-1.8m wide
ha: often layers without intervention, semi-dwarf
fq: numerous at 2 per node
ft: 4-8 petals
ls: narrow
ll: 50mm on mean - giving a nice fine texture
lw: 12mm on mean
or: Hendrik van de Werken of Univ. of TN as irradiated 'Lynwood Gold'
rd: July 198
ch: to at least -31 deg. C.
li: HortScience 23(3): 457

Forsythia x intermedia 'Farrand Hybrids'
ns: a group of hybrids from which 'Beatrix Farrand' and 'Karl Sax' were named. Others exist.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Fiesta'
ht: 6-8 ft. in many years, most plants in collections are 3-4 ft.
ha: dense, compact

st: new stems reddish, often contrasting nicely with variegation
lc: centrally marked gold up to 85% of surface
in: Duncan and Davies Nur. NZ
ns: 'Minigold Fiesta' is another clone.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Goldleaf' ('Gold Leaf') = 'Aurea'
ht: 6-8 ft.
lc: bright yellow to chartreuse-lime green becoming greener by summer
ns: name is surely invalid
ch: 5
rai: should be compared to 'Clem's' and other known selections
ns: the code specifies a more distinct name should be assigned.
or: unknown to date. It has been in US collections since about 1989.
in: first seen by us with Rosyn Nursery (now closed) as this name.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Goldzauber' ('Gold Charm')
ha: strong and robust by some reports. Krussman says it is "only medium-sized, thin branched!"
ht: 6-8 ft.
pl: tetraploid
fd: very large
fc: darker yellow than 'Lynwood'
ff: mild scent
in: Kordes, Bilsen, Germany 1974
or: Hachmann, Germany before 1974 as 'Lynwood' x 'Beatrix Farrand'
rai: it is larger and darker gold than most but it can be very bold

Forsythia x intermedia 'Golden Fantasy' (2/7)
fc: corolla bright yellow
ft: blooms as cut flower stock on 1st year wood
bt: lasts 7-10 days in vase when cut
lu: so far mainly seen as a cut flower clone
so: www.kolster.nl (online catalog 2007)

Forsythia 'Golden Nugget' ('Beatrix Farrand' x 'Arnold Giant')
ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 4-5 ft. wide
ha: compact
fc: bright yellow
fd: to 5cm wide
ft: 4-lobed but occasionally 6-lobed flowers appear
or: Alf Alford, Hillier & Sons, England as hybrid in 1964.
so: www.esveld.nl

Forsythia x intermedia 'Golden Times' = F. 'Golden Times'

Forsythia x intermedia 'Hamdon' ('Hamdon Golden Bells') (11/6)
so: www.westonnurseries.com (online catalog 2006)

Forsythia x intermedia 'Hass Half and Half' ('Hassii Half & Half')(12/02)
lc: blades often half yellow and half green, separated at the midrib
or: Mr. Hass, Shade Tree Nursery, Statesville NC before 2001

Forsythia x intermedia 'Karl Sax'

ht: 2-3m - shorter than 'Beatrix Farrand' of equal age

ha: slightly denser and less upright than sister 'Beatrix Farrand'

ls: ovate

ll: 7-10cm

lw: 3.5-4.5cm

lc: dark green

fc: dark yellow, a richer color than 'Beatrix Farrand', throat often marked orange

fd: to 4.5cm wide

gen: tetraploid

or: Arnold Arboretum MA USA c. 1944

Forsythia x intermedia 'Klein's Autumnal'

afc: bright red with yellow shades, reliably showy

or: Theodore Klein?

ns, id: it is apparently different from the dwarf *F. viridissima* 'Klein'. More data needed.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Lemon Screen'

ha: strongly upright

ht: 2.4-3.0m

tw: yellow

ft: 4 petals at mostly 4 per node

lc: chartreuse when young becoming dark green with whitish-yellow blotch

or: Hendrik van de Werken of Univ. of TN as irradiated 'Lynwood Gold'

rd: July 198

ch: to at least -31 deg. C.

li: HortScience 23(3): 457

Forsythia 'Little Renee'

ht: 2 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (5 years)

ha: mounded, at least semi-dwarf

ll: small blades

afc: red, showy

so, in: www.songsparrow.com (online catalog 2006)

Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood' ('Lynwood Gold')

ha: more stiff, erect than 'Spectabilis'

fd: larger than 'Spectabilis'

fq: very floriferous and evenly distributed on the limbs

ft: corolla lobes not usually reflexed as some other clones

lm: teeth smaller than 'Spectabilis'

or: Miss Adair's garden, Cookstown, Tyrone Co, Ireland, apparently as sport of 'Spectabilis' 1935

in: Slieve Donard Nursery, England 1935

eval: the old standard cultivar by which all others have been judged. It is no longer close to be the best but

eval: it bears planting for comparisons.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Mertensiana'

ha: compact, low, short internodes, often mounded

ls: ovate

ll: 3-4cm - rather small

lw: 1-2cm
fc: light yellow
ft: corolla lobes reflexed
in: Mertens & Nussbaumer, Zurich, Switzerland 1949

Forsythia x intermedia 'Mini Gold'

ht: about 1/2 size of typical clones

fc: yellow

so: Gossler Farms Nursery 503-746-3922

ha: more compact than 'Vitellina'

or: irradiated 'Vitellina' winter buds and named by A Cadic in 1984

Forsythia x intermedia 'Minigold Fiesta'

ha: compact and spreading

lc: bright green with a yellow center.

ns: similar to one plant grown as 'Fiesta' but not all.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Minikin'

ha: dwarf with most parts reduced in size

ht: 06-0.7m in 6 years

fd: 25mm or less long

ft: 4 petals

lm: serrate

ll: ration of 1:6 width to length or rather narrow

or: Hendrik van de Werken of Univ. of TN as irradiated 'Lynwood Gold'

rd: July 198

ch: to at least -31 deg. C.

li: HortScience 23(3): 457

Forsythia x intermedia 'Mirabilis'

ha: erect, tips often nodding

fc: light yellow

or: unknown. Krussman says it may have come from Denmark.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Mister K' ('Mr. K')

or: Klehm Nursery, IL USA

li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Wood. Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 381

Forsythia x intermedia 'Nana' ('Compacta Nana', 'Dwarf', *F. suspensa fortunei nana*)

ht: 5 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide (20 years)

ha: dwarf, low

fc: greenish-yellow, not showy

lt: blades simple but also some comound

bt: Dirr says it may take 7 years to bloom from cuttings!

ns: this is a dubious name and not found in established pre-1959 literature

ns: 'Compacta Nana' per Wyman is a nomen nudum from Plant Buyer's Guide

ns: for Oak Park Nurseries, 1958, likely an error for 'Nana'

or: midwestern US before 1961, specifics still wanting.

li: Wyman, D. 1961. in Nat. Hort. Mag. 40: 194

Forsythia x intermedia 'Parkdekor'

ha: wide-spreading, sometimes weakly pendulous

fd: to 5.8cm

fc: dark yellow

fq: very floriferous

or: Hachmann, Germany before 1976 as 'Beatrix Farrand' x 'Spectabilis'

in: Kordes, Germany to trade 1976

Forsythia x intermedia 'Primulina'

ht: 1.8m

ha: upright

st: brown

fq: solitary but numerous on stems

fc: light yellow - the cultivar name means "Primrose yellow".

ft: corolla lobes reflexed, narrower than 'Densiflora'

eval: it's improved sport 'Spring Glory' has entirely replaced it.

or: Arnold Arb. as seedling before 1912

Forsythia x intermedia [prostrate form]

ht: 6-8 in.

ha: spreading, prostrate

in: Heronswood Nursery 1990's

Forsythia x intermedia 'Pygmy Red'

ha: dwarf

ht: 1.0-1.3m

wd: 1.5m

ft: 2 per node

fd: 31-38mm wide

ll: 69mm on average but 38mm on flowering wood

lw: 25mm or relatively narrow but 12mm on flowering wood

tw: red when mature and showy

or: Hendrik van de Werken of Univ. of TN as irradiated 'Lynwood Gold'

rd: July 198

ch: to at least -31 deg. C.

li: HortScience 23(3): 457

Forsythia x intermedia SHOW OFF™ 'Mindor' (12/5)

ht: 3-6 ft. tall x same wide

ha: globose, compact

lc: dark green

fd: very large

ch: 5

or: Minier Nurseries, France

in: www.springmeadownursery.com to US 2006.

Forsythia x intermedia 'Spectabilis'

ht: 10-12 ft.

ha: vigorous, upright

st: brown

fc: dark yellow
fd: to 1.5 in. long
fq: solitary but numerous, dense on some plants
ft: corolla lobes slightly twisted, notable for being 5-6 lobed at times - others are 4-lobed
ls: ovate-lanceolate
ll: 3.0-4.5 in.
in: Spath Nurseries, Germany 1906

Forsythia x intermedia 'Spring Glory'

ht: 1.8m
ha: upright
st: yellowish-brown, paler than many clones
fc: light yellow
fd: 1.5 in. wide
ft: corolla lobes widely divergent, only slightly recurved
fq: floriferous, flowers often clustered
or: Krussman says H.H. Horvath, Mentor OH USA c. 1930 as 'Primulina' sport. Bean says Arnold Arb. c. 1912
in: Wayside Gardens to US trade 1942

Forsythia x intermedia 'Spring Glory Variegated' (*V)

lc: mottled yellow
fc: as 'Spring Glory'
fq: as 'Spring Glory'
in: Glasshouse Works OH USA

Forsythia x intermedia 'Susan Cryser'

lc: margined cream at 30-70%, some blades mostly cream. It is by no means a gold nor white variegate. Cream is the theme.
ns, id: sounds by name and description something like 'Susan Gruninger'
lsp: first seen by me at Raulston Arboretum 2003

Forsythia x intermedia 'Susan Gruninger' (*V)

lc: dark green with ivory white margin - nonburning in OH
fc: as 'Lynwood Gold'
fq: as 'Lynwood Gold'
or: John Strohl as sport of 'Lynwood Gold'
in: Glasshouse Works

Forsythia x intermedia 'Tinkle-Bells'

ha: upright
ht: 1.3m
wd: 0.7m
ft: campanulate and pendulous
pc: 4-5 (rarely 6) petals
ll: 50mm mean
lw: 19mm mean
lm: entire to few serrate teeth
or: Hendrik van de Werken of Univ. of TN as irradiated 'Lynwood Gold'
rd: July 198
ch: to at least -31 deg. C.

li: HortScience 23(3): 457

Forsythia x intermedia 'Tremonia'

ht: 2.0-2.5m

ha: vigorous but compact

ls: narrow, deeply incised

lm: teeth to 1cm long

fc: light yellow

or: Dortmund Bot. Gard., Germany probably as a 'Beatrix Farrand' cross. Named by Krussman in 1963

Forsythia x intermedia 'Variegata'

lc: mottled white

ns: this epithet is not valid in this species. It was only published for *F. suspensa* to our knowledge.

so: Forest Farm

Forsythia x intermedia 'Vitellina'

ha: erect, very vigorous, older branches drooping

fc: rich dark yellow

fq: very floriferous

fd: 1.0-1.5 in. - smaller than most clones but the quantity helps

ft: corolla lobes wide-spreading and slightly twisted

ns: Krussman states it is not always found true in the trade

in: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1899

Forsythia x intermedia WEEK-END® 'Courtalyn' ('Courtalyn Weekend', 'Weekend', 'Week End' etc.)

ht: 5-6 ft. after many years

ha: more compact than 'Lynwood' (2/3 it's size) and with shorter internodes. Does not give strong

ha: erratic shoots as 'Lynwood' is infamous for.

bt: 2-3 weeks later than most *F. x intermedia*

fq: blooms abundant unlike some irradiated clones, distributed well over entire branch length.

or: irradiated 'Lynwood' winter buds and named by A Cadic in 1984

Forsythia x intermedia 'White Gold' (8/02)

ht: 8 ft. tall x 8 ft. wide

lc: white variegated (margins?)

or, so: www.wavecrestnursery.com (online catalog 2002), own introduction

FORSYTHIA KOREANA (F. VIRIDISSIMA VAR. KOREANA)

Forsythia koreana 'All Gold'

lc: pure golden yellow

or: sport reselected from 'Ilgwang', which occur often.

Forsythia koreana 'Bandal' ('Furi Rengyo')

lc: green at first with some becoming widely margined pale yellow and

lc: finely a creamy white irregular border. 'Ilgwang' is distinctly
lc: bright yellow and is never creamy white to white.
lc: some leaves may be all white or sectored white
or: Hahn and Yinger say it is grown by several nurseries including
or: Shibamichi Kanjiro of Angyo Japan
prop: it is prone to revert so only variegated shoot must be rooted
li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants at
li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 43(4): 8-10.

Forsythia koreana 'Ilgwang' (*V)
lc: yellow green at first becoming dark green margined bright yellow
lc: some shoots and all their leaves may be entirely yellow
ns: the cultivar name means sunlight
or: Japan
prop: as it reverts to green or yellow only margined shoots should be rooted
in: distributed to US collections by Brookside in early 1980's.
li: Hahn, C.R. and B.R. Yinger. 1983. Cultivars of Japanese plants at
li: Brookside Gardens. *Arnoldia* 43(4): 10.

Forsythia koreana 'Kumson' (8/01)
ht: 4-6 ft.
ha: upright-arching, quite vigorous or a variegate
st: pink to red tinged, contrasting with the blads
lc: dark green variegated with light yellow to cream veins, very good
lc: contrast at times and stunning. A single leaf is a fascinating
lc: thing, especially in spring.
ch: 5
in: Spring Meadow Nur. 2001 from Korea

Forsythia koreana 'Suwan Gold' (8/01)
ht: 3-4 ft.
ha: upright-arching
lc: bright yellow
ch: 5
in: Spring Meadow Nur. 2002 to US trade, posted online in 2001

Forsythia 'Little Renee' (2/5)
ht: 2 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide (5 years)
ha: low mound, dense, very fine-textured
fc: yellow
ll: very small leaf
afc: dark red shades
in, so: www.songsparrow.com (online catalog 2005), introduced 2005

Forsythia 'Maluch' (F. ovata x F. x intermedia)
ha: compact, semi-dwarf, slower
fq: densely born on stems
ch: quite cold hardy in bud

Forsythia mandshurica 'Vermont Sun'

ht: 6-8 ft. tall x 4-6 ft. wide

ha: upright, stiff, usually taller than wide

fc: light yellow, buds often dark and blackish

afc: sometimes tinged red to orange or yellow

bt: one of the first clones to bloom - up to a week before F. ovata

ch: one of the most cold hardy, proven to -30 F.

or: Montreal Bot. Garden 1940 received cuttings from L. Ptitsin, Harbin, Manchuria. Then the Univ. of Vermont

or: VT USA gave it trails from 1968 only. Drs. Evert and Pellett there named it in 1978.

eval: it is less floriferous to the newer hybrids but in very cold areas this proves a very fine choice.

Forsythia 'Meadowlark' (Forsythia ovata x Forsythia europaea))

ha: upright and semi-arching to globose

ht: 8-10 ft. - one of the larger modern hybrids

ch: flower buds hardy to -35 F. '

or: Harrison Flint

in: N. Dakota State Univ.

rd: Dec. 1983 by Dr. Dale Herman of ND State Univ. of Fargo ND

so: Spring Meadow Nur. 1-800-633-8859 (wholesale only)

Forsythia MELEE D'OR 'Courtaneur'

ht: 1m tall

ha: compact, erect

fc: clear yellow

bt: one week before 'Lynwood'

lm: sharply serrate, occasionall entire

afc: red

reg: COPF

pat: UK Plant Breeders Rights 7

ns: the name means "gold mix"

Forsythia 'New Hampshire Gold'

ht: 5 ft. tall

ha: compact, mounded, branchlet tips drooping in time

fc: darker yellow than F. ovata

fq: floriferous

ch: to -33 F.

or: Paul Joly, Windsor Road Nursery, Cornish NH involving F. europaea, ovata 'Ottawa', and intermedia 'Lynwood'

or: c. 1966.

Forsythia 'Northern Gold' (F. ovata 'Ottawa' x F. europaea)

ht: 6-8 ft.

fc: golden yellow, a rich shade

ch: buds to -30 F.

or: F. Svejda, Agriculture Canada as hybrid. Selected and named by D.R. Sampson.

Forsythia 'Northern Sun'

ht: 8-10 ft.

fc: clear bright yellow
ch: flower buds to -30 F.
or: Dominion Arboretum, Canada as *F. ovata* x *F. europaea* c. 1957.
in: Dr. Harold Pellett, Univ. of MN USA 1983

Forsythia ovata 'French's Florence'

ht: 4-5 ft.
fd: smaller than species typical
fc: paler yellow than species typical
ch: floral buds hardier where other *F. ovata* buds were killed
or: seedling at French's Nur. W. Lebanon NH from seed obtained from
or: Arnold Arboretum and noticed by Florence K. French in 1920's
or: It first bloomed around 1930
in: commercially in 1940
li: Wyman, D. 1967. More plant registrations. *Arnoldia* 27(8): 62.

Forsythia ovata 'Ottawa'

ha: more upright than species typical, often quite vigorous
fq: more floriferous
ch: more cold hardy
in: Ottawa Exper. Station, Canada

Forsythia ovata 'Robusta' = *F. viridissima* 'R.'

Forsythia ovata 'Tetragold'

ht: 1m
ha: compact, lower - rare thing for a tetraploid!
fd: to 3cm, corolla lobes 8mm wide
fc: dark yellow
bt: 2-4 days before species
or: Proefstation V.D. Boomkwekerij, Boskoop, Netherlands 1963

Forsythia 'Sunrise'

ha: compact and generally globose with maturity
ht: 4-6 ft.
fc: light yellow
ch: 4
or: Iowa State Univ. as *F. ovata* x ?
so: Spring Meadow Nur. 1-800-633-8859 (wholesale only)

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSATA

Forsythia suspensa 'Aurea' Plant Buyers Guide 1958, nomen nudum = 'Variegata'?

Forsythia suspensa 'Atrocaulis' (f. atrocaulis Rehd.)

ha: more vigorous

st: twigs and bark blackish-brown to purplish-brown, very dark

lc: new growth tinged red

fc: light yellow

fq: sparsely flowered on young plants, thus never very popular

in: Wilson, W. Hupeh, China c. 1907

ns: this common garden clone is treated as a cultivar. Bean says the name can also represent plants

ns: that are actually *F. giraldiana*, another dark-stemmed taxon.

eval: 'Nymans' is a superior clone of this type

Forsythia suspensa 'Decipiens'

ha: erect

fc: dark yellow

fq: solitary

fd: corolla lobes 16mm long

in: Spath Nurseries, Germany c. 1905

Forsythia suspensa 'Fortunei Nana' = *F. x intermedia* 'Nana'

Forsythia suspensa 'Hewitt's Gold'

ht: 3m

lc: new growth golden-green becoming gold as mature. Will mature to lime green if shaded.

or: Jennifer Hewitt

so: Monksilver Nursery

Forsythia suspensa 'Nymans'

st: stems darker brown

fd: to 1.75 in. - up to twice the size of otherwise similar 'Atrocaulis'

fc: light yellow

bt: very late - useful for extending bloom in the spring

ns: Beans states that "there are, however, unnamed clones very similar to this"

or: Nymans Nursery, Sussex, England c. 1954

Forsythia suspensa 'Pallida'

ha: more upright than species typical

fc: lighter yellow

Forsythia suspensa 'Taff's Arnold' ('Variegata' in part)

lc: variegated

in: Stephen Taffler, UK

Forsythia suspensa var. fortunei 'Variegata' ('Aurea'?, 'Aureovariegata')

lc: variegated yellow. Krussman calls it ugly

fq: sparsely flowered, only a novelty for the most extreme collector

ns: one clone sold as *F. suspensa* 'Variegata' is 'Taff's Arnold'

Forsythia x variabilis 'Volunteer' (F. ovata x F. suspensa)

ha: vigorous

st: dark brown

fc: dark yellow

fq: dense clustered

or: Arthur Simmonds, Clandon, Surrey, England

in: Hillier & Sons

Forsythia 'Vermont Sun'

ha: upright and globose

ht: 6-8 ft.

wd: 6-8 ft.

fc: lemon yellow

fd: to 1 in.

bt: long persistent

ch: proven to -30 F. or about USDA 3

so: Carroll Gardens 1-800-638-6334

li: Pellett, N.E. 1984. Vermont Sun forsythia. HortScience 19(2): 313-314.

Forsythia viridissima 'Bronxensis'

ht: 8-12 inches tall x 3-4 ft. wide, older plants up to 20 in. tall in warm climates with longer growing season

ha: dwarf, internodes very short, quite compact

ll: 2-4cm

fc: light yellow

or: Boyce Thompson Institute using seed from Imperial Univ., Tokyo, Japan 1928.

in: New York Bot. Garden, Bronx NY from Japanese seed. This name was coined by NYBG curator E.H. Everett

in: in 1947 as var. bronxensis. Krussman is in error saying Bronx Bot. Garden was the origin.

Forsythia viridissima 'Klein'

ht: 18-30 in.

ha: dwarf or compact

bt: recurrent blooming

or: selected by Jules Klein of KY USA

so: www.forestfarm.com

Forsythia viridissima 'McCitrus' (11/5)

ht, ha, ls, ll, lw: similar to parent 'Bronxensis'

lc: margined light yellow becoming margined cream, chimera to 30% surface

or: Dan Moore, McKay's Nursery, WI USA as sport of 'Bronxensis'

in: US trade 2005

Forsythia viridissima 'Robusta' (F. ovata 'Robusta')

ha: more vigorous than species typical

ls: ovate-elliptic

ll: 12cm - species is often just 8cm

fd: larger than species typical

ns, id: it is not from F. ovata are sometimes listed in the trade.

Forsythia viridissima 'Variegata'

lc: "golden variegated form", probably lost to gardens

li: RHS. 1951. Dictionary of gard. 2: 830.

Forsythia 'Winterthur' (F. ovata x F. x intermedia 'Spring Glory')

ht: 6 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide

ha: compact

fc: light yellow

lc: dark green

ch: proven cold hardy as most crosses to F. ovata will be.

or, in: Winterthur Gardens PA USA 1987

FOTHERGILLA

Just when I had expected to leave this genus rather taxonomically muddy and mysterious, three researchers at North Carolina State University have published a paper which brings amazing clarity to our garden representatives. Master plant breeder Dr. Tom Ranney with researcher Nathan Lynch partnered with NCSU taxonomist Paul Fantz and Paul Cappiello of the Yew Dell Arboretum to sort out the cultivars. This is my "Horticultural Taxonomy Paper of the Year", a very remarkable, sound, and intelligent model for hybrid cultivar work in other genera.

Ranney, T.A., N.P. Lynch et. al. 2007. Clarifying taxonomy and nomenclature of Fothergilla cultivars and hybrids. HortScience 42(3): 470-473.

While traditional morphometrics get one somewhere sorting out extremes of F. gardenii and F. major, these researchers used flow cytometry and other DNA techniques to determine that a surprisingly large number of cultivars are in fact hybrids, naming and validly publishing a new hybrid nothospecies F. x intermedia in Latin. We were all sure that 'Mount Airy' was such a cross. They confirmed that one and added nine more named clones to the mixed, interspecific group. It turns out that an X-Y data plot of number of nuclei versus relative DNA fluorescence is a good way to separate out the species from the hybrids. A genome size of 5.2 to 5.5 pg DNA is indicative of the hybrids along with a $2n=60$ pentaploid status.

Fothergilla gardenii var. acuta

la: more acute than others, especially var. obtusa

ls: ovate

Fothergilla gardenii 'Aiken County'

ht: dwarf

lc: blue-green

ls: oval-orbicular

or: Woodlander's Nur. of Aiken SC

Fothergilla gardenii 'Berkeley County'

ha: compact

lc: blue-green

or: Woodlander's Nur. of Aiken SC

Fothergilla gardenii 'Bill's True Dwarf' (5/02)

ha: smaller, dwarf

ll: 1.0 in.

in: Rare Find Nursery, Plant Catalog 2002: 33

Fothergilla gardenii 'Blue Mist'

ht: 4 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide - smaller than some, often described as dwarf but more compact if anything.

rd: 27 Jan. 1989

lc: distinctly blue to silvery-blue - bluer with some shade

ch: 5

or: "rediscovered" and named in 1979 by Morris Arb. staff from existing plants of unknown origin. It

or: was originally on the arboretum grounds when it was still a private garden. According to

or: the signage shown above it was described by private arboretum staff as early as 1933.

li: The Public Garden 4(4): 36 (1989)

li: Amer. Nurseryman 166(11): 70-94 (1987)

li: registered in HortScience 25(6): 616

aw: Gold Medal, Penn. Hort. Soc. 1990

Fothergilla gardenii 'Colleton County'

ht: to 12 ft. in wild - the largest of named cv. to date

lc: blue-green

or: Woodlander's Nur. of Aiken SC

Fothergilla gardenii 'Epstein' ('Epstein Form', 'Harold Epstein')

ht: 1 ft. tall x 2.5 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, generally spreading and wider than tall. A nice rock garden plant

ll: 1.5 in. long

ls: oval

afc: orange to red shades but variable.

ns: The name 'Epstein Form' has persisted in part because of Dirr's use in his books. However

ns: he should know better than to include a disallowed word in a cultivar name.

or: Harold Epstein of NY, a noted plantsman, plant explorer, and Hosta expert

Fothergilla gardenii 'Glaucophylla'

lc: blue green

ns: 'Blue Mist' is not the first blue selection but this is apparently

ns: not in the modern trade (?)

li: Marchant Cat. 1937: 82 as F. glaucophylla

li: Boom, B.K. 1959. Ned. Dendr. 163.

Fothergilla gardenii 'Jane Platt'

ht: 3 ft.

ha: more compact and lower limbs more cascading

lc: blue-green
ls: longer, narrower than species typical
afc: yellow to red shades but variable with region
fd: inflorescence is taller than typical
or: John and Jane Platt of Portland OR from their collection
in: Gossler Farms
syn: originally grown as 'Platt Garden Form'
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Fothergilla gardenii var. obtusa
la: more blunt or obtuse, especially than var. acuta

Fothergilla gardenii 'September Morn'
ft: inflor. more "fuzzy"
afc: bright orange to red shades
or: Eastern Plant Specialties c. 1980's

Fothergilla gardenii 'Suzanne'
ht: 3-4 ft.
lc: blue-green
afc: orange to red and yellow shades
rai: summer leaf color is bluish unlike some other compact clones
rai: as 'Mount Airy' which is much greener in contrast.
so: Greer Gardens 1-800-548-0111

Fothergilla gardenii 'Zundert' (4/6)
ha: dwarf, more compact
in: Europe c. 2005. It is not known in the US trade to date (4/2006)

FOTHERGILLA X INTERMEDIA

Fothergilla x intermedia BEAVER CREEK™ 'KLNTWO'
ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide
ha: compact, globose, semi-dwarf
afc: orange, yellow, red shades
source, photo, origin: Roy Klehm of www.klehm.com before 2002

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Blue Shadow' (5/4)
ha: more vigorous than 'Mount Airy' (parent clone)
lc: glaucous blue-green (RHS 188A, 189B)
ls: blade rounder than 'Mount Airy'
ll, lw: blades 4.5-7.0cm long x 3.5-5.5cm wide
ch: more cold tolerant than 'Mount Airy'
lu: more heat tolerant than 'Mount Airy'

or: Gary Handy, Sandy OR USA as sport of 'Mount Airy' 2000 with intense blue coloration
pat: US# 15490
pat: US PPAF 5/6/04
li: Tebbitt, M.A. 2005. Int.reg. of cultivar names for unassigned gen. HortScience 40(6): 1596

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Eastern' ('Eastern Form' illegitimate)
ll: smallish blade
lc: dark green
ll: oval
afc: yellow, orange, and red shades, showy
in: Gossler Farms 1990's

Fothergilla x intermedia MAY BOUQUET™ 'klmsixteen' (5/3)
ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide (10 years)
ha: upright
fd: inflor. larger than species typical
afc: yellow
or, in, so: Klehm.com (online catalog 2003)

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Mount Airy' ('Mt Airy')
ha: more upright and often suckering
ht: 3-5 ft.
lc: darker blue-green
gr: more vigorous than some clones
ac: reliably yellow to orange and red shades
fq: abundant
ff: more fragrant than species typical
fd: 1.5-2 in. long
hp: some suggest it is a hybrid to F. major
prop: very easy to root from cuttings
or: Mike Dirr selected at Mt. Airy Arb. Cincinnati OH. It may be a hybrid of F. gardenii and F. major.
li: Dirr, M.A. 1990. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes Publ. 342.
eval: this is the gold standard, the cultivar with which all new clones must be compared.

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Red Licorice' (8/02)
afc: bright scarlet red, apparently like the shade of the popular candy
in: We Du Nursery NC USA (online catalog 2001) - site was not active on 8/02

Fothergilla x intermedia RED MONARCH™ 'klmfifteen' (5/3)
ht: 5-6 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide (10 years)
afc: red shades, some purplish leaves too
or, in, so: Klehm.com (online catalog 2003)

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Seaspray'
ha: compact
ht: 4'
lc: blue-green
ac: red and yellow and orange shades but sometimes dark red-brown and not showy
ns: it was sometimes sold as F. gardenii and is now known to be a hybrid.

Fothergilla x intermedia 'Windy City'
ns: a listed name from Klehm.

Fothergilla major 'Arkansas Beauty'

ht: 6 ft. tall and wide

lc: light green, not very glaucous below

lt: thinner

bt: before leaves, hence showy

lv: glabrous

afc: red, orange, and yellow shades

or, in: Larry Lowman, Wynne, AR USA from a popular in Cearcy Co. AR that appears to differ.

prop: Dirr reports that cuttings are harder to root

Fothergilla major 'Black Mountain'

ha: compact, erect

ll: smaller blade

lt: thicker blade

lc: dark green

afc: yellow to orange shades

in: Head-Lee Nursery, SC USA before 1996

Fothergilla major 'Feist Red'

ha: vigorous

st: thicker

lc: darker green

afc: bright red but Dirr reports a "inferior yellow" has been observed

fd: larger inflor.

or: Rich Feist of Burlington KY

Fothergilla major 'Huntsman'

lc: dark green

lt: thicker blades

lv: more pubescent below

afc: yellow to dark orange-red shades but varies

Fothergilla major 'Kelly' ('Kelly's Select' illegitimate name)

ht: 12 ft. tall

ha: upright, robust, very tall, quite stoloniferous

afc: yellow to orange shades

in: Head-Lee Nurseries, SC USA 1990's

Fothergilla major Monticola Group (var. monticola, F. monticola)

ns, id: the Brits including the RHS seem to like some concept of the cultivar group. There

ns, id: is not distinction in the wild between ordinary F. major and the "F. monticola" type taxon.

ns, id: Bean called the differences "largely clonal". Traditionally as garden clones, this group

ns, id: would be 1) more glabrous, 2) larger, less spreading, and 3) having pale or no autumn color.

ns, id: Those differences do not hold up in all "F. monticola" of the trade. Since the epithet

ns, id: monticola refers to the species' mountain origins and if anything belongs to Ashe's
ns, id: original use of it, this cultivar group is clearly a invalid appropriation of the name for
ns, id: some cultigenic entities which should have their own name. Even Bean says that
ns, id: some plants in commerce then as F. monticola where quite referable to the
nd, id: traits of traditional F. major, having low form and bright red to orange fall colors.

Fothergilla major MYSTIC HARBOR™ (6/7)

ns: a listed name from www.yewdellgardens.org in their inventory 2007,

ns: name not on the internet as of 7.1.2007.

Fothergilla major 'Phill King' (6/7)

ns: a listed name without description from www.coxgardens.com (Cox Arboretum website 2007)

Fothergilla major 'Velho' (5/02)

ht: 80cm tall x 80cm wide (10 years)

ha: dense, upright, more or less globose overall

afc: yellow with some red

or: Finland before 2000

Fothergilla 'Woodbridge Elite'

ha: compact

afc: very bright red to purple shades

or: Darrell Apps of Woodbridge Farm of hybrid origin

in: Conard Pyle Nur.

FRANKLINIA

This wonderful species is thought by most to be extinct in the wild. I think nature oft surprises so I'd not be bowled over if something is found in the next 30 years in the wild in a place no one was looking. Let's hope it prevents yet another strip mall from getting built. Snail darters and fuzzy owls have had their run. Let them try to clear cut a woodlot full of a super-scarce plant named for Ben Franklin and see who popular opinion goes on that one!

We do know this species' sensitivity to stress, moisture, and root rot makes it vulnerable in all settings. Fortunately this curious plant named for American statesman, author, and inventor Benjamin Franklin is well preserved in gardens, even if just a few clones with a limited genetic base. It's future in purely genetic terms is with it's durable, very pretty, floriferous, celestially-scented hybrids to Gordonia (x Gordlinia) and Schima (x Schimlinia); both now being perfected by Dr. Tom Ranney at North Carolina State University. Great and magical things are coming out of little Fletcher, North Carolina my friends and these new, 21st Century, Super Franklins are an amusing, really cool start.

Over many years, I've heard of just this one named cultivar and one improved selection of the pure species:

Franklinia alatamaha 'Wintonberry' (3/01)

ha: more vigorous than species typical - which is sometimes a problem

ch: greater cold hardiness in northern US

or: found as a large tree in CT USA

in: Roslyn Nursery, LI, NY 2001

Franklinia alatamaha [new selection]

ha: consistently "good growth"

afc: consistently "brilliant red"

or, so, in: www.mccrackensnursery.com (2006 availability list), selected by

or, so, in: owner Pat McCracken.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA

Anyone very serious about garden ash trees and their histories are encouraged to read more details in the two Santamour and McArdle checklists (J. Arbor. 9(10): 271-276 (1983) and 10(1): 21-32 (1984)). Their top notch scholarship in this genus and others remains an inspiration to woody plant historians everywhere. I am happy to say both these Fraxinus checklists can be downloaded from the internet in PDF form.

Fraxinus americana f. acuminata

la: tip long acuminate

lm: more consistently entire

ns, id: Santamour and McArdle point out that while this is not a

ns, id: cultivar it was grown in particular clonal fashion by Hesse

ns, id: Nurseries, Germany in 1932, the plant being more columnar.

Fraxinus americana 'Alba Marginata' (foliis albo marginatis)

lc: leaflets white margined

id: it should not be confused with F. pennsylvanica 'Albomarginata' which is

id: is the most widely grown marginate American ash.

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus americana 'Argentea Marginata'

lc: margined white

in: Spath Nurseries Catalog 1882-83

ns, id: listed separately from 'Alba Marginata' in Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903)

Fraxinus americana 'Ascidiata'

ls: terminal leaflet bases (occasionally other leaflets) fused into pitcher-shaped forms

or: George Shull found in US c. 1906. Likely never sold as a commercial entity.

Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Applause'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: ovoid to broadly pyramidal, dense

lt: leaflets narrower than species typical, thus a bit finer in texture
afc: dark red, often very showy. It is oen of the first clones to color up in fall in some trials.
sex: male - seedless
pat: US#3769 in 1975
in: Wandell, introduced 1977

Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Blaze'
ht: 50-60 ft. tall x 25-30 ft. wide
ha: ovoid
afc: purple
sex: female - but very limited fruitload
or: found in Roseau MN USA
in: Morden Station, Canada

Fraxinus americana AUTUMN PURPLE® 'Junginger'
ha: pyramidal to globose
lc: glossy dark green
afc: red to purple shades, often very showy, persistant
sex: male - fruitless
or: Carl Junginger, McKay Nurseries found at Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI campus
in: McKay Nurseries, Waterloo, WI USA 1956. It later promoted much by Cole Nurseries c. 1968

Fraxinus americana 'Champaign County'
ha: dense, pyramidal, strong leader, needing less staking as young nursery trees
lc: bright green, original description said "dark green"
lt: blades thicker, more leathery
afc: yellow to reddish, not always showy
sex: male - fruitless. Dirr reports fruit in Spartenburg SC(?)
pat: US#3762 in 1975
in: Wandell Nurseries 1977

Fraxinus americana 'Chicago Regal' ('Chicago Royal?')
lc: dark green
ac: 'regal' purple
dr: bark is crack resistant
ht: 9m in 18 years
wd: 4.5m in 18 years
ch: 4
rd: 11 Oct. 1988
or: Roy Klehm
li: Hortscience 24(3): 431

Fraxinus americana CIMMARON® 'Cimmzam'
ht: 45-60 ft. tal x 30 ft. wide
ha: upright-pyramidal, stronger branching, straight central leader,
ha: proven wind and snow resistant
lc: darker green
lt: thicker blade
afc: red and orange shades
in: Lake County Nursery USA

pat: US#8077

Fraxinus americana 'Elk Grove'

ha: vigorous and upright

lc: dark and glossy

ac: dark purple

dr: bark is crack resistant

ch: 4

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

or: Roy Klehm from a plant in Busse Woods in Elk Grove IL in 1968

li: Hortscience 24(3): 431

Fraxinus americana elliptica

ns, id: an undescribed name from Beisser, Schelle, and Zabel (1903)

Fraxinus americana 'Empire'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal, strong leader

lc: medium green

afc: dark orange to purple shades, variable

Fraxinus americana 'Fall Festival' (11/6)

ht: 45 ft. tall x 20-25 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, more upright, ovoid to subglobose

afc: purple, showy

ch: USDA 4

in: Klehm c. 2006

Fraxinus americana 'Greenspire'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal to ovoid

lc: dark green

afc: orange shades

in: Princeton Nurseries

Fraxinus americana 'Hass Fine Margin' ('Hassii Fine Margin' invalid)

lc: dark green, thinnly margined yellow

or: Hass Nurseries NC USA c. 2000

Fraxinus americana 'Hillcrest'

ns, in: a listed name from Siebenthaler Co, Dayton, OH v. 1977.

Fraxinus americana KOHLER™ (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name from the US Fall 2006. Description needed.

Fraxinus americana JADE PATINA™ 'Greenville' (6/7)

ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, upright-ovoid

lw: very wide, large leaflet

lc: darker, very glossy green, having a jade-like patina in light
afc: reddish-purple
gen: hexaploid

Fraxinus americana juglandifolia = species

Fraxinus americana 'Kleinberg'

ha: upright, compact

lu: said to durable in heavy soils in Canada

in: Sheridan Nurseries, Canada 1973

or: found as notable tree in Kleinberg, ON

li: Stensson, W. 1970. *Canadian Nurseryman* 7(3): 7-11

Fraxinus americana longifolia

ns, id: an undescribed taxon from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903)

Fraxinus americana 'Macrophylla'

ls: leaflets larger, wider, more broadly oval and rounded

Fraxinus americana 'Manitou' ('Manitoo')

ha: narrowly upright to columnar, "well branched"

afc: variable but usually not showy colors

lu: said to handle heavy clay soils in Canada

in: Sheridan Nurseries, Canada 1976

Fraxinus americana 'Marcy Gold' (3/7)

ht: 30-35 ft. tall x same

ha: umbrella-shaped, smaller than species typical at a given age

afc: clear yellow

so, in: www.johnsonnursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Fraxinus americana var. *microcarpa*

frd: fruit apparently smaller than var. *americana*.

ns, id: Santamour and McArdle point out that it was sold by Boomkwekerij

ns, id: of Holand in 1977 as a more columnar clone. If such as distinct

ns, id: clone of the wild taxon exists and continues to have merit, it should

ns, id: be given a new name.

Fraxinus americana 'Oklahoma'

ns, id: a recently introduced clone in the US 2006.

Fraxinus americana 'Rosehill'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: vigorous, "excellent branching"

lc: dark green

afc: bronze to red, often purplish-red sometimes yellow shades, variable with

afc: climate and not always showy for some evaluators.

sex: male - fruitless

dr, ir: borer and disease resistant.

ch: more cold hardy in KS USA

lu: said to be tolerant of poor alkaline soils, also transplanting more easily

pat, or: Evert Asjeses Jr., Rosehill Gardens, Kansas City, KS USA before 1966, US#2678

Fraxinus americana 'Royal Purple'

ht: 30 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide (24 years)

bk: resistant to frost cracking

ha: upright, compact

afc: rich purple, often showy

or: Roy Klehm

Fraxinus americana salicifolia

lm, lw: leaflets more narrow by some reports, yet Dippel in his Handbuch

lm, lw: uses the same terms as for the wide-leaflet macrophylla(?!)

Fraxinus americana serrata

ns, id: said by Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903) to be a variant of

ns, id: their jugandifolia, perhaps just a more serrate example.

Fraxinus americana SPARTICUS™ 'Sparzam' (6/5)

ht: 45-60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: uniform, narrowly pyramidal, wind resistant in Midwest US

frq: seedless

lc: dark green

afc: dark burgundy red and bronze shades, showier longer than most clones

so, in: www.lakecountynursery.com (online catalog 2005)

Fraxinus americana SKYLINE®™ 'Skycole'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: ovoid to pyramidal with age, symmetrical, strong crotches, good central leader

lc: glossy medium green

sex: male - fruitless

afc: orange-red

pat: US#4756 in 1981

in: Cole Nursery USA c. 1981

Fraxinus americana subserrata

ns, id: another undescribed variant from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903), related

ns, id: also to their jugandifolia.

Fraxinus americana tomentosa

ns, id: yet another undescribed variant from Beissner, Schelle, and Zebel (1903), likely

ns, id: a more pubescent entity which occurs in many ashes.

Fraxinus americana 'Tures' = WINDY CITY

Fraxinus americana 'Waverly'

ha: more compact

on: W. Stensson found near Bowmanville, ON Canada before 1971

reg: COPF

Fraxinus americana WINDY CITY™ 'Tures'

ha: narrow upright, reduced branch spread, ovoid to globose, strong leader

ll: larger than typical for 'almost tropical' look

lc: semi-glossy medium green

afc: bronze, burgundy, copper, orange, gold, and yellow blend.

sex: male - mostly fruitless but some fruit has been found

in: Chicagoland Grows Inc. of Glencoe IL in. 1997

or: Matt Tures Nur. of Huntley IL c. 1988

tm: Windy City is trademarked

ch: 4

FRAXINUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (F. OXYCARPA)

Fraxinus angustifolia algeriensis = species

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Amarissima'

bud: nearly blackish-brown

lc: very dark green

or: Loddidges Nursery before 1872

Fraxinus angustifolia asplenifolia

ns, id: an undescribed name from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903)

Fraxinus angustifolia var. *oxycarpa* 'Aurea' post-1959 Latin name illegimate

ha: small tree

tw: yellow

afc: yellow

in: Sheridan Nurseries, Canada 1970

Fraxinus angustifolia aurea pendula (*F. parvifolia aurea pendula*)

ha: weeping

bk: yellowish

or: Spath Nurseries c. 1937, likely lost.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Bornmulleri'

lc, lv: leaflets greyish villous below in the lower leaflets

or: Europe before 1920

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Chinensis'

ll, lw: blades smaller, perhaps like 'Microphylla'

or: Europe before 1872

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Cuspidata'

la: apex more sharply pointed

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Doctor Pirone'

ht: 35 ft.

ha: branches upswept

lc: glossy bright green

ns: named from Dr. Pat Pirone, famous dendrologist

in: Scanlon Assoc., OH USA 1962.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Edentata'

ha: smaller, low tree

tw: "delicate"

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Edentata Variegata' (F. edentata foliis variegatis)

lc: white-variegated, apparently derived from 'Edentata', a smallish tree

so: likely lost

or: Europe before 1889.

ns, id: see also F. excelsior edentata fol. var.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Elegantissima'

ht: 10m - shorter than species typical, that is, a smaller tree

bud: very dark, blackish-brown, oftens in groups of 3

lw: leaflets narrower

lm: serrate

lv: glabrous below

infl: raceme

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Epiptera'

lt: up to 13 or 15 leaflets

or: Europe before 1889, likely lost.

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Flame'

ht: 30 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: globose, symmetrical

lc: glossy dark green

lw: narrower leaflets

afc: dark red, showy, often adding other flame colors

pat: US#2566 in 1965

in: Scanlon Assoc. 1965 found in public park in Melbourne, Australia

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Golden Desert' SEE F. excelsior GOLDEN DESERT

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Hartwigii'

ha: pendulous

lv: blades pulverulent, finely dusted

or: Europe before 1920

Fraxinus angustifolia var. *lentiscifolia* ('Lentiscifolia')

ha: semi-pendulous at time, leaves more drooping than var. *angustifolia* (species typical)

lt: leaflets more divergent (spreading), more widely spaced - species leaflets point directly forward, closer.

This

lt: creates a finer texture.

ll: to 10 in. - var. *angustifolia* is typically 6-9 in.

ns, id: not all botanists consider this a valid or useful entity.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Microphylla'

ll: blades 8-12 long overall

lv: short pubescent

ns, id: the names 'Taurica' and 'Chinensis' are also applied to small-leaved

ns, id: variants.

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Minor' (*F. parvifolia* minor)

ha: upright or horizontal spreading, having both habits, also inclined limbs

tw: dark brownish-red

ls: said to 4 to 7 lobed

lm: leaflets finely serrate

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Monophylla' (*F. tamariscifolia* monophylla)

ls: leaflets oval to broadly lanceolate

lm: leaflets often with 1-2 lobes, sometimes 3, irregularly and coarsely serrate

lt: usually one leaflet much as *F. excelsior* f. *diversifolia*

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Nana' (*F. tamariscifolia* nana)

ha: dwarf

ll: blades 12-15cm long

pet; brownish-red

ls: leaflets oval

lm: leaflets serrate

or: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia var. *oxycarpa* Willd.

id: differs from typical var. *angustifolia* in these aspects. Cultivars like 'Raywood' will vary from this:

1. Buds more consistently brown
2. Often a smaller tree in gardens than var. typical
3. Bark sometimes smoother when compared at the same age
4. Leaves often whorled in units of three
5. Leaflets mostly 3 to 7 - more 7 to 13 in the typical var.
6. Leaflets more narrow, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic
7. Leaflet margins finely to medium serrate - rarely coarsely so exc. in 'Raywood'
8. Leaf midrib very pubescent below on each side
9. Geographically more eastern in Europe

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Pendula' (F. tamariscifolia pendula)
ha: weeping in all parts, branches often in "short, tight arches"
or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Pleinweg'
ns: a listed name from collections. No further details known.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Pyramidalis'
ha: compact, pyramidal
lt: pinnules larger than typical
ch: less cold hardy
or: from North Africa, known in Germany before 1889

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Raywood' (F. excelsior raywoodii, F. excelsior wollastonii, 'Claret', 'Raywood's Variety')
ha: narrowly erect, wider with age, vigorous, strongly branched
lt: 7-9 leaflets
lc: glossy dark green
lm: leaflets sharply serrate, giving a nice appearance
afc: rich purple, often showy but not coloring well in some areas
ir: borers have been a problem
or: Prof. Gardiner of Cambridge Univ. UK from Adelaide, Australia c. 1910, perhaps as late as the
or: 1920's.
ns: Kew received it in 1928 as F. excelsior wollastonii. Stock around that time from Notcutt was reportedly offered
ns: as F. excelsior raywoodii. Santamour and McArdle studied the Notcutt catalogs of the time and
ns: found no reference to raywoodii under F. excelsior.
in: Notcutt, Suffolk, England to British trade after 1925, given RHS AM in 1931. Known in the
in: US since 1964 when intro. by the Saratoga Hort. Found.

Fraxinus angustifolia 'Rostrata' ('Paniculata')
ls: leaflets elliptical
lc: darker green
frs: fruit acuminate at both apex and base

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Stipulata' (oxycanthaefolia, lyrata)
ls: leaves usually formed of 1-2 odd subulate to lanceolate stipules in the upper portion,
lc: with the lower leaflets having a lateral lobe or so.
lc: darker green

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa f. subintegra
ha: smaller tree to shrub, often quite a small plant
la: lower leaflets apex more acuminate than the typical var.
lm: leaflet bases serrate
lv: rather glabrous compared to var. below

Fraxinus angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Taurica'
lt: leaves in whorls of 3, perhaps more so than the var.
ls: leaflets oval to lanceolate

ll: smaller than species typical

la: long acuminate

or: Europe before 1889, when this clone and 'Chinensis' were sold.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR

Fraxinus excelsior 'Acuminata' (F. acuminata hort. in part)

la: acuminate

lw, ls: leaflets narrowly, lanceolate

lv: glabrous

or: Europe before 1872

Fraxinus excelsior 'Albifolia'

lc: blades nearly all white at some stage

or: Europe before 1889

ns, id: perhaps similar to 'Argentea' or a similar mutation.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Allgold'

st: gold

lc: gold

Fraxinus excelsior 'Althena' ('Monarch', 'No. 17', 'Altena')

ha: conical, narrower for street tree use

or: Dutch Forestry Dept. 1943 as selection for street use

Fraxinus excelsior 'Amara'

lw: narrower blades

lv: brownish pubescent below on veins

ns, id: it may be referable to F. angustifolia var. oxycarpa but we

ns, id: have not seen it and it may be lost.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Amarissima'

ns, id: an old name, perhaps confused with the F. angustifolia clone. Loudon

ns, id: in 1838 considered it part of F. excelsior parvifolia. It appeared under

ns, id: this species also in the Kew Hand-list of 1896.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Angustifolia' (f. angustifolia hort.)

bud: black in winter

ls: leaflets narrowly ovate - species is more oblong-ovate, some

ls: blades resemble F. angustifolia var. oxycarpa

pet: petiole on terminal leaflet often longer

ns: it is not F. angustifolia

or: Germany c. 1903

Fraxinus excelsior 'Ascendens'

ha: more erect

or: Europe before 1872

Fraxinus excelsior 'Argentea' ('Albovariegata')

lc: mottled white to 70% or more, appearing a silvery-green to whitish-green, some

lc: blades all white. Needs a good bit of shade in most every climate.

or: Paris, France c. 1802

ns, id: it is confused with 'Argengeoariiegata' but that clone is marginate.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Asplenifolia' (F. exoniensis, viridis nobilis, viridis, nobilis)

ls: leaflets narrowly linear to species typical, varying widely, often drooping a bit

lw: leaflets 0.1-0.25 in. wide

or: Europe before 1864

Fraxinus excelsior 'Argenteoariiegata'

ht: 10m - not weak variegata to be sure!

lc: margined white - true 'Argentea' is mottled white to mostly white. It gives

lc: a silvery-green or greyish appearance from a distance.

or: England before 1770

Fraxinus excelsior 'Atlas'

ha: narrowly conical, branches more narrowly angled

lt: tends to leaf out later

lc: darker green

sex: male - fruitless

in: J.C. and P.C. an t' Westeinde 1942

lu: popular as street tree in Holland

Fraxinus excelsior 'Atrovirens Coriacea'

ns: a mysterious old name from A. Mesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.

ns: 69-117 (1892) and not clearly 'Atrovirens'='Crispa'. This dark green

ns: and upright clone would likly have thick coriaceous blades. It is

ns: from Desfontaines but likely lost today. The epithet *coriacea* of K.Koch

ns: is referred to 'Crispa' so perhaps this might be also. Such assumptions

ns: while logical can be risky because epithets can be used different ways by

ns: different authors.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'

ha: slower than 'Jaspidea' and often inferior to it overall

st: stems and bark yellow, not generally striped or suffused green as with 'Jaspidea'

bud: more dense than species typical

lc: new growth greenish-yellow later a brighter yellow

or: Holland c. 1807

eval: 'Jaspidea' is more vigorous and popular in Europe, DESERT GOLD is preferred in the US

Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea Pendula'

ha: weeping, dome-like or umbrella-shaped in time

st: yellow much like 'Aurea'

lc: green - not gold as 'Aurea'
eval: interesting and unique look with the domed shape and gold twigs.
or: England before 1838

Fraxinus excelsior 'Aureostriata'
ns, id: a name listed without description by Beissner, Schelle, and Zebel (1903). It may
ns, id: be the striped 'Aureovariegata' of England but no connection is sure.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Aureovariegata'
lc: variegated yellow
lc: England before 1770

Fraxinus excelsior australis = A. angustifolia

Fraxinus excelsior 'Berlin'
lc: golden, bright in spring
or: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery 1909 and perhaps before as foliis aureis but it is
or: not the 'Aurea' of others. Santamour and McArdle gave it a new name in 1984.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Biloba' (F. biloba)
frs: samara distinctly grooved or bilobed, often bold so.
or: probably France before 1850.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Caucasica'
ha: erect
lc: green
or: known in Belgium before 1892

Fraxinus excelsior 'Coarctata'
ha: said to be a very weak plant
ls: cupped blades as 'Crispa'
in: C. de Vos before 1887

Fraxinus excelsior 'Colien' (3/7)
ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2007

Fraxinus excelsior 'Concavifolia'
ha: narrowly upright, often slow
ll: entire leaf 10-12cm - much smaller than species 25-30cm
lt: concave (cupped)
or: Europe, perhaps England before 1902

Fraxinus excelsior 'Concavifolia Variegata' (concavifolia fo. var.)
ls: cupped as 'Crispa' and 'Concavifolia'
lc, st: leaves and twigs beautifully marked (striped?)

Fraxinus excelsior 'Crispa' (f. cucullata Carr., atrovirens, 'Glomerata'?, atra, atrovirens nana, coriacea, crispa foemina, crispa mascula,

oxycanthoides, oxycanthifolia)

ha: slow, dense, sometimes tufted, forming a tree only after many years, internodes very large

lt: 7-11 (15) leaflets, rachis much short, slightly cupped, puckered and crumpled at times, curled

lc: very dark blackish-green

or: France, perhaps from Simon-Louis Freres who used the name 'Glomerata' for a plant of this sort.

in: Lee & Kennedy, England 1788

ns: Bean considers 'Cucullata' to be distinct but we follow Krussman here. That name is about 75 years younger.

ns: The published epithets *crispa foemina* and *crispa mascula* may imply that separate male and female clones may once existed.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Crispa Variegata'

ns, id: a variegated 'Crispa' type listed by Beissner, Schelle, and Zebel (1903) but

ns, id: described. 'Concavfolia Variegata' may have been the same or similar.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Croatica'

ns, id: a listed name in the Plant Sciences Data Center for a plant given to

ns, id: Morton Arb. by Bot. Gard. of Univ. Copenhagen, Denmark.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Cucullata'

ha: small tree to shrub, branches shorter, sometimes a dwarf tree

pet: much reduced

ls: concave, hood-like, curled along the margins

or: Baltet, Troyes, France before 1867

in: Lee of Hamersmith 1867

Fraxinus excelsior 'Den Bosch'

ns, id: listed from Joh. Bruns Nursery, Germany 1978 as "diversifolia Den Bosch"

Fraxinus excelsior f. diversifolia (Ait.) Lingelsh. (f. heterophylla, heterophylla, monophylla, 'Diversifolia')

ha: narrowly pyramidal, often open

lt: 1-3 leaflets, these often more serrate to incised, sometimes split, quite variable

or: occurs throughout the wild as known genetic mutant. Therefore it is not a good cultivar except for

or: notable clones like 'Hessei'.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Doorenbos' ('Doorenbos No. 5')

st: olive-green at first, smooth

lt: 9-11 leaflets

or: S.G.A. Doorenbos, Den Haag, Holland 1943. Curiously it came from a wood text of some 22

or: wood samples collected on the estate of Overvoorde near Den Haag. The 5th tree had the

or: best wood quality even though cut down. Its sprouts gave rise to this garden clone.

lu: cultivated for its forest qualities but found in the ornamentals trade in Holland

eval: Krussman states that 'Westhof's Glorie' is a better ornamental

Fraxinus excelsior edentata fol. var

ha: weak, slow

lc: white margined

lw, ll: blades smaller

ns, id: an old name from K. Koch 1872 and probably referring to the variegated *F. angustifolia*

ns, id: 'Edentata Variegata'.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Elegantissima' = *F. angustifolia* 'Elegantissima'

Fraxinus excelsior 'Eldik'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 1989. Description needed.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Erosa' (f. *scolopendrifolia*)

lt: 9-11 leaflets

lw: leaflets narrower

lb: strongly attenuate

lm: undulate to scalloped, irregularly dentate. The synonym suggests a resemblance to the fern *Scolopendrium*.

or: Germany c. 1806, probably from Spath where Kew received stock as *Scolopendrifolia* in 1900.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Eureka'

ha: erect, broadly conical in time, branches more narrowly angled, uniform crown

st: gray-green at first

lc: light brown, later green

lt: leafing out late, 11-13 leaflets (more)

sex: female or mostly so

in: van der Have, Holland 1947

Fraxinus excelsior 'Flavovariegata'

lc: yellow variegated in some pattern

or: Germany before 1822

Fraxinus excelsior *fungosa*

ns, id: a curious name from Loudon's *Arb. et Frut. Brit.* 1938 for something

ns, id: with "fungous-barked" trunk.

in: Loddiges 1836

Fraxinus excelsior 'Geessink'

ns: known from the Central Register of Plant Varieties, Holland 1968.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Glauca'

lt: leaflets 9 to 11

ls: leaflets oblong

la: leaflets acuminate

lm: leaflets serrate

lc: more glaucous and bluish also?

or: Europe before 1883, likely now lost.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Globosa' = 'Nana'

Fraxinus excelsior 'Glomerata' = 'Crispa' or very similar to it, some plants may be 'Nana'

lsp: Bean (1973) says Kew had a plant (then lost) from Simon-Louis Freres, France

lsp: and notes it had leaflets to 15, these closely set, leaflets 3 x 2 in. wide, thickly

lsp: textured, and all puckered or hooded. He could not separate it from 'Crispa'.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Gold Cloud'

ha: vigorous

st: golden-yellow much like 'Jaspidea'

lc: green

frq: seedless

afc: yellow

pat: US #2286

in: Spring Hill Nursery USA 1961

Fraxinus excelsior GOLDEN DESERT™ ('Aureafolia', 'Landes')

ht: 20-25 ft. - smaller than some 'Jaspidea'

ha: narrowly erect, globose with age

st: twigs often very thick, knob-like with the numerous hidden buds, golden yellow, very showy (see photo above)

lc: yellowish new growth, later light green to yellowish-green

afc: yellow

ns: the cultivar name 'Aureafolia' does not appear to be pre-1959 and would be confused with 'Aurea'. Santamour and

ns: McArdle refer a name 'Golden Desert' to *F. angustifolia*, first intro. in the US by Scanlon in 1964.

id: appears to differ from 'Jaspidea' in 1) smaller, more globose form with age, and 2) summer leaves less yellow.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Golden Glow'

afc: buttery yellow, very showy

in: Duncan & Davies Nursery, NZ 1965

Fraxinus excelsior 'Grift'

ns: a listed name from Europe c. 1989. Description needed.

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Diversifolia Lacinata' ('Monophylla Laciniata')

lt: 1-2 leaflets as the forma but these distinctly incised rather than serrate

Fraxinus excelsior f. *heterophylla* = 'Diversifolia'

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Hessei' ('Hesse')

ha: wider crown, more horizontal than f. *diversifolia* which it resembles, ovoid overall. Some ha: consider it also more vigorous and strong than many f. *diversifolia* and better for gardens.

st: more olive green than f. *diversifolia* as typical

ls: the single leaflets said to be *Populus*-like (deltoid?)

lt: 1-3 leaflets, mostly a single leaflet in trade material

ir: a lovely plant ruined by its borer susceptibility

afc: usually not showy, often weak green to yellow shades

in: Hesse Nursery, Weener, Germany 1934, some report 1937 but their in 1933-34 catalog offered it on page 69.

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Heterophylla Pendula' ('Diversifolia Pendula')

ha: pendulous

lt: similar to f. *diversifolia*, that is, 1-3 leaflets and these often cut

or: Spath Nursery, Berlin, Germany c. 1898

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Heterophylla Variegata'

ha: shrub, smaller

lt: as the forma

lc: variegated in some manner

or: Captain Moore, Eglantine, Co. Down, Ireland found as sport 1830

Fraxinus excelsior *hispida*

ns, id: another mystery name (undescribed) from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903)

Fraxinus excelsior 'Hissel'

ns, id: a name from the Plant Sciences Data Center for a plant at the Saratoga Hort.

ns, id: Found. rec'd from Cole Nurseries in 1975.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Horizontalis'

ha: pendulous in part, most horizontal, forming a flat head in time

or: known in France before 1804.

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Hulsdonk' (2/7)

ls, lt: mostly single leaflets

lc: dark green

so, in, or: www.hulsdonk.com (online catalog 2007)

Fraxinus excelsior *imbricata*

ns, id: another undescribed name from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903).

Fraxinus excelsior *intermedia*

ns, id: an undetermined name from Lavalee, Arb. Segrezianum 1877, no description

Fraxinus excelsior 'Jaspidea' ('Jaspidea Aurea', *F. jaspidea*)

ha: vigorous, broadly conical, faster than 'Aurea' and larger when of the same age

bud: fewer than 'Aurea'

st: bright golden-yellow, showy in winter, sometimes stripped green and yellow

lc: yellowish-green, later yellow by summer

or: France before 1802

Fraxinus excelsior 'Jaspidea Pendula' = 'Aurea Pendula'?

ns: Bean suspects this was a more vigorous form but it is apparently unknown today.

or: Europe before 1873

Fraxinus excelsior 'Kimberly' ('Kimberly Blue', 'Rancho' in part?)

ht: 30 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: compact, symmetrical, vigorous, strong, subglobose in some examples

sex: male - fruitless. Santamour and McArdle find this "propagated from male trees only"

sex: as very odd since the species here is usually polygamous. It is possible the plant

sex: is actually a seedless variant and not a sexed one. They also note that frost may kill

sex: flowers in some areas, giving no change of seed formation there.

dr: weakened by a virus of some type

or: Kimberly Nursery, Kimberly ID c. 1936, sold by them as "blue ash" in 1944

in: Cole Nursery 1964

ns: the name was intended as "Kimberly blue ash" but the cultivar name somehow

ns: did not appropriate the blue word from the original common name. Santamour and McArdle

ns: give a detailed history in their 1983 checklist. It was put under *F. quadrangulata*

ns: for a time as well as *F. uhdei* and *F. pennsylvanica*. Santamour and McArdle keep

ns: 'Rancho' apart and note it is not 'Globosa' of Europe either. That name traces to

ns: Scanlon Assoc. in 1960

Fraxinus excelsior 'Kincairniae'

ha: "spray alternatively pendulous, and rigidly upright"

or: notable tree at estate of Mungo Murray, Kincairney, Scotland, found by

or: a Mr. Gorrie in 1833

in: Dickson and Turnbull nurseries, Perth after 1833

Fraxinus excelsior 'Leucocarpa'

fr: new fruit all white or marked white

lc: mostly green but occasionally marked white

or: L.A. Springer, Haarlem, Netherlands found in a park near Arnheim before 1907

Fraxinus excelsior 'Linearis' (*salicifolia*)

ls, lm: cut much as 'Asplenifolia' but tissue not so pendulous and remaining

ls, lm: held more widely apart.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Linearis Variegata'

ns, id: a listed name from A. Lavellee in 1877, lacking description.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Longibotrys'

ns, id: listed but not described in the Kew Handlist of 1902.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Longifolia'

ns, id: a name from Lavalee 1877 not described.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Lucida'

ns, id: yet another undescribed, mysterious name from the 1903

ns, id: work of Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Lutea' (*foliis luteis*)

lc: margined yellow - not all gold as 'Aurea'

in: England before 1770.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Lutea Stricta'

ns, id: yet another undescribed, mysterious name from the 1903

ns, id: work of Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Lyrata'

ns: listed by Laveallee in 1877, not described.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Mixta'

ha: sparsely leaved, twigs "delicate"
ll, lw: narrow long leaves are widely spaced

Fraxinus excelsior 'Monarch' = 'Althena'

Fraxinus excelsior f. monophylla = 'Diversifolia'

Fraxinus excelsior 'Monophylla Albomarginata'
ns, id: an old listed name, likely one of the variegated
ns, id: clones of f. diversifolia listed elsewhere.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Monophylla Cordata'
lm, ls: leaflets single, cordiform, margins serrata
or: seedling from 'Leucocarpa'

Fraxinus excelsior 'Monophylla Intermedia'
ns, id: another Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel name that was
ns, id: undescribed and not found elsewhere.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Monstrosa' ('Tortuosa')
st: sometimes striped, occasionally fasciated
lt: sometimes alternate - quite odd for an opposite-leaved genus!

Fraxinus excelsior 'Nana' (f. globosa, polemonifolia, humilis, umbraculifera, myrtifolia)
ht: 2.5m tall x 2.5m wide
ha: dwarf, dense, globose in time, semi-dwarf to moderate vigor, usually
ha: grafted high on a standard. Branchlets may be densely clustered, even to
ha: to the point of appearing as vertical witches brooms.
ll: 15-20cm - smaller
lt: 9-11 leaflets - tending to have more or the higher part of the range
ns: Bean prefers the name 'Globosa' but Krussman is followed here.
ns: Santamour and McArdle also use 'Globosa' and reference also
ns: a 'Nana II' and complications with 'Umbracuifera'. They consider
ns: 'Nana' too confused and full of "various later re-namings" to be
ns: useful. I do not feel the later homonyms or corruptions invalidate
ns: this long established name which is quite a distinct plant even today.
ns: One man's *nomen confusum* is another's clear, original clone infused
ns: and rich with original intent. Sometimes one is pulled both ways at once.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Napa'
ns: a typo in Krussman for 'Nana'

Fraxinus excelsior nervosa
ns, id: an old listed name from Loudon's 1838 Arb., never described
ns, id: under this name.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Northland'
lsp: J.C. McDaniel, IL USA 1970 sent plants to Morton Arb.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Obliqua' = *F. angustifolia* or some clone of it

Fraxinus excelsior 'Opheusden'

ns, id: a listed name from Europe c. 2006

Fraxinus excelsior 'Parvifolia'

ls, lt: leaflets 407 pairs

pet: sessile to subsessile

ls: leaflets oval, elliptic to oval-lanceolate

ll, lw: leaflets 4-7cm long x 1.5-3.0cm wide - very small

or: Europe before 1838 in this species

ns, id: this epithet has many uses and *F. parvifolia* of Lam. or Willd. (in part) and

ns, id: others is likely for clones of *F. angustifolia*. Santamour and McArdle

ns, id: like Dippel's clarification of the epithet when applied to this species

ns, id: and I base the description above on that concept.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'

ht: 50 ft. tall (many years) - one old tree was topworked with scions at 90 feet!

ha: slightly drooping to distinctly arching downward, umbrella-shaped in time, often grafted high on the stock.

sex: female - bears fruit

or: England c. 1725. Some track it to Rev. Hepworth, vicar of Gamlingay c. 1838. see also 'Wentworth'.

lu: common throughout Europe, especially England. It is sometimes used to form elegant arbors but is often

lu: seems as specimen grafted high on understock. It is one of the most lovely of all weeping trees when it

lu: attains an age over 50 years or so.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula Variegata' ('Variegata' in part)

ha: weeping

lc: marbled and spotted white

in: Holland before 1887, sold also by Lombarts as 'Variegata' in 1965

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula Wentworthii' = 'Wentworthii'

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendulifolia Purpurea'

ha: drooping to pendulous

lc: new growth purplish-brown, later green

or: France before 1864

Fraxinus excelsior 'Platycarpa' = 'Verrucosa' or fungosa?

Fraxinus excelsior 'Polmoniifolia Variegata'

ha: apparently dwarf as 'Nana'

lc: variegated in some manner

Fraxinus excelsior 'Postelensis'

ns, id: yet another undescribed name from Beissner, Schelle, and Zabel (1903).

or: R. Rauche

Fraxinus excelsior 'Punctata' (aurea punctatis, aureo-punctata, struebeli?)

lc: pink spots become yellow spots

or: Europe before 1864

Fraxinus excelsior 'Purpurascens'

bk: purplish, showy

or: M. Descemet before 1838 as seedling, grown by him at Odessa.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pyramidalis'

ha: pyramidal, neat

ns, id: a confusing name and perhaps one used at different times for different clones.

ns, id: The oldest use in is Lavallee's 1867 Arb. Segrez. without description.

ns, id: The name was much later used by Scanlon in 1958 for a clone from

ns, id: Vink in Holland and reportedly developed by him. Did he select on

ns, id: the much older European clone or did he just reuse this obvious

ns, id: epithet? Scanlon intended to apply for a patent but apparently did not.

ns, id: A thorough study of Vink/Scanlon material and anything in this name

ns, id: in old European arboreta would be welcome.

Fraxinus excelsior 'R.E. Davey' (12/02)

ha: more vigorous than 'Crispa', thus an improved landscape plant

lt: leaves curious contorted

or: Dick Davey found in Devon, England

Fraxinus excelsior 'Rancho' some='Kimberly'

ns: Scanlon Assoc. offered this tree as *F. quadrangulata* 'Globosa' in 1960. They later

ns: referred it to this name but it is perhaps a refined, selected clone. Data are unclear.

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Rufa' (*F. rufa*)

ha: more erect, ascending limbs

lm, ls: cut as f. *diversifolia*

lc: darker green

or: Europe before 1872

Fraxinus excelsior f. *diversifolia* 'Simplicifolia Laciniata' ('Diversifolia Laciniata', 'Heterophylla Laciniata')

ha: compact, slow, weakish

lm, ls, la: smaller, acuminate, deeply toothed to incised, irregularly so

or: seedling of f. *diversifolia* before 1864

Fraxinus excelsior f. *scolopendifolia*, *scolopendrium* = 'Erosa' and certainly 'Crispa', not a single clone

Fraxinus excelsior 'Spectabilis' (fastigiata)

ha: narrowly pyramidal, branches more erect, pyramidal overall

or: Europe c. 1872 when Koch described it as a recent release.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Striata' ('Striata Lutea?')

ns, id: a curious name, probably with either leaves or twigs striped

ns, id: yellow. Such mutants are not uncommon and others are named.

in: Loddiges Nursery 1818

Fraxinus excelsior 'Stricta'

ns, id: a listed name from the Kew Handlist of 1896, citing var. stricta
ns, id: Loudon even thought it does not appear in his famous 1838 work.
ns, id: Almost certainly a more erect clone.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Stripey' (12/02)

ns: listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1997 and not since.
ns: We have no other reference to it.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Stanway Gold'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1997.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Tortuosa Pendula'

ha: weeping, branches distinctly twisted
in: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France before 1872

Fraxinus excelsior 'Tota Aurea'

lc: yellow, showy
in: Barbier & Sons Nursery, France 1900
lsp: received at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle IL USA in 1927 from Klehm Nursery.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Transonii'

ha: erect
lc: yellow - some record leaves as green
or: thought to be Trasons Nursery, France but not confirmed. It was lost at Kew and probably is extinct.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Verrucosa'

bk: rough, textured and split on mature trees

Fraxinus excelsior 'Verrucosa Pendula'

ht: 10 ft. tall (original tree at 16 years)
ha: pendulous
bk: distinctly rough, corky, warty
in: Royal Hort. Soc. garden 1835

Fraxinus excelsior 'Verticillata' (reticulata)

lt: sometimes whorled in 3's, occasionally alternate
in: Loddiges Nursery c. 1872

Fraxinus excelsior 'Wentworth' ('Wentworthii Pendula')

ha: weeping, branched spreading in horizontal form and only later drooping
in: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery, France before 1838
lsp: it was grown at Kew for many years.
ns, id: Koch thought this name may be a corruption of Heptworth, a vicar in
ns, id: Gamlingay (and likely known to Loudon in 1838) where the original
ns, id: 'Pendula' was said to still exist. How many weepers existed then is
ns, id: is purely academic but we record these theories for future researchers. In
ns, id: all cases, the 'Wentworth' clone is very different from our 'Pendula'.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Westhof's Glorie'

ha: vigorous, dense, broadly pyramidal, trunk straight

st: bright green at frist

lc: brownish new growth becomes green

sex: male

lt: leafs out later, 11-13 leaflets

in: van t'Westeinde 1947

eval: long a good street tree in Europe and probably the best clone overall for this purpose

Fraxinus excelsior woillastonii = F. oxycarpa 'Raywood'

Fraxinus holotricha 'Moraine'

ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 30-40 ft. wide

ha: globose to ovoid, much more erect, narrow

lt: fine-textured, a nice look when well grown and borer free

afc: persisting longer than most clones

frq: sparse fruit set

ir: borer damage is reported so this is no longer on the "top ash" list

lu: it was said to be more durable in landscapes in a diversity of settings

in: Siebenthaler Co, Dayton, OH 1957

Fraxinus japonica [variegated]

lc: margined and mottled cream

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Fraxinus languinosa [variegated]

lc: splashed white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

Fraxinus latifolia 'Glabra'

tw: dark brown

bud: ta

in: Pierre Lombarts, Netherlands 1958 as F. washingtonii 'Glabra'

Fraxinus latifolia 'Pulverulenta' (F. oregona var. pulverulenta)

lv: leaves more pulverulent or appearly dusted with fine hairs

or: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus manschurica 'Mancana'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: vigorous

afc: yellow

ch: very cold hardy as species - 2

lu: said to tolerant wet to dry soils in the coldest of climates.

li: Can. Hort. Council, Rep. of the Com. Hort. Res. 146, 1982

li: AABGA Bull. 18:107,1984

Fraxinus nigra 'Crispa' (*F. sambucifolia crispa*)

ha: shrub-like, weak twigs

ls, lm: blades curled, densely borne

or: Europe before 1864

Fraxinus nigra 'Cucullata' (*F. sambucifolia cucullata*)

ls, lm: blades hood-like, "puffed up", essentially large and convex

or: Europe before 1864

Fraxinus nigra 'Fallgold'

ha: vigorous, widely angled branches, upright overall

lc: dark green

afc: often golden-yellow, very showy and persistently so. Fall leaves

afc: are retained longer for a better, enduring show

sex: male - seedless

or: Morden Res. Station, Canada from seedlings from Manitoba, intro. 1976

Fraxinus nigra 'Majors Gold' (4/5)

ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 10-15 ft. tall

ha: tighter, denser oval than species typical, narrower, more erect

afc: golden-yellow, starting earlier than species typical and having a longer duration

in: Aubin Nurseries, Carmen, Manitoba, Canada before 2005

Fraxinus 'Northern Gem' (*F. nigra* x *F. mandschurica*)

ha: broadly ovoid

sex: flowers perfect - limited fruit known to date (2002)

ch: more cold hardy than most clones in the genus - USD 2

Fraxinus 'Northern Treasure' (*F. nigra* x *F. mandschurica*)

ha: narrower than 'Northern Gem'

ch: more cold hardy than most clones in the genus - USD 2-3

FRAXINUS ORNUS

Fraxinus ornus 'Anita'

ha: much as 'Arie Peters' but more erect still, narrowly pyramidal in time

fd: inflorescence large, showy

lc: dark green

or: Italy by T. van Eeten

in: N.A.K.B., Netherlands c. 1981

Fraxinus ornus 'Argentea'

lc: whitish-silver sheen

or: France before 1850

Fraxinus ornus 'Arie Peters'

ha: broadly ovoid, wider than 'Anita'

lc: dark green

sex: female - thus showy in flower

infl: well distributed over the entire tree, not just in sections as with

infl: some seedlings

or: Italy by T. van Eeten

in: N.A.K.B., Netherlands c. 1981

Fraxinus ornus 'Corymbosa' (*Ornus corymbosa*)

ns, id: an old name for a notable flowering plant.

Fraxinus ornus DESIGNER™ 'Meczek'

ht: 3m tall x 2m wide

st: "thick"

ha: globose, "moptop"

lc: dark green

lu: said to wind resistant and a favorite of designers for its shape as a street tree

in: Flemings Nurseries, Aust. c. 2001

Fraxinus ornus 'Emerald Elegance'

ht: 30-40 ft. tall x 20-25 ft. wide

ha: pyramidal to globose, moderate vigor

afc: yellow

sex: male

infl: larger panicles than species typical, showy

fc: near white

ff: richly scented

so: www.handynursery.com

Fraxinus ornus 'Fastigiata Pyramidalis'

ha: presumably columnar

ns: listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996. This name is not established from pre-1959 literature.

Fraxinus ornus 'Globifera' (*Ornus glomerata*, *Ornus globifera*)

ha: globose?

ns, id: a listed name in Lavalee's 1877 Arb. Segrezianum. It much

ns, id: predates 'Globosa' so a connection is not obvious.

Fraxinus ornus 'Globosa'

ha: globose

in: Hesse Nurseries, Germany 1934

Fraxinus ornus 'Louisa Lady'

ns: a listed name in Europe c. 2001. Description needed.

Fraxinus ornus 'Meczek' ('Mecsek')

infl: large inflor, very showy in this clone

Fraxinus ornus 'Nana' ('Theophrasti' in part)

ha: dwarf

in: France before 1872. It least one of these was called

in: 'Theophrasti' but any separations remain lost to us.

Fraxinus ornus 'Paus Johannes-Paulus II' ('Obelisk')

ha: narrowly pyramidal to columnar

ns: based on: www.internationalplantnames.com

Fraxinus ornus raywoodii = F. angustifolia var. oxycarpa 'Raywood'

Fraxinus ornus 'Rotterdam'

ha: smaller, sturdy branching, ascending limbs, broadly pyramidal

lc: dark green

fq, infl: an improved, flowering clone, quite floriferous

sex: male

in: Grootendorst before 1966

or: City Parks Dept, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Fraxinus ornus var. rotundifolia (Lam.) Ten.

ha: smaller tree to shrub

ll: leaflets 1.0 inch long - typically 2-4 inches in var. ornus (species typical)

ls: leaflets rhombic-elliptic, appearing rounder - more ovate-oblong to obovate in var. ornus

ns: it is not F. rotundifolia Michx.

geo: Balkans and Calabria

Fraxinus ornus 'Spathiana' illegitimate Latin form

ha: roundly pyramidal

afc: yellow

in: Notcutts Nursery 1973 or earlier

or: a connection to the famous Spaeth nursery of Germany is

or: suggsted but we have no data to confirm this. There is also a

or: Fraxinus spaethiana, a native of Japan.

Fraxinus ornus 'Speciosa' (F. speciosa)

ls, lw: lower leaflets both rounded and elongated, sublinear

in: Germany before 1872

Fraxinus ornus 'Striata' (Ornus striata)

bk: conspicuously striped

or: confusing as it was originally thought by some including

or: Loudon to be from N. America and intro. to Europe in 1818.

or: It was later confirmed as belong to this species.

Fraxinus ornus 'Superba'

ns, id: a selected clone(?) known to Lavalee in 1877, not described.

Fraxinus ornus URBAN BOUQUET™ 'JFS-Coast' (11/6)

ht: 35 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: ovoid

ff: richly scented flowers

frq: seedless

in: J.F. Schmidt c. 2007. Their website has no reference to it in March 2007, however.

Fraxinus ornus var. rotundifolia 'Variegata'

lc: mottled and spotted in white

in: Europe before 1889

Fraxinus ornus 'Victoria'

ha: ovoid, dense

frq: seedless

Fraxinus oxycarpa = F. angustifolia var. oxycarpa

FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA

Fraxinus pennsylvanica AERIAL™ 'Lednaw'

ha: narrowly upright

ht: 45 ft. tall x 12 ft. wide

frq: seedless

lc: glossy green

rai: regarded as an improvement over 'Summit'

or: W. Wandell

in: Lake County Nur. 1990's

pat: US #7120 in 1990

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Albomarginata' (argentea marginata?)

lc: margined cream, later a nice clean almost translucent white on

lc: bright, almost apple green base color. In spring there is hardly a

lc: prettier white-margined tree to be found. Blades slightly crinkled
lc: and twisted from the chimera, often rugose
ls: and oddly puckered and cupped. The distribution of the deformity
lc: is so random yet predictable it is pretty plant in the eye's mind.
in: known to K. Koch, Germany c. 1872

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aucubifolia'
lc: spotted and speckled yellow to cream
or: Muskau Arboretum, Poland c. 1864

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Aucubifolia Nova'
lc: marked as 'Aucubifolia' but spots larger and prehaps more irregular.
in: James Booth, Germany c. 1872. It was published by Petzold and Kirschner
in: in Arbor. Muscaviense in 1864

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Bergeson'
ha: vigorous, straight central leader
bark: lightly tinged bronze
lw: narrower than typical
lc: glossier green than typical
afc: yellow
or: seedling from Bergeson Nur of Fertile MN collected for northern MN
or: where stock is proven to be cold hardy.
in: Bergeson Nur. c. 1981
frq: seedless
ch: more cold hardy
pat: US #4904 in 1982

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Boscii'
lsp: Morton Arboretum, Lisle IL USA received from L. Spaeth in 1938.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cardan'
dr: borer resistant
prop: stable seed strain
or, in: Ernest George, USDA Soil Conservaton Service selected as seedlings
or, in: single tree in Montana he collected in 1954, intro. c. 1979
lu: recommended for mass seedling for windbreaks in the plains states

Fraxinus pennsylvanica CENTERPOINT™
ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: broadly ovoid to pyramidal
lc: glossy dark green
afc: yellow shades
sex: male - fruitless
or: found in IO USA
in: Landscape Plant Dev. Center MN USA
li: Dirr, M.A. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. p. 394

Fraxinus pennsylvanica CIMMARON® 'Cimmzam'
ht: 60 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: narrowly erect when young, later more ovoid
lc: dark red
afc: dark red to orange shades, holding color 7-10 days longer than some clones
in: Lake County Nursery

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Dakota Centennial' ('Wahpeton')
sex: male and hence seedless
gr: vigorous - to 2.4 ft. per year for 10 or more years
ha: 'elliptical-pyramidal' but wider with age. It has terminal or apical
ha: dominance and uniform scaffolding of limbs.
lc: bright glossy dark green - less glossy as it matures
ac: dark yellow
ch: 3
or: Taken from 50 collections made in the Northern Plains in 1972-3 by
or: the Univ. of ND. They were evaluated from 1975-85 and the superior
or: male seedless clones were named.
li: Herman, D. 1991. Introduction of three Fraxinus pennsylvanica cultivars
li: and one Pyrus ussuriensis cultivar. Land. Pl. News 2(2): 7-8.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Emerald'
ht: 12m
ha: symmetrical, ellipsoidal (3D ellipse)
bk: rough, corky, interesting with age, said to be Celtis-like
lc: dark rich green
frq: fruits well in some trials
ch: less cold hardy - USDA 5
or: Marshall Nurseries, NE USA 1948, apparently first listed in their 1978 catalog.
ns: Krussman apparently confused it with 'Marshall's Seedless' which
ns: is 1-2 zones more cold hardy
pat: US# 3088 in 1972

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Fan-West' = F. velutina 'Fan-West'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Fastigiata'
ns, id: listed in the Plant Sciences Data Center as coming
ns, id: Morton Arboretum for a tree in Owen Sound, Ontario.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Foothills' = 'Heuver'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Georgia Gem'
ht: 50 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: vigorous, strong, not a "gem" in the dwarf or compact sense
lc: glossy dark green
sex, frq: male - entirely seedless to date
or: Dr. Mike Dirr, Univ. of Georgia, GA USA

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Goldie'
ha: globose
ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide
afc: deep yellow shades

or: Schichtel Nur. of Orchard Park (Buffalo area) NY c. 1988
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Harlequin'

lc: irregular white margins with grey-green and gray variegations throughout
or: branch sport found in Quebec c. 1987
reg: IRA 1993
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Heuver' ('Foothills')

ha: ovoid, denser than 'Patmore'
bk: smoother than 'Patmore'
lc: glossy dark green
lm: less serrate than 'Patmore'
frq: seedless
ch: very cold hardy, proven in Canada and northern US states over many years
or: Henry Heuver as seedling in 1970's
pat: US #13262 to Henry Heuver, Calgary, Alberta, Canada 11/19/2002
ns: it was trialed extensively as 'Foothills' prior to being patented
wholesale source: Jeffriesnurseries.com (online catalog 2002)

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Hollywood'

sex: male
or: from a notable tree at Hollywood Avenue, Cedar Rapids,
or: IO USA found by Albert Ferguson of Linn Co. Nurseries
so: likely lost and never distributed. Univ. of MN had one tree.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Honeyshade'

ha: vigorous
sex: male - fruitless, seedless
lc: glossy dark green
pat; US#3385 in 1973
in, or: Klehm Nursery in. 1973

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Jewell'

ha: well-branched
lc: dark glossy green
frq: seeds very sparse
or: Jewell Nur. of Lake City MN 1975

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Kankakee'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 35-40 ft. tall
ha: straight, strong leader
lc: lighter green than most modern dark clones
or: Kankakee Nursery, Aroma Park, IL USA

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Kimberly', 'Kimberly Blue' = *F. excelsior* 'Kimberly'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Kindred'

ha: upright-spreading, symmetrical form, trunk straight

lc: dark green

ch: more cold hardy (ND)

frq: seedless

or: Ben Gilbertson of Kindred ND

in: Cross Nur. of Lakeview MN 1979

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'King Richard'

lc: dark green and glossy

ha: uniformly upright

frq: seedless

ch: 4

in: Klehm catalog of 1985

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

or: Roy Klehm in 1970 from a plant in S. Barrington IL

li: Hortscience 24(3): 431

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Lednaw' = 'Aerial'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica LEPRECHAUN™ 'Johnson'

ha: compact, dwarf

ll: about 1/2 normal species dimensions

or: M. Yanny of Wayne Johnson Nur. found as chance seedling

in: Wayne Johnson Nur. of Menomonee Falls WI c. 1994

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Mahle'

ha: broad oval, well branched on younger stock

or: from the yard of K.A. Mahle of Woodbury MN

in: Bailey Nur. of St. Paul MN c. 1988

frq: seedless

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Manbeck' NEW NAME ('Manbeck Select', 'Select')

ha: broadly ascending, straight trunk

or: sport of 'Marshall Seedless'

in: Manbeck Nur. of Knoxville OH c. 1991

ns: the original name of 'Select' is insufficiently distinct and has been used before.

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Marshall Seedless' ('Marshall', 'Marshall's Seedless', 'Sterile')

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide

ha: pyramidal, less dense than some other clones

lc: glossy dark green

afc: yellow shades

sex: male - mostly fruitless but fruit has appeared on older trees

or: Marshall Nursery, Arlington, NE USA before 1946. Santamour and McArdle report they
or: obtained their stock from Porter-Wilson Co. of Salt Lake City who offered male, seedless,
or: otherwise unselected trees.
ns, in: Cole Nursery, OH USA 1955, they purchased plants and named them for
ns, in: for the originating nursery.
ns: the trade has more than one clone. Krussman and others confuse it with Marshall's other introduction
ns: known separately as 'Emerald'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica NEWPORT™ 'Bailey' ('Bailey's Select')

ht: 55 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide
ha: improved branching, straight trunk
sex: male - fruitless
ch: more cold hardy - USDA 3b
in: Bailey Nurseries, 1980

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Niobrara'

ha: pyramidal, said to resemble *Quercus palustris* in shape
sex: female
in: William H. Collins, Cole Nurseries 1957

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Oconee'

ht: 30 ft. tall x 18 ft. wide (original tree in wild)
ha: pyramidal to conical, narrower than some
lc: glossy dark green
afc: no major colors to date (2002)
frq: none reported to date (2002)
or: Mike Dirr found at McNutt's Creek, Oconee Co, GA USA - first known clone to be from southern
provenance
in: Schmidt Nurseries will likely introduce it
ph: nobleplants.com

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'

ha: vigorous, straight leader, symmetrical, erect, evenly branched
lc: glossy green
afc: more persistent in fall
or: found at Vegreville, Alta, Canada by R.H Patmore before 1975

Fraxinus pennsylvanica PRAIRIE DOME™ 'Leeds'

sex: male and seedless
gr: moderate - slower than 'Dakota Centennial' and 'Prairie Spire'
gr: It averages 1.44 ft. per year over about 10 years
ha: densely oval at first but maturing to dense globose. Less terminal
ha: dominance than 'Dakota Centennial'
lc: glossy dark green but less glossy as leaves mature
ac: yellow - held 6-9 days after 'Dakota Centennial' and 'Prairie Spire'
ch: 3
or: Taken from 50 collections made in the Northern Plains in 1972-3 by
or: the Univ. of ND. They were evaluated from 1975-85 and the superior
or: male seedless clones were named.
li: Herman, D. 1991. Introduction of three *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* cultivars

li: and one *Pyrus ussuriensis* cultivar. Land. Pl. News 2(2): 7-8.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica PRAIRIE SPIRE™ 'Rugby'

sex: male and seedless

gr: intermediate - slower than 'Dakota Centennial' - 1.84 ft. per year

ha: narrowly erect with terminal dominance and dense lateral branching.

ha: It becomes narrowly pyramidal with age.

lc: bright glossy green becoming semi-glossy dark green

ac: bright golden yellow

ch: 3

or: Taken from 50 collections made in the Northern Plains in 1972-3 by

or: the Univ. of ND. They were evaluated from 1975-85 and the superior

or: male seedless clones were named.

tm: the name 'Prairie Spire' is trademarked

li: Herman, D. 1991. Introduction of three *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* cultivars

li: and one *Pyrus ussuriensis* cultivar. Land. Pl. News 2(2): 7-8.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Robinhood'

lc: 'vibrant' green and glossy

ha: vigorous and upright

sex: male and seedless

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

or: Roy Klehm from a plant in S. Barrington IL in 1970

li: Hortscience 24(3): 431

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Select' = 'Manbeck Select'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica SHERWOOD GLEN™

ha: uniformly upright

lc: dark green

lt: thicker than typical

in: Klehm catalog of 1984

rd: 11 Oct. 1988

or: Roy Klehm from a plant in S. Barrington IL

li: Hortscience 24(3): 431

Fraxinus pennsylvanica SKYWARD™ 'Wandell'

ha: narrow, densely leaved

bark: rougher than typical

lt: blades thicker

afc: deep bronze red

or: W. Wandell c. 1988

tm: name is trademarked

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'South Dakota'

ns, id: a listed name from the Plant Sciences Data Center for a plant from

ns, id: Bergeson Nurseries, MN USA held by the Univ. Minn. Arb. Any

ns, id: connection to cultivar 'Bergeson' is unclear

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summer Green'

in: McKay Nur. of Waterloo WI c. 1987

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summit'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 25 ft. wide

ha: narrowly pyramidal to ovoid, straight leader, symmetrical crown

lc: glossy medium green - less dark than some modern clones

sex: female

afc: golden yellow, often showy, leaf drop up to 2 weeks before 'Marshall's Seedless'

in: Summit Nurseries, Stillwater, MN 1957

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Tornado'

ha: strong growing, straight trunk

ch: more cold hardy

frq: seeds production has been observed

or: Smith Nur. of Charles City IA 1974

Fraxinus pennsylvanica URBANITE®

ha: compact, broadly pyramidal

bark: deeply furrowed on younger trees

frq: seedless

lt: blades thick

lc: glossy green

afc: bronze colors

or: Wandell Nur. of Urbana IL c. 1987

pat: US #6215 in 1988

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Variegata'

lc: silvery-gray with creamy-white margins and spots

or: Europe before 1903

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Vinton'

sex: seedless - likely a male

or: Linn Co. Nursery, Center Point, IO USA 1960

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Wandell' = 'Skyward'

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Wasky'

pat: US #7036 in 1989 by W. Wandell

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Zundert'

ha: upright to columnar

or: W.J. Hendricks, Amsterdam

in: Pierre Lombarts Nursery, Zundert, Netherlands 1958

Fraxinus quadrangulata 'Globosa' = *F. excelsior* 'Kimberly'

Fraxinus quadrangulata [Schmidt selection]

ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: broadly ovoid, symmetrical

lc: dark green

afc: yellow

in: Schmidt Nursery c. 1995

Fraxinus quadrangulata 'True Blue'

ha: vigorous

lu: tolerant of limestone soils

lc: green all summer, not fading to yellow as many seedlings

Fraxinus quadrangulata 'Urbana Blue'

lsp: listed by the Plant Sciences Data Center for a tree at the Morris Arb.

lsp: received from Dr. J.C. McDaniel in 1965. Their tree is now lost.

Fraxinus quadrangulata 'Western Blue' = 'Kimberly'

Fraxinus uhdei 'Hagen'

in: Hagen Nur. of San Marino CA 1951

so: never commercially sold and likely lost.

Fraxinus uhdei 'Majestic Beauty'

ha: globose, vigorous, strongly branched

ll: blades to 16 in. long - much larger than typical

lc: dark glossy green

fodur: more reliably evergreen in CA

frq: seedless

in: Monrovia Nur. 1966

pat: US #2860 in 1969

rai: Jacobson notes this clone is typical of ordinary species seedlings as seen at the L.A. Arb.

Fraxinus uhdei 'Monus' = 'Majestic Beauty'

Fraxinus uhdei 'Hagen'

in: Hagen Nur. of San Marino CA 1951

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus uhdei 'Orange County'

ha: vigorous, uniform
fodur: green color remains until mid-December in CA
or: Orange County Nur. of Norwalk CA c. 1988
ns: Jacobson lists it distinct from *F. velutina* 'Orange County' - only one cv. name is allowed per
ns: genus so if they prove unique one of them must be renamed.
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus uhdei 'Sexton'

lsp: known from a tree at Saratoga Hort. Found. who obtained it
lsp: from Paul Gaines Nurseries, San Dimas, CA in 1970. Likely lost.

Fraxinus uhdei 'Tecate' SEE *F. velutina* 'Tecate'

Fraxinus uhdei 'Tomlinson'

ht: 4m tall x 2m wide (10 years)
ha: small tree, narrowly pyramidal, branches erect
lt: blades thick
lc: dark green
lm: distinctly serrate, holly-like
or: Tomlinson's Select Nursery, Whittier CA USA c. 1965
pat: US#2567 in 1965

Fraxinus 'Veltheimii'

bk: not ridged as in *F. angustifolia*
bud: very dark blackish-brown - a good ID feature
lt: leaflets 1 (2-3), leaflets narrower than *F. excelsior* f. *diversifolia*
ll: leaflets 2-5 in. long when solitary
lw: leaflets 0.75-1.5 in. wide when solitary
lc: glossy dark green
lm: coarsely serrate to dentate
lv: glabrous above and below
in: Diecks Nursery to Kew 1889
ns: Krussman considered it part of *F. excelsior* f. *diversifolia* and other put it with *F. angustifolia*. Bean's
study of
ns: the trees at Kew separate them to perfection.

FRAXINUS VELUTINA

Fraxinus velutina 'Berrinda'

ch: greater than species typical
in: L.E. Cooke Nur. of Visalia CA 1992

tm: name is registered tm

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus velutina 'Fan-Tex' ('Rio Grande' in part)

ht: 60 ft. or more

ha: uniformly upright, symmetrical, vigorous in nursery production

bark: often nearly white

lc: dark green

ll: longers blades to 12 in., each leaflet 4-6 in. long

lt: 7-9 leaflets, leafing out early in spring, uniform

afc: yellow, held longer in fall than species typical

frq: seedless

ir: borer resistant

id: it is thought to be related to *F. uhdei* but we have not verified this re-assignment.

tm: cv. name is a registered trademark in the US

pat: US #2412 in 1964

or: Eddie Fanick of San Antonio TX early 1960's.

in: Alridge Nur. of Von Ormy TX 1962. Krussman lists the nursery as Ildrige Nursery.

Fraxinus velutina 'Fan West'

ha: well branched, uniform.

lc: light olive green

id: it has been referred to *F. pennsylvanica*, which may in fact be it's other parent.

tm: cv. name is unregistered trademark

or: Eddie Fanick of San Antonio TX as seedling from banks of Gaudalupe River

in: L.E. Cooke Nur. c. 1976

Fraxinus velutina var. *glabra* 'Modesto'

ha: compact, vigorous

ht: 45 ft.

bark: shaggy - somewhat appealing

lc: glossy dark green - as with the variety

afc: yellow - as is the variety

lt: 3-7 leaflets

ll: leaflets smaller than species typical

lw: glabrous as the variety

frq: seedless

lu: long regarded as the best cv. for general use - alkaline soil tolerance is notable.

or: from a tree in a city park in Modesto CA c. 1930

in: Striblngs Nursery, Merced, CA 1949 and perhaps earlier. They have been growing

in: it for 19 years in 1949 according to Santamour and McArdle, pushing back the

in: likely origination to at least 1930.

ns: the botanical variety has also been sold and named "Modesto ash". This is not correct.

Fraxinus velutina 'Orange County'

ha: straight, central leader, vigorous

or: Orange County Nur. of Norwalk CA c. 1988

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus velutina 'Rio Grande' = 'Fan-Tex'

Fraxinus velutina 'Stribling'
frq: seedless
or: Stribling Nur. of Merced CA

Fraxinus velutina 'Sunbelt'
ha: dense, oval, uniform shape.
in: L.E. Cooke Nur. of Visalia CA c. 1991
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Fraxinus velutina var. toumeyi 'Tecate' (F. attenuata 'Tecate?')
ht: 25 ft.
lt: 5 leaflets
lm: entire (toothless)
la: acuminate
lt: thicker blades
or: Baja CA near Tecate
li: HortScience 21(3) 363, 1986
ns, id: this may also be F. uhdei 'Tecate' published in the Amer. Assoc.
ns, id: Nurseryman Register 363 in 1952 by John D. Shamel, Costa Mesa, CA.
ns, id: That paper did not indicate a species affinity but Santamour and McArdle
ns, id: state that their common name "Shamel Ash" referred to F. udhei then.

Fraxinus velutina 'Von Ormy'
ha: vigorous tree
lw: leaflets narrower than typical
frq: seedless
or: Aldridge Nur. of Von Ormy TX c. 1985
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

FREMONTODENDRON

Fremontodendron californicum subsp. crassifolium 'Butano Ridge'
ns: a listed name from the Univ. of California, Davis CA 2001.

Fremontodendron 'California Glory' (F. californicum x F. mexicanum)
ht: 8-10 ft., eventually to 20 ft. or more. Easily kept smaller in a large container.
ha: large shrub to small tree, open habit
fc: golden yellow inside, tinged red outside
fd: to 4.0 in. - larger than most
bt: very long bloom period
ft: petals slightly undulate compared to other cultivars
prop: more difficult to root than 'Ken Taylor' or 'San Gabriel'

lu: besides a tree it can be kept low as as foundation plant where hardy. It is popular for
lu: espalier in California. In other climates it can be overwintered in a greenhouse in a large
lu: container and brought out for spring and summer color.
or: Rancho Santa Ana Bot. Gard. CA USA as hybrid

Fremontodendron 'Dara's Gold'

ns: a listed name from California collections 2002.

Fremontodendron 'Ken Taylor'

ht: 3-4 ft. tall x 6-12 ft. wide

ha: spreading, horizontal

fd: 3.0 in.

fc: golden yellow inside, back orange outside.

lc: more gray a green than most other cultivars

ns: Ken Taylor was a wellknown California plantsman

or: hybrid, almost certainly involving *C. decumbens*.

Fremontodendron 'Margo'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Fremontodendron 'Pacific Sunset'

ha: spreading, similar to 'Ken Taylor' overall

fc: a slightly more orange tint than 'Ken Taylor', not a true orange however

ch: more cold hardy than 'Ken Taylor'

or: a hybrid involving *F. decumbens*.

Fremontodendron 'San Gabriel'

ht: 10-20 ft.

ls: more deeply lobed than 'California Glory', somewhat maple-like, otherwise very similar

Fremontodendron 'Tequilla Sunrise' (*F. 'Pacific Sunset' x F. californicum*)

fc: orange-yellow with darker orange ring, the most orange cultivar to date

photo, origin, source: www.junker.co.uk as hybrid (online catalog 2002)

Fremontodendron [small leaf form]

so: Cistus.com (online catalog 2002, without description)

Fremontodendron 'West Hills'

so: Cistus.com (online catalog 2002, without description)

GARDENIA

Gardenia is a genus much loved and now coming into another wave of popularity in warmer climates. The

trends are towards longer bloom period, more cold hardiness, smaller leaves and flowers, fully doubles but also simple singles, and more good yellow pigments as the flowers mature.

Literature: Deramus, R. et al. 1964. Documented chromosome numbers in the genus *Gardenia*. *Baileya* 12: 160-162 (covers 7 major cultivars).

Gardenia angusta (L.) Merrill = *G. jasminoides*

ns: this name is now used in some references for *G. jasminoides*. That taxonomic conclusion
ns: is not shared by NOS experts.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Aimee' = FIRST LOVE and 'Aimee Yoshida'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Aimee Yoshida'

ft: fully double

fd: large

bt: earlier blooming but continuing long.

or: possibly from Hawaii, but this name is much confused in the

or: the trade with some plants sold as 'Aimee' being the same as

or: FIRST LOVE of Monrovia.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Albomarginata'

lc: irregularly margined white

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. *Variegated Plants*. Seibunda Shinkosha.

Gardenia jasminoides 'August Beauty'

ha: compact

ht: 6 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

lc: brighter green

ft: double

ff: well scented

fd: 2.5 in. wide

bt: longer blooming period than species typical

in: Wayside Gardens, SC USA to US trade

Gardenia jasminoides 'Aureovariegata' ('Variegata' in part)

lc: light yellow mottled and irregularly margined, later margined cream. Some leaves 40-60% chimera.
ft: reportedly single to semi-double.

id: 'Variegata' of the US trade is either this clone of var. radicans 'Variegata', which is a spreading mound
id: with very small, white-speckled foliage.

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Seibunda Shinkosha.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Belmont' ('Hadley')

ha: compact, vigorous

ll: to 15cm long

fc: creamy white fading to yellowish cream

ft: full double, rose-like

ff: strongly scented

pat: US #93 in 1934

or: Walter E. Lenk

Gardenia jasminoides 'Candlelight' (12/99)

fd: larger than species typical

ft: double

ff: scented

so: Maas Nursery

Gardenia jasminoides 'Chuck Hayes'

ft: double similar to 'Mystery'

bt: may rebloom in fall

ch: more cold hardy in VA and NC

lu: notably more cold and heat tolerant in southern US states

or: Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) where it proved more hardy

so: wholesale source (Nurseries Caroliniana)

Gardenia jasminoides 'Corsage' = 'Mystery'

ns: the name 'Corsage Gardenia' is usually 'Mystery'.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Daisy'

ha: low, compact
ht: 2-3 ft. tall x 2 ft. wide
ft: single
fd: 2.0-2.5 in. wide
bt: spring-summer, often reblooming in fall.
ir: said by Wayside to be white fly resistant
ch: more cold hardy
in: Wayside Gardens, SC USA

Gardenia jasminoides 'Daruma'

ha: compact, semi-dwarf
ft: single, petals short and obtuse at the apex, stamens held closely to the corolla
fd: smaller than 'Kleim's Hardy'
ls: broadly oblong, often obovate, rarely suborbicular
la: distinctly obtuse, sometimes truncate or emarginate (notched), virtually
la: never acute or acuminate as other cultivars.
lt: thicker, especially on the margins
ll: 1.75-2.5 in. - much shorter
so: www.nurcar.com

Gardenia jasminoides 'Dirrs Select'

ft: single
fd: larger than 'Kleim's Hardy'
ch: more cold hardy
ns: may be 'Shooting Star' which is from Dirr and matches the description.
so: www.nurcar.com

Gardenia jasminoides FIRST LOVE™ ('Aimee' in part)

ht: 6-7 ft. - slighter larger than 'August Beauty' of similar age
fd: 2.5-2.75 in.
bt: earlier than 'August Beauty'
in: Monrovia Nursery 1992
ns: it is unclear whether 'Aimee' is the valid cultivar name or not
tm: Monrovia uses an unregistered TM for 'First Love'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Florida'

fd: mid-sized by modern standards

Gardenia jasminoides 'Fortuniana'

lt: blades thicker, leather

ll: larger blades than species typical

fc: white fading with yellow tints

Gardenia jasminoides var. radicans 'Frostproof' (11/6)

ha, ht, ls: as the variety but perhaps larger at 3 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide

frt: double flowers

ch: hardy to 10 deg. F.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Four Seasons' = 'Kimura Shikazaki'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Galee's White'

ha: 1-2m tall

fc: white, fading to yellow

ft: single

so: Aspleynursery.com.au (online catalog 2002)

Gardenia jasminoides 'Galle's White'

ns: a listed name c. 2001. Probably an error for 'Galee's White'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Golden Magic'

ht: 3 ft. tall x 2 ft. in 3 years, larger with age

ft: full double

fc: white becoming deep golden yellow with maturity. Many cultivars
fc: if not most develop yellow shades but on this clone it is very
fc: consistent and attractive.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Griffith's Select' ('Grif's Select')

ha: dense, globose - more compact than 'Dirr's Select'
ft: single
fd: smaller than 'Shooting Star'
ch: more cold hardy than double cvs.
frq: abundant red seedheads in fall
or: Mark Griffith of Griffith Propagation Nursery of Watkinsville GA from
or: Chinese seed. Co-selection with 'Shooting Star'
wholesale source: www.nurcar.com
web: presented years ago on nobleplants.com (now offline)

Gardenia jasminoides 'Hadley' = 'Belmont'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Hollywood'

pat: US #364 in 1940
or: Thomas H. Wright

Gardenia jasminoides 'Kimura Shikazaki' ('Four Seasons')

ht: 2-3 ft.
ha: dense, compact, semi-dwarf
ft: double of 'Veitchii' type
fd: 1-2 in.
ff: slighter less fragrant than 'Veitchii' according to Sunset Gardening
bt: very long bloom period as the name 'Four Seasons' implies. It is
bt: is actually more like spring, summer, and early fall in all honesty.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Kleim's Hardy' ('Klein's Hardy')

ht: 4 ft. tall x 4 ft. wide
ha: dense mound
fc: ivory white
ff: well scented
ft: single, waxy texture
fd: averaging 1.5 in.

ch: reliably zone 7 if protected from wind. Has tolerated 0 deg. F.

in: J.C. Raulston

in: Roslyn Nursery (now closed) to US trade

Gardenia jasminoides 'Lace Lady'

ht: 1.5m tall x 1m wide

fc: pure, waxy white

ft: fully double, frilly, almost a lacy look

Gardenia jasminoides 'Magnifica'

fc: white, having pinkish tints with age

Gardenia jasminoides 'Miami Supreme'

ht: 6 ft.

ft: double

fd: 4-6 in. wide

bt: early. Spring continuing into summer (CA).

Gardenia jasminoides 'Michael'

ft: double, outer petals being larger with triangular and angled apices.

fq; floriferous

ir: white fly resistant

or: Joseph and Debbie Powell, Columbus GA USA, named for their son.

eval: very showy as seen at Raulston Arboretum, and quite hardy there.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Mystery'

ht: 6-8 ft. in warmer climates, smaller elsewhere

ha: dense, compact when young. Older plants can get open, ratty.

lc: darker glossy green

fc: creamy white

ft: semi-double to full double

fd: 4-5 in.

ff: well scented

Gardenia jasminoides 'Ocean Pearl'

ht: 0.5m - semi-dwarf

fc: pure white

ft: double, but open, elegant, and slightly undulate as hybrid tea rose

Gardenia jasminoides var. radicans (G. radicans)

ht: 6-18 in. tall x 2-4 ft. wide

ha: spreading mound, more compact

ls: blades narrowly, ovate to broadly lanceolate

lw: 2-2.5 cm - roughly an inch

lc: darker, more glossy green. Usually smooth and much less rugose

fc: white

fd: 3-4cm - much smaller than modern cultivars of var. jasminoides

Gardenia jasminoides var. radicans 'Floreplena'

ha: spreading mound as var. radicans

ls: as var. radicans

ft: double - more so than typical var. radicans

fq: not very floriferous at one time but may bloom for months

ns: some stock of var. radicans is quite double so this cultivar

ns: designation merely assures one receiving the more petaled extreme.

Gardenia jasminoides var. radicans 'Margined'

ha: spreading mound as var. radicans

ls: as var. radicans

lc: dark glossy green with irregular ivory white margin

ns: the name 'Variegata' has been used for this marginate clone but

ns: we do not believe that is correct.

in: Glasshouse Works, OH USA

Gardenia jasminoides var. radicans 'Variegata'

ha: spreading mound as var. radicans but often less vigorous

ls: as var. radicans (see above)

lc: dark glossy green, sectoral grey, irregularly mottled and streaked white but

lc: with many leaves green even on non-reverted shoots. It is rarely

lc: more than 10% variegated on plants we have observed.
ns: the name 'Margined' is now used for the white-margined clone.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Professor Pucci'

ht: 2-3m in warmer climates, often reported 90-120cm elsewhere
ha: upright
fc: creamy-white, often fading a bit yellowish, not a clean white
fd: to 8cm - very large
ft: double

Gardenia jasminoides 'Raro'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Rosedown Beauty' (3/01)

ft: single, star-like
frq: numerous showy red seedheads in fall
or: Jane Symmes, Madison GA USA
wholesale source: www.nurcar.com

Gardenia jasminoides 'Shooting Star'

ha: upright
ht: 3-4 ft.
ft: single
fd: 3.5-4.0 diam. - larger than most single cvs.
ll: larger than species typical
ch: more cold hardy than double cvs.
or: Mike Dirr c. 1987 from seed received from China

Gardenia jasminoides 'Tahiti' = *G. tahitensis*, a single-flowered species

Gardenia jasminoides 'Variegated Double'

lc: heavily margined creaming becoming whiter
ft: full double unlike some stock sold as 'Aureovariegata' and 'Variegata'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchii'

ht: 3-5 ft.

ha: upright, compact, strong growing

ll: smaller blades

lc: brighter green

ft: full double

fd: 1-2 in. - smaller than modern doubles

ff: richly scented

bt: midseason (mid-spring) sometimes with a few blooms through fall.

bt: flowers appear in warm winters in the more gentle climates.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitch Improved' ('Veitchii Improved' illegitimate)

ht: 5 ft. - larger than original 'Veitchii'

fd: larger than 'Veitchii'

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchii Variegata' ('Variegated Double?')

ha: upright, compact as 'Veitchii'

ll: smaller blades as 'Veitchii'

lc: brighter green streaked white

ft: full double

fd: smaller than modern doubles

ff: richly scented

Gardenia jasminoides 'White Gem'

ht: 1-2 ft. tall

fc: creamy white

ff: well scented

lu: used for edging, a low fragrant hedge, or patio containers. It should

lu: replace var. radicans where floral fragrance is a premium.

GARRYA

Literature:

- Ballard, N. 1978. The saga of some hybrid seed: *Garrya fremontii* x *G. elliptica*. Univ. of Wash. Arb. Bull; 41(2): 29-31
- Mulligan, B.O. 1978. *Garrya* hybrids at the Arboretum. Univ. of Wash. Arb. Bull. 41(2): 31
- Mulligan, B.O. 1980. A revision of the genus *Garrya*. Univ. of Wash. Arb. Bull. 43(2): 39

Garrya elliptica 'Evie'

ha: vigorous, shorter internodes than 'James Roof'
fq, infl: longer than 'James Roof' and more numerous
fc: tinged purple in full sun

Garrya elliptica [female clones]

ns, id: listed names in the trade for female clones without names.

Garrya elliptica 'James Roof'

ha: vigorous, stronger than random seedlings
ll: larger blades than some forms
lt: thicker blades
sex: male
infl: aments to 20cm long, larger than species typical
or: Regional Parks Bot. Gard., near Berkeley, CA USA as seedling before 1950
ns: James Roof was the originating garden's Director
aw: RHS AM 1974, AGM 2002
li: Calif. Hort. Soc. Journal 23: 80-82

Garrya elliptica 'John Richards'

ht: 6 ft.
fc: silvery, showy
infl: longer than species typical

Garrya elliptica 'Lime'

ns, id: a listed name before 1983 from US, like a lime green inflor.

Garrya elliptica [male clones]

ns, id: listed names in the trade for cloned male clones without names.

Garrya x *issaquahensis* 'Carl English' (11/6)

ht: 6-8 ft. tall
lc: glossy blade
infl: very long aments
so: www.forestfarm.com (Autumn 2005 Catalog: 149)

Garrya x *issaquahensis* 'Glasnevin Wine' (*G. elliptica* x *G. fremontii*)

fc: flowers strongly banded and suffused dark red, more so than 'Pat Ballard'
or: Charles Nelson, National Bot. Garden, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland

Garrya x issaquahensis 'Pat Ballard' (G. elliptica x G. fremontii)

lc: new growth tinged red

infl: larger to 22m long

fc: reddish-purple becoming green tinged dark red. It is overall

fc: intermediate in red pigmentation between G. elliptica and

fc: it's co-hybrid 'Glasnevin Wine'

lv: sparse appressed hairs below

ls: much as G. elliptica

lc: greener than parent G. elliptica

lm: less undulate than G. elliptica

aw: RHS AM 1971

sex: male clone

or: Lord Talbot de Malahide from seeds distributed by Univ. of Washington

or: Arb. 1961, the cross being from Mrs. P. Murray of Issaquah, a suburb

or: of Seattle WA USA c. 1960

GAULTHERIA AND X GAULNETTYA

I have put the G. mucronata sorts under Pernettya and thus they are found in a future volume. If one does not put them there, the bigenetic genus x Gaulnettya ceases to exist.

Gaultheria mysinoides 'Geoffrey Herklots'	lc: red new growth, showy st: red, showy
Gaultheria procumbens 'Macrocarpa'	ha: compact frd: larger than species typical frq: more fruitful than species typical, thus often seen.
Gaultheria shallon 'Snoqualmi Pass' ('Snowqualmi Pass')	ht: 35-45cm tall x wider ha: dwarf at first, spreading with some age or: Snoqualmi Pass, WA USA
x Gaulnettya JINGLE BELLS 'Vergaul' (2/4) (G. shallon x P. mucronata)	ht: 60cm fq: very floriferous
x Gaulnettya wisleyensis 'Pink Pixie'	ha: dwarf, stoloniferous fc: white tinged pink to blush frc: purplish-red, showy or: Peter Dummer, Hillier Nur. 1965 as backcross or: of 'Wisley Pearl' to G. shallon

x <i>Gaulnettya wisleyensis</i> 'Ruby'	ha: dense yet vigorous, not a dwarf fc: white lc: glossy dark green ll: 2.5cm frc: rich ruby red, very showy
x <i>Gaulnettya wisleyensis</i> 'Wisley Pearl' (<i>Gaulltheria shallon</i> x <i>Pernettya mucronata</i>)	ha: 3-5 ft. tall x wider ha: evergreen, shrubby, stoloniferous ls: elliptic to oblong ll: 1.0-1.5in. la: acute lb: cuneate to narrowly to narrowly rotund lt: usually thick, leathery lv: subglabrous (nearly hairless) lc: medioum green fc: pearly white infl: raceme, axillary or terminal, 6-15 flowers each fd: inflor. 1.5-3.5 in. long frc: dark purplish-red frs: oblate-globose frd: 0.25 in. or: RHS Garden, Wisley in Wild Garden where both or: parent species occured. aw: RHS 1939 li: Mulligan, B. 1939. Journal RHS 64: 125-127. so: <u>Forest Farm</u>

GAYLUSSACIA

Gaylussacia brachycera 'Little's Silverstreak'

ha: dense yet vigorous

lc: reddish-brown in winter with a contrasting silver-white midvein

ch: 5

hsp: deposited with Brooklyn Botanic Garden Herbarium (BKL)

or: selected by Parker Lewis Little from WV native populations

reg: 12/3/96 by Parker Lewis Little of Takoma Park MD with the BBG

li: Clements, S.E. 1997. International Registration of Cultivar Names

GENISTA

Lliterature:: Laar, H.J. van der. 1971. Cytisus en Genista. Dendroflora 8: 3-8.

Genista anglica 'Cloth of Gold'

ns: listed name with the RHS Plant Finder 1997 only.

Genista fragrans 'Golden Pillar' (7/02)

ha: erect, often distinctly columnar

lc: dark green (RHS 139A)

fc: yellow (RHS 9A)

or: Greenhill Propagation Nursery, Tynong, Victoria, Aust. before 1998

Genista lydia BANGLE 'Select' (9/6)

ht: 9-12 in. tall x 24 in. wide

ha: mounded, spreading, "improved branching" over species typical

st: bright green, showy

lt: "nearly leafless", giving flowers and stems more visibility.

fc: yellow (as typical?)

fq: floriferous

bt: 3-6 week bloom period

or: Dick Punnett, MI USA before 2006

ns: cultivar name 'Select' is not valid under the codes. It needs a new name.

Genista lydia 'Dick's Select'

ha: low, compact

fc: golden-yellow

in: Arrowhead Alpines c. 2000

so: www.arrowheadalpines.com

Genista pilosa 'Gold Flash'

so: www.monrovia.com

Genista pilosa 'Goldilocks'

ht: 2-3 ft.

ha: prostrate when young becoming mounded with age

ch: 5

Genista pilosa 'Lemon Spreader' = 'Yellow Spreader'

Genista pilosa 'Vancouver Gold'

ht: 10-15cm tall x 1m wide when young. Older plants may reach 30cm tall x 1.5m wide.

ha: low, dense, forming a mound with age

st: grey-green

fc: bright yellow

fd: to 1cm wide - larger than many clones

bt: 5-6 weeks

fq: much more floriferous than species typical

lc: dark green

ll: smaller blade than species typical, providing a finer texture

ch: 4 - probably a bit more cold hardy than some other selections listed as 5

reg: COPF

or: found by E.H. Lohbrunner in Victoria BC Canada and sent to the Univ. of BC Bot. Gard.

or: in 1975. The UBC Bot. Gard. named it in 1983.

in: Univ. BC Bot. Gard. 1985

eval: generally considered the best of the cultivars to date.

Genista pilosa 'Yellow Spreader' ('Lemon Spreader')

ht: 12 in. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: prostrate, dense

bt: May-June (Europe)

fq: very floriferous

Genista tenara 'Golden Shower'

ha: arching
fc: golden yellow (apparently typical color)
fq: more floriferous than species typical
lc: grey-green
aw: RHS AGM 1993

Genista tinctoria 'Flore Pleno' ('Plena')

ha: semi-prostrate, semi-dwarf - not typical species habit
ft: double flower
bt: longer than species typical - as is common for double-flowered plants
fc: the double corolla some suggest gives more surface area and more bright color
eval: a very remarkable, bright, long-blooming shrub. Should be grown everywhere it's hardy.

Genista tinctoria 'Gold Plate' = 'Golden Plate'

ns: listed with the Utrecht Univ. Bot. Gard.

Genista tinctoria 'Golden Plate' ('Gold Plate')

ns: a newer, superior floriferous selection

Genista tinctoria 'Goldilocks' = *G. pilosa* 'Goldilocks'

Genista tinctoria 'Humifusa'

ns: listed name with the RHS.

Genista tinctoria 'Plena' = 'Flore Pleno'

Genista tinctoria 'Royal Gold'

ht: 30-36 in. tall x 4-5 ft. wide
ha: more compact, upright
st: bright green stems - a notably showy feature
fq: more floriferous than species typical
ft: 1-3 in. long panicle of narrow shape
bt: June-September - longer than species typical

ch: 3

lu: notably cold hardy, heat tolerant, and known to thrive in poor soils

GINKGO BILOBA

The edible, pomological, and pharmacological clones are first discussed in recent western literature in: Santamour, F.S., Shan-an He, and A.J. McArdle. 1983. Checklist of cultivated Ginkgo. J. Arboriculture 9(3): 90. Welch and Haddow (1993) present a shorter summary of these. I have added some more recent ones below as they are definitely in the North American trade unlike the majority of Chinese and Japanese clones. There will likely be a convergence of clones to the "edible ornamental" with the quality fruiting and nut-producing clones having better habits, cut leaves, etc. We understand some of the pomologicals have a reduced fruit odor and that would be welcome all along the line.

If you're a bit lexdysic (I mean dyslexic) like me and have trouble spelling the genus (as do a great many nurseries, pill companies, and herb catalog writers) just use this memory crutch: "go with Ginkgo in the end" - thus GinkGO not GingKO. I sometimes see Ginkko or Ginggo too. I often wonder about the pharmaceutical quality of a Ginkgo pill if the manufacturer can't even spell the basic genus name right. What other things are they overlooking?

Ginkgo biloba 'Akebono' (10/6)

ha: compact, upright

sex: male

so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Akigane' (4/02)

ha: broadly conical, symmetrical

sex: male - fruitless

afc: reliably bright yellow

or: F.C. Boyd Jr. selection in 1950's from a tree in the Boyd Nursery

so: www.maleginkgo.com (Boyd Nursery, online catalog 2002)

Ginkgo biloba 'Alberta'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Anny's Dwarf'

ht: 2.5m

ha: compact, much smaller, a smallish pyramid

Ginkgo biloba 'Argentea'

lc: silvery or suffused silver

id: this is not known in the trade or collections today. One can find a silvery sheen on some leaves at id: times but such a distinct clone is not with us today.

li: Nelson, J. 1866. Pinaceae. p. 164

Ginkgo biloba 'Aurea' ('Yellowleaf')

lc: yellow in spring and summer. Welch in his 1990 Conifer Manual considers it "golden-variegated"

so: this clone is apparently not in N. American cultivation unless 'Variegata' from Japan.

li: Nelson, J. 1866. Pinaceae. p. 164

li: Seneclauze, A. 1867. Les Coniferes. 81.

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Aureovariegata'

lc: variegated yellow - which also applies to the original 'Variegata'

or: J.R.P. van Hoey-Smith received this from an American nursery in 1967.

ns: the name is not thought to be published before 1959 so it is not valid.

Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Glory'

ht: 12m

ha: ovoid

li: Dendroflora 9: 61 (1982) without description.

Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold'

ha: oval and erect

sex: male and thus fruitless

ac: reliably yellow in fall - most modern clones are gold in fall but

ac: some seedlings drop leaf with only partial yellow color.

or: selected in 1951 in San Jose CA by M. Van Rensselaer

in: Saratoga Hort. Foundation, CA USA

li: Van Rensselaer, M. 1956. J. Cal. Hort. Soc. 17: 100-101.

so: Toole's Bend Nur. 423-531-7773 (phone or FAX)

Ginkgo biloba 'B.J. Bow Tie' ('BJ's Bow Tie') = 'Bowtie'

Ginkgo biloba 'Barabits Dwarf' ('Barabit's Nana', 'Globus Nana', 'Barabitsii')

ht: 2m.

ha: dwarf to semi-dwarf, compact, subglobose

or: Barabits Nursery

ns: the Latin form of this name is post-1959 and not allowable.

Ginkgo biloba 'Barabit's Sztrada' ('Globus', 'Barabit's Strada')

ha: bullet-like to subglobose, very short intermediate

lw: larger than species typical.

or: Barabits Nursery, Hungary

Ginkgo biloba 'Beijing Gold' (2/7)

ha: shorter, more compact

afc: reliably showy gold fall color

in: Rotterdam Arboretum, apparently from China

Ginkgo biloba 'Bell' = 'Canopy'

Ginkgo biloba 'Bergman Dwarf'

ht: 4-5 ft. tall x 3-4 ft. wide

ha: dwarf, compact, globose, 6-12 inch growth a year at max

sex: male

so: www.girardnurseries.com

Ginkgo biloba 'Bergen op Zoom' = 'Bergman Dwarf'?

ha: straight trunk, reduced size.

ht: 4m.

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group 'Bielsko-Biala' ('Fastigiata B-B')(2/7)

ha: very narrowly, closely fastigiata

in: Europe c. 2006.

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group 'Blagon' ('Fastigiata Blagon')

ha: upright, vigorous but not overly so, slower than some, thicker branches,

ha: "taut", about 40cm a year growth

or: seedling from Blagon, France

lw: 6-10cm wide

lc: darker green veins

afc: reliable, nice gold color

ns: as a post-1959 intro. the Latin fastigiata cannot be part of the

ns: cultivar name. It does belong to the Fastigiata Group.

Ginkgo biloba BOLESLAW CHRUBRY[®]

ns, id: a listed name from Europe 2007.

Ginkgo biloba 'Bon's Dwarf' ('Bon', 'Bon's')(12/99)

ha: compact, slower, from a witches broom

ll, ls: on small plants I've seen the blades are smaller at 1-2 in. wide, and barely incised, often dentate.

or: witches broom

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. Champaign Illinois. p. 407

Ginkgo biloba 'Bowtie' ('B.J. Bowtie', 'BJ's Bowtie')

ls, lm: blades incised, lobes positioned like a traditional bow tie in many cases

ns, id: a listed name c. 2005 with Crispin's Creations Nursery, USA

ns, id: a 'D.J.'s Bow Tie' is listed with www.porterhowse.com (online catalog 2006)

so: www.brokenarrownursery.com (online catalog 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Broom with Tubes' (1/00)

ns: listed name with [Blue Sterling Nursery](#). Sounds like a WB version of 'Tubeleaf'?

Ginkgo biloba 'Bullwinkle' (10/6)

ha: broadly weeping

lc: bluish-green, a slightly more glaucous blade perhaps

ls: "moose antler"-shaped

afc: gold, showy

so, in, or: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own intro. 2006, companion to 'Rocky'

Ginkgo biloba 'Busse'

ns: a listed name from Germany.

Ginkgo biloba 'Bryson City'

ns: listed name with J.C. Raulston Arb. at NC State University c. 1998

Ginkgo biloba 'Canopy' ('Bell')

ha: globose head - that is not spreading as with some seedlings.

sex: male

or: Wavecrest Nur. of Fenville MI

so: Toole's Bend Nur. 423-531-7773 (phone or FAX)

Ginkgo biloba 'Chase Manhattan'

ht: 15 ft. in many yeears

ha: semi-dwarf, very compact, uniform

or: Bob Hartline of IL. Another reports says Bonn Hartline. The later spelling has suggested

or: to some a confusion with 'Bon's Dwarf', a dwarf witchesbroom mutant.

so: source (Dave's Nursery)

Ginkgo biloba 'Chi Chi', 'Chicji-icho', or 'Chi Chi Icho' = 'Tschì Tschì'

Ginkgo biloba 'Chris Dwarf' ('Chris's Dwarf')('Munchkin?') (9/02)

ha: dwarf

ns: first seen listed as a name only by dancing-oaks.com (online website 2002). Collector's Nursery in

ns: 2006 states it may be the same as 'Munchkin'

so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Chotek' (2/7)

ha: very narrow

ls, lm: well incised blade

Ginkgo biloba 'Cleveland'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Conica' = 'Pillar'

Ginkgo biloba 'David'

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Dickinson'

ns, so: a listed name www.geefarms.com

Ginkgo biloba 'Dila'

ht: 5-7m

ha: vase-shaped

Ginkgo biloba 'Ding-a-ling'

ns, id: a listed name with www.porterhowse.com (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Doctor Causton' (1/7)

so: www.agroforestry.co.uk (online catalog 2007 but "not available this year")

Ginkgo biloba EASTERN STAR® (11/6)

frt: large tasty nuts

sex: female

frq: very fruitful

Ginkgo biloba 'El Abra'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Elsie' (6/7)

ha: upright

frt, sex: female, sterile fruit produced without pollen

or: www.ianfitzroy.com from their Kent nursery

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group 'Elmwood Fastigiata' ('Elmwood Fastigiata' invalid)

ha, so: "one of the very best upright forms" ([Girard Nurseries](#) online catalog 2002)

sex: male

Ginkgo biloba 'Elmwood WB' provisional illegitimate name

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba EMPEROR™ 'Woodstock'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 35-40 ft. wide (original tree)

ha: strong central leader, well-branched, uniformly oval. Photos we have seen do not suggest it

ha: it especially unique.

sex: male

afc: yellow, showy

or: Berthold Nursery, Woodstock IL USA selected from local private residence. It is thought the

or: original tree may have been given to the homeowner by the founder of D.Hill Nur. in early 1900's.

in: Chicagoland Grows c. 1994.

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. Champaign Illinois. p. 407

Ginkgo biloba 'Epiphylla' ('Ohazuki')('Ohasuki')('Ohatsuki')('Ohazaki')

ht: 4m.

ls: half-rounded.

frs: fruit stems unusually winged, especially at the apical portions

sex: female.

lu: while it is treasured in Japan for the unusual fruiting trait it has distinctive foliage too

or: Japan in 1900's but apparently not named until the 1950's.

ns: the cultivar name is based on var. epiphylla Mak. which appears to have priority in publication

ns: over the vernacular Japanese names. In any event it would not be a botanical variety though

ns: a case could be made for the rank of forma.

web: [Ginkgo page \(Cor Kwant\)](#)

Ginkgo biloba 'Everton'

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Fairmont'

ha: compact, narrowly pyramidal with uniform central leader, vigorous, more open than 'Autumn Gold'

ht: 70-80 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

afc: not always yellow or showy.

sex: male

or: Saratoga Hort. Foundation c. 1962 from a tree plants in Philadelphia PA at the Centennial

or: Exposition in 1876. It is named for Fairmont Park at the expo site.

so: [source \(Forest Farm\)](#)

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group 'Fastigiata' (f. fastigiata (Henry) Rehd.)

ha: columnar to narrowly conical at first, almost always wider with age, narrowly vase-shaped to ellipsoidal in time.

ha: It's rarely as neat, full and cleanly compact as 'Princeton Sentry', being in overall form something like a

ha: columnar elm, outward arching but at least 3-5x tall as wide.

or: probably from a notable, narrow tree in Hortus Botanicus, Leiden to a historical link to Master's

or: publication or plants at Kew is not certain.

ns: this name is not used so much for one clone as any columnar variant. It could be one clone but most

ns: people doubt it. The cultivar group is preferred since it is not known in the wild. Rehder in those

ns: days used botanical formae in the absence of the "cultivar" or cultivar groups that we have today.

ns: the cultivar name applied to the original clone while others may be assigned to the group.

lsp: There's a fully developed tree at Tyler Arboretum that is clearly wider than 'Princeton Sentry' and

lsp: much narrower than their 120 year old species on the same grounds.

li: Master in Kew Hand-list Conifer. 1986: 19

Ginkgo biloba 'Firehouse'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Flagstaff' (7/5)

ha: broad-spreading, slower

lc: light green to yellowish-green, becoming golden in fall

afc: yellow

sex: male

so: [Conifergardens.com](#) (online catalog 2005), description is not delimiting

so: [www.conifers.com.au](#) (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba GEISHA® (11/6)

ha: long pendulous branchlets

frt, frd: large tasty nuts

lc: darker green

or: Japan

Ginkgo biloba 'George Lewis' (3/6)

ns, so: a listed name without description, [Arrowheadalpines.com](#) (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Globus' = 'Barabit's Sztrada'

Ginkgo biloba 'Globus Globulus'

ns: listed with [www.arboretum-online.de](#) (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Globus Nana' = 'Barabit's Dwarf'

Ginkgo biloba GOLDEN COLONNADE™ (9/6)

ha: columnar - the best, most uniformly narrow form to date per Mike Dirr

lc: lighter green than 'The President' which is also from UGA

sex: male

or, in: Dr. Mike Dirr, University of Georgia, GA USA intro c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Golden Girl'

afc: bright yellow

sex: female

or: Arborvillage of Holt MO c. 1994

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Ginkgo biloba 'Golden Globe'

ha: subglobose, slower

afc: reliably gold, showy

Ginkgo biloba 'Green Pagoda' (12/3)

ht: 60cm tall x 40cm wide

ha: dwarf, dense, eventually upright-conical as a pagoda

or: Leo Gambardella , Albany OR USA

so, in: www.stanleyandsons.com (online catalog Fall 2003)

Ginkgo biloba 'Gresham'

ha: horizontal with no upright or drooping limbs. Also described as wide-spreading.

ht: 35 ft. tall x 45 ft. wide

gr: 8-16 in. per year

or: original plant in front of the Gresham Union High School in OR

so: www.greergardens.com

Ginkgo biloba 'Halka'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Hecksenbezen Leiden'

ha: small, bushy.

ht: 3m.

or: witches broom.

Ginkgo biloba 'Hettich'

ht: 3m

or: seedling from a 200 year old tree in Vienna

or: Bot. Gard., a sibling to 'Weiner Walzer'

Ginkgo biloba 'Hiyanari' ('Hayanari?')

ha: compact

so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Horizontalis'

ha: horizontal, lower-growing canopy
or: from a distinct tree at Leiden Bot. Gard.
so: not in the US trade.

Ginkgo biloba 'Hungaria' (2/7)

ha: slower, narrow
lw: variable from very narrow to wide
or: Barabits Nursery, Hungary

Ginkgo biloba 'Jade Butterflies' ('Jade Butterfly', 'Jade's Butterfly')

ha: dwarf and V-shaped with foliage borne in dense clumps. It is said
ha: to resemble Acer palmatum 'Shishigashira' in general aspect.
ns: the name derives from a similarity of the leaves to clusters of dark
ns: green butterflies.
lc: very dark green
ns, id: a variegated sport of it is sold now as 'Majestic Butterfly'
or: Duncan and Davies Nursery of NZ

Ginkgo biloba 'Jehosaphat'

li: Conifer Quarterly 22: 10-13 (2005)

Ginkgo biloba 'Joe's Dwarf'

so: www.davesnursery.com

Ginkgo biloba 'Katlan'

ht: 7-8m in many years
ha: slower, upright at first, later a wider, spreading tree. Said
ha: to be somewhat like 'Santz Cruz'
fr: no fruit observed to date
or: Barabits Nursery

Ginkgo biloba KAZIMIERZ WIELKI BARANOW[®] 'Chinski Pendula' (2/7)

ha: weeping

Ginkgo biloba 'Kew'

or: named for a tree at Kew Gardens planted in 1762.
ns: while it is certainly a clone the nomenclature codes prohibit the use of cv. names for
ns: purely historical reasons - which you might imagine could get out of hand. Considering
ns: this plant does not seem to have distinguishing ornamental traits it may be regarded as invalid
ns: though perhaps commercial viable.

Ginkgo biloba 'King of Dongtong'

ht: 10-15m
gr: reduced, slower but not dwarf
lw: larger leaves.
web: [Ginkgo page \(Cor Kwant\)](#)

Ginkgo biloba 'Kitsi'

ht: 1m tall (15 years)
ha: dwarf, slower, quite compact, branches irregular curved at times

or: Barabits

Ginkgo biloba 'Kohout's Pendula WB' provisional illegitimate name
ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Korinek'

ha: conica, slower

ll, lw: smaller leaf than species typical

or Kornik Arboretum, Poland

Ginkgo biloba 'Laciniata' ('Macrophylla Laciniata')

lm: blades more deeply incised, often cut 2-5 times, as opposed to 1-2 times in most variants.

ll: blades larger than typical - up to 10-12 in.

ns: 'Macrophylla Laciniata' is in every way identical and merely reflects a description of its two
ns: notable traits.

or: Reynier of Avignon France c. 1840

in: Seneclauze Nur. of France after 1840

Ginkgo biloba 'Lakeview'

ha: compact, conical to broadly pyramidal

afc: rich dark yellow

sex: male

or: Scanlon c. 1955 from Lakeview Cemetery of Cleveland OH

in: Jacobson (1996) reports it was sold mainly in the late 50's to mid 60's in the US.

li: Dendroflora 19: 61 (1982)

Ginkgo biloba 'Liberty Splendor'

ha: broadly pyramidal with strong central trunk. Arborvillage compares it to the 'Greenspire' linden

ha: and 'Bradford' pear for form.

sex: female

or: Arborvillage of Holt MO c. 1994

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Ginkgo biloba 'Lil' Matthew' (6/7)

so, ns: a listed name with www.arrowheadalpines.com (2007), not described

Ginkgo biloba 'Linea' (11/6)

ha: vigorous, straight trunk, branching high and neatly

or: Barabits Nurseyr, Hungary

Ginkgo biloba LONG MARCH® (11/6)

ha: upright

sex: female

frt: tasty nuts

or: Beijing, China

Ginkgo biloba 'Luis'

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Macrophylla'

ll: larger than species typical

id: nothing of this name is in the modern trade. Larger-leaved trees do appear in gardens but this

id: original clone is not in modern gardens.

li: Nelson, J. 1866. Pinaceae. p. 164.

Ginkgo biloba 'Macrophylla Laciniata'= 'Laciniata'

Ginkgo biloba MAGYAR®

ha: uniform upright growth with a strong central leader. Symmetrical.

ht: 50 ft. tall when 20-23 ft. wide.

sex: male

rai: described as being "urban tolerant" by several sources but as the

rai: species deserves the same reputation more clarification is required!

rai: Reportedly can replace 'Princeton Sentry' as improvement over it.

or: Princeton Nur. of NJ c. 1991

Ginkgo biloba 'Majestic Butterfly' (2/7)

ht: 7-8 ft. tall x 6 ft. wide (5 years)

ha, ls, lt: as 'Jade Butterflies'

lc: striped yellow to 45%

so,in: www.songsparrow.com (online catalog 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Maribo'

ht: 60cm to date

ha: dwarf from witchesbroom

Ginkgo biloba 'Marieke' = 'Mariken'?

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Mariken' (8/01)

ht: 3 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide

ha: compact, dwarf, semi-pendulous when grafted high on understock

or: P. Vergeldt from tree in Nijmegen

photo, reference: [Ginkgo page \(Cor Kwant\)](#)

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group 'Mayfield'

ha: very narrowly fastigiate

sex: male

or: Scanlon Nur. 1948

in: Scanlon Nur. 1950's

li: Proc. Amer. Plant Prop. Soc. 1951: 28

Ginkgo biloba 'McFarland Female' (1/7)

eval: a grafted female clone used for nut production.

Ginkgo biloba 'Microphylla'

ll: smaller than species typical

li: Nelson, J. 1866. Pinaceae. p. 164.

Ginkgo biloba 'Ming Princess'

ha: dwarf

lt: described as "fine foliated", apparently in texture

reg: PVR 1996 to Duncan and Davies Nur. Cancelled 1998.

web: pvr.govt.nz

Ginkgo biloba 'Moraine'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Mother Load' (12/99)

frq: abundant, reportedly unscented fruit

or: Louisiana Nur.

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. Champaign Illinois. p. 407

Ginkgo biloba 'Munchkin' = 'Chris Dwarf'?

Ginkgo biloba 'Mutant Weeper' (2/7)

ha: open, rigidly cascading

lw, ls: very odd, finger-like leaves, a few more typical

Ginkgo biloba 'Nelleke'

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Ohasuki' = 'Epiphylla'

Ginkgo biloba 'Oktober Glory'

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Old Gold'

ha: upright, symmetrical

sex: male

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. Champaign Illinois. p. 407

Ginkgo biloba 'Oszlops Tekeres'

ht: 6m

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Overlook'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Palo Alto'

ha: uniform form under propagation

sex: male

or: Scanlon Assoc. of OH in 1955

in: US trade 1960's

ns: It could be assumed the cv. originated in California with such a name. However it is thought

ns: Scanlon selected name for its literal meaning of "tall timber" rather than Palo Alto, CA.

li: Shade Tree Selection Comm. 1955. Trees Mag. 15(3): 10-11

li: Santamour, F.S., Shan-an He, and A.J. McArdle. 1983. Checklist of
li: cultivated Ginkgo. J. Arboriculture 9(3): 90."

Ginkgo biloba 'Parasol'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Pat's Weeping' (3/7)

lsp, ns: a listed plant with www.dawesarb.org , received from Amaryllis Gardens 2006.

Ginkgo biloba 'Pendula'

ha: stiffly weeping forming inverted umbrella over time but often irregularly branched in all directions until very old. Some branches may be divergent and

ha: horizontal or nodding at best. It is more of a curiosity than a truly beautiful plant in most cases. One sees young trees in

ha: arboretum with various forms of staking and training - it is not always possible to reveal the natural form with such training,.

ns: It is unclear if our modern clones are same as the original

or: Charles van Geert of Ghent Belgium 1855

in: US trade since 1960's. Girard Nur. offered it since the 80's.

lsp: two very good examples occur at Dawes Arboretum, neither of them the least weeping but surely more spreading and horizontal.

eval: a plant only a collector could love. Welch says it "seldom makes an attractive specimen".

li: A. Van Geert Nur. Catalog (Belgium) 1862: 62

Ginkgo biloba 'Pendula Gruga' provisional illegitimate name

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Pendula Rowe' provisional invalid name

or, ns, so: www.geefarms.com, perhaps from the Rowe Arboretum? Needs a good name if distinct.

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Pevé Lobo' (12/4)

ha: open, irregular

lc: striped creamy-yellow to light yellow, a darker shade than most 'Variegata', reverting also

or: P. Vergeldt, Lottum, Netherlands, introduced 2003, found as seedling

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 146-147, with color photo

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Pevé Maribo' (12/4)

ha: smaller, subglobose, branches thicker, slower than species, somewhat like parent 'Mariken'

lc: striped cream to light yellow much as 'Variegata', differing in habit, vigor, and leaf thickness

lt: thicker, more leathery blades than species typical

or: P. Vergeldt, Lottum, Netherlands, introduced 2003, a sport of dwarf 'Mariken'

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 146-147, with color photo

Ginkgo biloba 'Pillar' ('Conica' in Latin is invalid) (11/6)

ha: narrowly erect, conical, compact, much slower (semi-dwarf to intermediate vigor),

ha: short side limbs

or: Barabits Nursery 1983

Ginkgo biloba 'Prague' ('Pragensis', 'Pragense'?)

ha: low spreading and 'parasol-shaped'

ns: the Latin name 'Pragensis' is apparently not published prior to 1959

ns: and therefore a non-Latin form was been used.

li: Hadfield, M. 1969. Gard. Chron. 166(18): 6.

Ginkgo biloba 'Prehistoric Gold' (6/5)

bk: tinged golden-yellow

afc: golden-yellow

so: www.girardnurseries.com (online catalog 2005)

Ginkgo biloba PRESIDENTIAL GOLD™ 'The President'

ha: dense, full branching, broadly upright oval to pyramidal with strongly ascending limbs, good central leader when young

afc: reliably yellow

sex: male - hence fruitless

or: selected by Mike Dirr at Univ. of Georgia at President's House

in: Schmidt Nur. c. 2000

ns: named the 'The President' by Dirr c. 1998. The trademark name was not seen by us until 2005.

photo: it was once presented with photos on nobleplants.com (now offline)

li: Dirr, M. 1998. Man. Woody Land. Plts. Stipes. Champaign Illinois. p. 407

Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Gold'

ha: strong central leader and symmetrical form

sex: male

or: Princeton Nur. 1960's

prop: proved difficult to propagate by Princeton and was discontinued.

pat: US #2675 in 4 Oct. 1966

Ginkgo biloba Fastigiata Group PRINCETON SENTRY® 'PNI 2720' ('Sentry' at least in part)

ha: narrowly columnar to conical - improved 'Fastigiata' that remains narrower longer - compare their photos here

sex: male

or: Princeton Nur. from a plant at Roosevelt Blvd. in Philadelphia PA planted in 1940

in: Princeton Nur. 1972 or 1967.

li: Dendroflora 19: 62 (1982)

Ginkgo biloba 'Prostrata' - 12/99 ADDITION

ns: listed name with the RHS

Ginkgo biloba 'Pyramidalis', 'Pyramidata', 'Pyramis' illegitimate names

ha: pyramidal

ns: listed names in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Queen of the Fruits' (9/6)

sex: female

frq: apparently a fruitful clone

so: www.conifers.com.au (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Queen of Hearts'

so: Conifergardens.com (online catalog 2003), distinct traits not listed

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Rainbow' (12/99)

lc: heavily striped yellow - more than typical 'Variegata' clones and without reversion
photo, source: www.agardens.com (Aesthetic Gardens)

Ginkgo biloba 'Robbie's Twist' (9/02)

ns: a listed name with dancing-oaks.com (online website 2002)

Ginkgo biloba 'Robin'

ns: listed name in Europe c. 2006

Ginkgo biloba 'Rocky' (10/6)

ha: vigorous, upright

lw, ll: very small blade

lu: useful as bonsai due to leaf size

so: www.collectorsnursery.com (online catalog 2006), their own introduction 2006, companion to 'Bullwinkle'

Ginkgo biloba 'Roosevelt'

ht: 20m

ha: pyramidal, about typical

ns, id: do note that PRINCETON SENTRY was found on a

ns, id: Roosevelt Blvd. Could this be a preliminary name?

Ginkgo biloba 'Ross Moore' (11/02)

ha: strongly weeping, not horizontal to slightly drooping as 'Pendula'. A true weeper.

or: Ross Moore, Moore's Natives, Lenior NC USA found in a client's landscape

in: Pendulous Plants c. 2002

lsp: planted near the pedestrian entrance gate at the Raulston Arboretum in 2006.

photo, so: Pendulousplants.com (online catalog 2002)

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Roswitha' (12/4)

ha: horizontal, branches spreading as parent 'Horizontalis', best seen grafted on a standard

lc: striped cream to light yellow as 'Variegata', differing mainly in habit, reverting also

or: Rudolf Dirr, Asbach-Baumenheim, Germany, introduced 1992, sport of 'Horizontalis'

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs: an ill. encyclop. Timber Press. p. 147, with color photo

Ginkgo biloba 'Royal Knight' (6/7)

ht: 60 ft. tall x 15 ft. wide

ha: columnar, dense

afc: yellow, showy, longer show than typical

so, in, or: www.willowwaynurseries.com (online catalog 2007), their own selection

Ginkgo biloba 'Saint Cloud' ('St. Cloud')

ha: branches at about 90 degree angles and with few secondary limbs

ha: leaves are densely placed. Can have an odd skeletal appearance due to many short shoots

or: original tree at Jardin Kahn St. Cloud-sur-seine in Paris France

in: to USA as PI 242018

ns: cultivar names should not be abbreviated so spelling it out is advised.

li: Meyer, F.G. 1961. *Baileya* 9: 127-133.

Ginkgo biloba 'Salem Lady' (5/99)

ht: 60 ft.

sex: female

or: from a good, fruiting tree in Salem, OR USA

so: www.whitmanfarms.com

Ginkgo biloba 'Santa Cruz' ('Umbrella')('Umbraculifera')

ha: low, spreading, umbrella-shaped

sex: once thought to be male but it is indeed female - messy fruit is apparent on older plants.

afc: reliably yellow

lu: the size and shape made it useful for under powerlines - however the fruit rules it out

or: from Van Rensselaer of Saratoga Hort. Foundation of Saratoga CA from a plant at

or: Santa Cruz CA.

in: Scanlon Nur. 1951; W.B. Clarke 1960. A plant called 'Umbrella' is said to be an introduction by

in: J.C. Bakker & Sons in 2003 (*Amer. Nur.* 12/15/2002: 23). We are inquiring to see if they have

in: separate origins or not.

li: Scanlon, E.H. *Plant Prop. Soc. Proc.* 1: 20-32

Ginkgo biloba 'San Jose' ('San Jose Gold')

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga'

ha: dense, compact, central leadered with secondary limbs upright.

ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

sex: male

ls: more deeply cut and with long lobes. The leaves droop in a very

ls: elegant manner quite superior to most other compact clones.

ll, lw: many leaves are very narrow fans, some just 2.0-3.5cm wide. I would call this

ll, lw: leaf a "narrow fasciation" for it packs all the normal veins into a slimmer, more incised package.

la: irregular, not generally symmetrical, often more tattered than incised, very elegant as a whole.

la: Some blades appear as if chewed or just with aborted development, many remain bifid with

la: divided 3-4 times. It is a curious and remarkably lovely mutation after a decade or so.

lb: more narrowly cuneate.

or: Saratoga Hort. Foundation 1975

so: Toole's Bend Nur. 423-531-7773 (phone or FAX)

Ginkgo biloba 'Sayonara'

ns: a listed name with Conifer Gardens Nursery, Victoria 2003, without description

Ginkgo biloba 'Schloß Dyck' (2/7)

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba Selection Select' provisional illegitimate name

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Sentry' = 'Fastigiata' or perhaps 'Princeton Sentry'

Ginkgo biloba 'Shangri-la'

ha: compact, pyramidal, uniform
ht: 40 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide
gr: very vigorous - 8-16 in. per year
afc: bright yellow
or: C. Wandell of Urbana IL
sex: male
pat: US #5221 in 1984
reg: cultivar name is a registered trademark
in: first seen by me when offered by Femrite and Stanley and Sons.

Ginkgo biloba 'Simon'
ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Sinclair'
ha: fully branched
sex: male
or: Princeton Nur.
in: Siebenthaler Nur. of Dayton OH 1977
prop: proved too difficult to propagate and is not commercial viable today.
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Ginkgo biloba 'Slim Jim'
ha: pyramidal, a bit more narrow

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Snowflake' (12/99)
lc: variegated white - mottled?
so: www.conifers.co.nz (Cedar Lodge, online catalog 1999)

Ginkgo biloba 'Sotaju' (2/7)
lw: larger lead

Ginkgo biloba 'Sport Tit'
ns, id: a mutant from 'Ttschi-Ttschi'. Details not reported.

Ginkgo biloba 'Spring Grove' (12/99)
ha: smaller, compact, globose
or: witches broom found at Spring Grove Cemetary in OH
photo, source: [Aesthetic Gardens](#)

Ginkgo biloba 'St. Cloud' = 'Saint Cloud'

Ginkgo biloba 'Sterile'
sex: male
or: Siebenthaler Nur. of Dayton OH
ns: the name is virtually synonymous with grafted male plants and is not a valid cultivar name.
ns: It is listed here for historical reasons. Male plants are not likely "sterile" in the scientific sense.
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North American landscape trees. Ten Speed Press.
li: Berkeley.

Ginkgo biloba 'Stripes'

ns: a listed name with Conifer Gardens Nursery, Victoria 2003, without description. Variegated?

Ginkgo biloba 'Summer Rainbow' (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name with www.porterhowse.com (online catalog 2006)

Ginkgo biloba 'Sunstream' (5/02)

lc: streaked yellow, not reverting

so: www.rptuthill.com (online catalog 2002)

Ginkgo biloba 'Thelma'

so: www.geefarms.com 2006, without description

Ginkgo biloba 'Tit' = 'Tschi Tschi'

Ginkgo biloba 'Tit Variegated' (2/7)

ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'Todd' (6/5)

ha: semi-dwarf, from a witches broom

ls: variably split and cut

so: Girard Nurseries (online catalog 2005)

Ginkgo biloba 'Tremonia'

ha: narrowly columnar

or: Dortmund Bot. Gard. as seedling in 1930

Ginkgo biloba 'Troll' (8/01)

ha: compact, dwarf, witches-broom type form

ls: typical to more rounded.

or: Johann Wieting from a tree in Krefeld, Germany

Ginkgo biloba 'Tschi-Tschi' ('Tit', 'Chi Chi', 'Chi Chi Icho')

ht: 12-15 ft. in 15 years or so, not a true dwarf as sometimes reported.

ha: denser, fan-shaped, semi-dwarf to slowe, having a witches broom appearance at time.

bk: bark produces numerous breast-shaped protuberances, burls, or swellings, some of which are said to be clusters

bk: of dormant buds. However, some of the protuberances are so large there are certain to be burl-like

bk: developments of wood rather than just buds.

or: Asian, Japan to some, other insist it's an old Chinese clone.

in: probably first seen in the west in Holland in the 70's. Did not reach the US trade in any big way until the 90's.

ns: the cultivar name literally means "breast" and has numerous spellings and translations. 'Tit' seems to be preferred

ns: in Holland but that's a tad too direct, anatomical for most American and British catalogs. The original

ns: Asian cultivar name requires no renaming in the Western world as done in times past.

ns: In any case, the original Asian name has priority. 'Chi Chi' is a curious corruption of

ns: name which reminds one of the similar named Mexican-American restaurant chain where the waitresses are often...

eval: for all the juvenile humor and the very direct Dutch trade translation of the Chinese name, here is a tree smaller and
eval: more suitable for a home garden. While the form(s) may not make the next Victoria's Secret catalog it does prove
eval: popular on arboretum tours...if one dares. It has already become a badge of kinky courage among plant collectors
eval: who use even opportunity (as with *Amorphophallus*) to bring up their favorite theme. Arrowhead Alpines on their site
eval: have called it "more entertaining than Nip/Tuck reruns" but I would not go so far as it tends to be the "before Christian"
eval: image. *Ginkgos Gone Wild Part I* .
lsp: JC Raulston Arboretum has an 18 ft. x 10 ft. wide tree, perhaps the largest, most developed in the US.
li: *Dendroflora* 15-16: 54 (1979)

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubeleaf' ('Tubiformis', 'Tubifolia', 'Tubiforme')

ha: upright

ls: curled and fused like a tube, trumpet, or cup with margins fused. Actually holds rain! This trait is most
ls: apparent on spur leaves. Larger stem leaves are often more typical though well incised. Some leaves are

ls: very narrow tubes while others are more butterfly-like with the classic bilobing but fused 25-40% of the base.

ls: the petiole is often round due to uniform fusion of tissues above it. It is curious that while most leaves

ls: have just one inner well or tight "container" others have two. Some leaves are merely split or strongly

ls: bilobed without much fusion in terms of collecting rain or forming a cup.

ns: The Latin names do not appear to be published before the 1959 cutoff date. Thus we have

ns: chosen to follow Jacobson who coined this useful vernacular epithet.

or: unknown, very likely from Japan or China. It seems to have been missed by all the collectors who meticulously

or: catalogued Japanese cultivars since the mid 1800's. Nor does it seem to have been found in the bonsai

or: community who usually cherish such odd, curious variations.

in: Mitsch Nur. of Aurora OH to US trade c. 1991.

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. *North American landscape trees*. Ten Speed Press.

li: Berkeley.

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubifolia' = 'Tubeleaf'

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubiformis' = 'Tubeleaf'

Ginkgo biloba 'Umbrella' or 'Umbraculifera' = 'Santiz Cruz'

Ginkgo biloba Variegata Group 'Variegata' ('Fuiji Icho' at least in part)

ha: slower, it can make a sizeable tree with time.

lc: mottled creamy-yellow to yellow - some blades being all yellow or half so. It often reverts to green.

sex: female - we believe this being the Japanese one at least. Males are reported from other clone

or: A. Leroy of Angier France in 1854 as seedling. Another clone came from Japan in 1861 to the US via

or: G.R. Hall and also bears this name. They are substantially similar in appearance and tendency

or: to revert. Therefore nomenclatural distinctions have not been made over the years - they are

or: "lumped" in effect.

ch: less cold hardy, best protected in winter north of USDA zone 7.

in: US trade since 1880's and continuing today through specialty growers.

ns: 'Snowflake' and 'Rainbow' are names now used for superior variegated clones - the later being

ns: more stable than traditional 'Variegata' clones and more highly colored. The name 'Aureovariegata' ns: is perhaps a synonym. Yokoi and Hirose show photos of both wide-leaved and narrow-leaved ns: clones, assigning the name 'Variegata' to the narrow, more fasciated one.
li: Carriere, E. 1867. Tr. Gen. Conif. p. 712.
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Seibundo Shinkosha Pub.

Ginkgo biloba 'Variegata Finger' (2/7) provisional illegitimate name
ns: listed with www.arboretum-online.de (online website 2007)

Ginkgo biloba 'WB' or ;'Witches Broom' provisional, invalid name
ha: dense globe.
gr: 2-4 in. per year.
lc: light green.
ns: the name stands for witches broom and requires a permanent valid name. There
ns: are various clones sold under these names, some now correctly named.
so: order catalog -> [Stanley and Sons](#)

Ginkgo biloba 'Weiner Walzer' (2/7)
ha: narrowly pyramidal with lower branches like a "dancer's skirt"
or: seedling from a 200 year old tree in Vienna Bot. Gard.
lc: light green
ns: name means "Vienna waltz", referring to the skirted branching. It has
ns: not a thing to do with dancing hot dogs.

Ginkgo biloba 'Windover' ('Windover Gold')
ha: broadly pyramidal to oval.
gr: 8-16 in. per year
lc: very bright green.
ls: described as unusual and fan-shaped - without clarification
afc: reliably bright yellow.
fr: fruitless. Male?
or: Windover Nur. of IN
so: [source \(Aesthetic Gardens\)](#)

Ginkgo biloba 'Woodstock' (12/99) = see EMPERIOR

GLEDITSIA

Once the ferny, fine-textured darling of nurseryman and landscape designers, this species has come into disfavor of late. There are still many cultivars sold out there and some of the new stuff are more reconsidering. Besides the wild, rugged form of old trees that surely outgrow any urban street (even if the clone has no spines or pods), it remains a very large tree and for spaces where it was planted by the millions. Leaves of youth in purple and gold soon became little, insignificant colorful tips as the big trees took over and were mostly green. At the risk of sounding prejudiced, legumes will be legumes, weedy and surviving and strong to the hilt. What were pretty, refined bursts, laces, imperial gems, majestic masses,

and shady masters soon become stuff very bold, woody, overgrown, unrefined, tufty, and unkempt. This genus does not age gracefully and if you doubt me, find an arboretum with old plants of the once pretty green, gold, and purple stuff. Even with arborists on staff, the honey locusts in well-tended gardens are hopeless masses that are a mere echo of their youthful allure and favor their wild, raw origins. I dare say that many Robinia, pods and all, age better in a city. Unless you have a big lawn, tree trimmers on payroll, or hope to replace the trees even 20 years, pick another genus - all except 'Emerald Cascade' which is dwarfish and still the best of the genus.

Lately I've been looking at heavily-podded trees in both residential and park settings and have come to love those light green, twisted pods. I dare say they can be very ornamental when profuse enough. Lawn mowers don't like them but the eye does. I'm inclined to think the fruiting cultivars (most thornless) like 'Millwood' do have a role in modern plantings where animals can enjoy the pods and people the view of them twisting and glinting by the hundreds in the wind. The species has never been invasive to any measurable level. 'Millwood' gives one not only animal-loved pods but good, straight wood. We might rethink the concept of Multi-use Ornamentals in selected, responsible locations where one can feed the eye, the animals, and the saw blade from a single tree.

Literature

li: Santamour, F.S. and A.J. McArdle. 1983. Checklist of cultivars of honeylocust.
li: Journal. Arboriculture 9(9): 248-252 (recommended for more historical info)

li: Wagenknecht, B.L. 1961. Registration lists of cultivar names of Gleditsia L. Arnoldia
li: 21: 31-34.

Gleditsia japonica 'Purpurea' (G. horrida 'Purpurea?')

ls: leaflets broadly oval to oblong-oval
la: obtuse to emarginate
ll: leaflets 0.5 - 1.5 in. on pinnate leaflets but
ll: smaller on bipinnate ones.
lc: possibly with purplish new growth?
ns, id: this plant is not known today and may be lost.
li: Rehder in Bailey, Cyclop. Hort. 2: 650 (1900)

Gleditsia sinensis 'Major'

ha: thought to have been a larger, stronger form or clone
ns, id: Loudon in 1838 doubted it's distinction as have all
ns, id: writers since. It is surely lost.

Gleditsia sinensis 'Pendula'

ns, id: based on the 1902 Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs this may be the weeping

ns, id: G.t. 'Bujotii' or just a clone now lost.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Arrowhead' = SKYLINE®

ha: upright-arching, said to resemble *Ulmus americana*.

stp: thornless

frq: fruitless

or: found in Beatrice NE USA

in: Interstate Nursery, Hamburg IA USA c. 1955

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Beatrice'

ha: "majestic", said to be like *Ulmus americana* in form

tsp: thornless

frq: "very sparingly"

li: Interstate Nurseries Spring Catalog: 1955

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Brownii' ('Browni')

ns, pat, id: William Flemer patented this in 1956 under US#1514

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Bujotii' ('Pendula', 'Bujotii Pendula', 'Excelsa Pendula')

ha: gracefully pendulous with numerous thin limbs

tsp: thornless

lw: leaflets narrower than species typical, giving a finer texture

lc: occasionally mottled white - Jacobson says this may a confusion with 'Foliis Variegatus' and an error oft repeated.

or: M. Bujot, Chiary, france found before 1845

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Calhoun'

eval: a clone used for pod production so animals can forage or be
eval: fed the nutritious items. I list it here as it may have value for
eval: wildlife plantings. Frankly, a like a full-podded honey-locust in
eval: spot where it does not harm. The numerous twisted pods can
eval: be more than showy in the various clones.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Columnaris'

ha: columnar

or: found in Belgium park before 1913

in: Arnold Arb. to US 1966

id: Krussman says it is 'Elegantissima' but other expects disagree. The separate origins suggest the names must be respected.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Continental'

ht: 60-80 ft.

ha: narrowly pyramidal, vigorous, with strong, thick branches

lc: dark blue-green

ll: long leaves

frq: almost completely fruitless

in: Princeton Nur. NJ USA

pat: US#1752 in 1958

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Cottage Green'

tsp: thornless

frq: fruitless

or: Cottage Gardens, Lansing MI USA c. 1978

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Elegantissima' ('Compacta')

ht: 13 ft. (25 years)

ha: dense, shrubby, semi-dwarf, more narrow, ovoid or obovoid overall

eval: an interesting if not very shocking plant. Deserves more notice.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Emerald Cascade'

ht: 16 ft. tall x 16 ft. wide unless grafted on standard

ha: irregularly, weeping, cascading if given space below it

lc: dark green

afc: medium yellow

frq: fruitless, apparently male according to Dirr

in: Duncan & Davies, NZ c. 1992 to modrn trade

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Emerald Lace'

ha: vigorous, strong, branches angles less than 90 degrees

lc: darker green

lt: new leaves undulate and twisted, somewhat appealing

or: John McIntyre, Fairview OR 1970
in: McGill & Son Nursery, Fairview OR 1973

Gleditsia triacanthos FAIRVIEW™

ht: 50 ft. tall x 40 ft. wide
ha: pyramidal, strongly branched, similar to 'Moraine' overall, vigorous in production
frq: nearly fruitless
in: McGill & Son, Fairview OR USA c. 1975

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Foliis Variegatis' ('Variegata')

ha: slower
lc: mottled white
tsp: thornless
id: Jacobson believes it is confused with 'Bujotii' which is incorrectly described as having white mottled foliage.
or: Silesia c. 1864
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Golden Halo'

ha: spreading
lc: light yellow becoming green
ns: one unconfirmed report states it is distinct from 'Sunburst' but some doubt it.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Goofy' (4/01)

ht: 3m
ha: true dwarf
so: www.esveld.nl (online catalog 2006)
web: www.eastwoodhill.org.nz (online website 2001)

Gleditsia triacanthos GREEN ARBOR®

ht: 50-60 ft. tall
ha: dense with maturity, but more open as young trees
tsp: thornless
or: Handy Nursery, Portland OR USA 1971
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Green Glory'

ht: 50-75 ft. tall
ha: vigorous, pyramidal, strong central trunk
afc: holds foliage longer into fall than most cultivars
lc: darker green than species typical
afc: leaves stay green longer in fall than most clones
ir: webworm resistant
frq: nearly fruitless
or: Ralph Synnestvedt, IL USA 1964
pat: US# 2786 in 1968

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Green Sentinel'

ha: narrowly pyramidal, strong trunk
frq: fruitless
in: L.E Cooke, Visalia CA USA c. 1991
li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. North Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Halka' ('Chrstie', 'Christie's Halka')

ht: 40 ft. tallx 40 ft. wide
ha: oval to globose, strongly branched, formly thick trunks in nursery production, denser, extremely vigorous in production.
frq: sparse fruit
or: Chester Halka, Englishtown NJ USA before 1972
pat: US# 3096 to originator in 1972
in: Schmidt Nursery, Boring OR USA 1976 to trade

Gleditsia triacanthos IMPERIAL® 'Impcole'

ht: 35-50 ft. - originally proclaimed as being much shorter but trees over 50 feet are known
ha: graceful, branched at right angles, pyramidal to spreading, older trees more globose
tsp: thornless
frq: sparse fruit production
ch: less cold hardy in northern US states
ns: the name change from cultivar (registered and published in Arnoldia in 1961) to
ns: a trademark is doubtfully something we can respect. Since it was also patented as
ns: a cultivar we can be almost sure this swap of status should be rejected.
pat: Cole Nursery 1957.
in: Cole Nursery, Painesville OH USA 1956

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Lake No. 1' provisional name

ht: 30 ft.

ha: smaller, spreading

tsp: thornless

in: Shenandoah Nursery, Shenandoah IA USA 1974

ns: illegitimate name but as it is no longer sold and not important we have resisted changing it now. 'Lake's No. 2' is now called 'Royal Green'

Gleditsia triacanthos LEADERSHIP™ (11/6)

ns, id: a listed name in the US 2006. Description needed.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Limegold' (9/02)

lc: yellowish-green (RHS 144A above, 144B below) - 'Sunburst' is RHS 153C, 151A or
lc: much more gold.

or: Allenton Nursery, New Zealand

in: New Zealand trade 1994

pat: Australian PBR 1994

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Limelight' (4/01)

ht: 4m

lc: lime yellow

tsp: thornless

web: www.eastwoodhill.org.nz

so: www.bmn.co.nz (Blue Mountain Nursery)

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Majestic'

ht: 60-65 ft.

ha: broadly pyramidal with age, more graceful overall, and yes it is somewhat majestic with time

tsp: thornless

frq: not fruitless but crops are quite small

lc: darker green

pat: US# 1534 in 1956

in: Cole Nursery, Painesville OH USA 1957

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Marando' ('Weeping Marando', 'Marando Weeping')

ha: weeping with long vigorous branches than eventually trail and bend outward

bk: darker brown than typical
tsp: thornless
lc: darker green
frq: non-fruiting
pat: US #6913 in 1989 to V. Marando
in: Speer & Sons, Woodburn OR USA

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Maxwell'

ha: horizontal to spreading, sometimes irregular
tsp: thornless
ch: more cold hardy
frq: male, fruitless
or: Earl Maxwell, Lincoln NE USA
in: Plumfield Nursery, Fremont NE USA 1957

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Millwood'

frq: very fruitful clone used for producing pods for foraging and animal feed.
eval: this fruitful clone is known for a higher sugar content, general thornlessness,
eval: value for timber production, and upright shape.
li: Sunnyridge Nursery, Swarthmore, PA Catalog: 1942.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Monosperma'

ns, id: based on Beissner, Schelle, and Zebel's 1903 Handbuch, this name is a nomen
ns, id: nudum. Wagenknecht gave it cultivar rank in the Arnoldia checklist.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Moraine'

ht: 40-50 ft.
ha: broadly pyramidal to vase-shaped, an elegant shape compared to species seedlings
tsp: thornless
lc: darker green
ir: webworm resistant
frq: fruitless or mostly so
in: Siebenthaler Nursery, Dayton OH USA 1949
pat: US #836 in 1949 - one of the first important trees to earn the US Plant Patent recognition.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Nana' (G. ferox 'Nana' L.H. Bailey, G. horrida
'Nana', G. sinensis 'Nana'_

ha: compact, smaller crown, subglobose, shrubby to could be a small tree. One at Kew

ha: reached 79 feet but 25-40 ft. is typical of old trees.

lc: dark green

lw: shorter and wider leaflets than species typical

frq: fruitless

tsp: thornless

or: May be from the UK before 1838 but unclear. Possibly Simon-Louis Freres of

or: France before 1888. If the tree is the same as Loudon's *G. sinensis* 'Nana'

or: written about in 1838 then the UK origin theory may be correct.

lsp: Henry referenced a Kew tree in 1907 and W.J. Bean

lsp: reported there were three examples at Kew in his time. He

lsp: thinks that Henry's citation refers to the one that came from

lsp: Simon-Louis Freres Nursery in 1888.

Gleditsia triacanthos NORTHERN ACLAIM™ 'Harve' (8/3)

tsp: thornless

frq: fruitless

ch: more cold hardy - proven in northern US states

or, in: Dr. Herman, University of North Dakota US before 2003

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Park'

tsp: thornless after 17 years of trial

frq: fruitless

or, in, id, ns: from Marshall Nurseries, Arlington, Nebraska (1958 Catalog), this clone

or, in, id, ns: is probably lost.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Paul Bunyon'

ha: taller, "free branching"

or, in: Ilgenfritz Nursery, Monroe, MI c. 1977

li: Jacobson, A.L. 1996. N. Amer. Land. Trees. Tenspeed Press p. 231.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Pendula' = 'Bujotii'

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Perfection'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 30 ft. wide

ha: broadly pyramidal with "thick, heavy" crown, wider than 'Skyline'

gr: vigorous becoming a saleable tree from whips in shorter time

lc: darker green

frq: fruitless

or: Wandell, Discov-Tree c. 1990

li: Nursery Manager Nov. 1990: 41

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Pin Cushion'

ha: smaller tree with branches and leaves forming dense tufts or pin cushions
tsp: thornless so there are no pins with the cushions.
lu: showy novelty but not recommended as a shade tree.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Prairie Sky'

ha: upright, symmetrical
ch: more cold hardy, thriving well in parts of Canada
li: HortScience 28: 280 (1993)

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Purple Lace' (6/7)

ns, so: a listed name from www.geefarms.com (online catalog 2007), apart from their 'Ruby Lace' listing

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Ruby Lace' ('Rubylace')

lc: dark red becoming bronze then green. Very poor coloration in hot climates. It is
lc: not a true red-leaved tree but merely one with red new growth
frq: fruitless
dr: webworm can be severe

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: upright, vigorous, strongly branched
lc: darker green
frq: nearly fruitless

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sieler'

ha: large, wide-spreading
frq: "almost completely seedless"
or, li: Linn County Nurseries, Center Point, Iowa, USA Catalog: 1949.

Gleditsia triacanthos SKYLINE® 'Arrowhead'

ht: 45 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide
ha: pyramidal with more upright branches
lc: darker green
afc: yellow, often more showy than other cultivars
in: Cole Nur.

Gleditsia triacanthos SPECTRUM™ 'Speczam' (9/02)

ht: 8m tall x 8m wide
ha: broadly pyramidal
lc: golden-yellow, reportedly more persistent than 'Sunburst', giving color longer
frq: nearly fruitless
id: 'Summergold' is said to have this same trait. The two should be compared in trials.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Stephens'

tsp: thornless
frq: seedless
or, li: Marshall Nurseries, Arlington, Nebraska USA Catalog: 1940.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Summer Lace' ('Summerlace')

ht: 60-70 ft.
bk: darker, glossier than most other cultivars
ha: graceful, strongly branched, broadly globose with age
lc: darker green with maturity

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Summergold'

ht: 40-50 ft.
ha: open, elegant
lc: bright golden yellow new growth becomes yellow-green. Originally promoted as
lc: as more persistently gold than 'Sunburst'

Gleditsia triacanthos SUNBURST ('Aurea', 'Inermis Aurea')

ha: broadly pyramidal
lc: bright golden yellow becoming bright lime green than typical green. As young, vigorous trees with lots of closely spaced new tips

lc: it's a magical, bright, charming tree. Older trees with more green inner canopy and not as many tips are not as impressive.

frq: fruitless

lu: the effect is best when trees are planted in large groups to maximize saturation of

lu: the eye. In summer the trees are usually boring so the effect is for spring only.

dr: Nectaria canker can be severe.

eval: young examples are pretty little lacy things (irresistible in any nursery pot) with more shimmering lemon and lime than a

eval: citrus convention. Older examples unfortunately get fat, ratty, unkempt, mostly dull (barely bright and colorful), and

eval: not entirely what you first married...I mean planted.

ns: sometimes offered as 'Inermis Aurea' to avoid any trademark issues.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'True Shade'

ht: 40 ft. tall x 35 ft. wide

ha: broadly ovoid, vigorous, crotch angles about 45 degrees for durability

lw: more finely textured

lc: medium green - not dark like some others

afc: yellow, often good

frq: mostly fruitless

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Weeping Marando' = 'Marando'

GORDONIA

The future of this genus in landscape is probably is exploiting more of the cold hardy wild populations and a steady program of intergeneric breeding. Dr. Tom Ranney at North Carolina State University has already produced wonderful hybrids to Franklinia (x Gordlinia), combining the best of both genera. I think we will also find more good *G. yunnanensis* cultivars as that species is more widely grown and offered up for intelligent selection.

Ranney, T. and P.R. Fantz. 2006. x Gordlinia grandiflora: an intergeneric hybrid between Franklinia alatamaha and Gordonia lasianthus. HortScience 41(6): 1386-1388.

Gordonia axillaris 'Red Opal' (5/4)

lc: red new growth, showy

or: Yamina Rare Plants Nursery c. 2003 from the Yunnan Type of the species

Gordonia lasianthus 'Variegata'

lc: irregularly margined creamy-white, often tinged pink to red in winter.

Gordonia yunnanensis 'Moonlight Magic'

ht: 4-5m tall x 2m wide

ha: upright, compact

bk: reddish, showy

fc: white, yellow stamens (as species)

fd: 10-15cm - larger than some clones

lc: dark glossy green

ld: evergreen all year in NSW

or: R.J. Cherry, NSW c. 1999

ns: the species is assigned by some to *Polyspora yunnanensis*.

GRISELINIA

Griselinia littoralis 'Bantry Bay'

lc: centered cream to yellow, margins greyish-green to green

prop: roots less well than old 'Variegata'

Griselinia littoralis 'Brodick Gold'

lc: centred golden-yellow, brighter shade than 'Bantry' though

lc: it's margins are not so dark a green

Griselinia littoralis 'Crinkles'

ha: slower, compact

ll: smaller blade

lm: undulate margins

Griselinia littoralis 'Dairy Cream'

lc: yellowish-green, centered creamy-yellow, less reverting

lc: than 'Dixon's Cream'

Griselinia littoralis 'Dixon's Cream'

lc: centered cream to light yellow, irregularly marked so in the middle, reverts easily

Griselinia littoralis 'Green Jewel'

lc: margined and lightly sectored in cream to light yellow, some blades mostly cream or all green

lw: narrower blade than 'Variegata'

la: more acute than 'Variegata'

Griselinia littoralis 'Luscombe's Gold'

lc: splashed and mottled cream to gold

Griselinia littoralis 'Maculata'

lc: centered light yellow, often in radiating sectors or stripes

ns, id: Houtman says it's a collective name for otherwise

ns, id: unnamed entities. He suspects it's illegitimate, ie. post-1959.

Griselinia littoralis 'Variegata'

lc: margined and slightly sectored cream to light yellow, chimera 15-25%

ns, id: sometimes this name appears for a yellow-centered plant. The true thing is marginate.

ns, id: W.J. Bean notes that 'Variegata' frequently produces central-type chimeral sports ('Maculata?'), so

ns, id: no doubt some plants have been overtaken by such shoots or propagated out of ignorance.

GUADIA

Guadia angustifolia 'Bicolor' ('Striata')

st: culm yellow with green stripes, very showy

Guadia angustifolia 'Less Thorny'

tsp: smaller and fewer thorns - these are remarkable and

tsp: hostile in typically cultivated examples of the species.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus dioica 'Crosswick Male' (11/6)

ht: 75 ft.

sex: male - fruitless

so: www.tripleoaks.com (online catalog 2006)

Gymnocladus dioica 'Espresso'

ha: upright-arching ("elm-like") but without dangerous, narrow branching angles

ht: 20 m tall x 12m wide

fr: fruitless (male) - but isn't that half the charm of this species?

in: J.F. Schmidt, Boring OR USA

Gymnocladus dioica 'Kentucky Colonel' (5/3)

ht: 10-15 ft. tall x 6-8 ft. wide (10 years), certainly much larger in time

ha: uniform

sex: male - thus fruitless

lc: dark bluish-green

in, so: Klehm.com (online catalog 2003)

Gymnocladus dioica PRAIRIE TITAN® 'J.C. McDaniels'

ht: 60-70 ft. tall x 30-40 ft. wide (original tree)

ha: vigorous and pyramidal, more upright yet also spreading well,

frq: fruitless (male)

lc: blue-green

or: University of Illinois from a superior campus specimen at Davenport Hall

pat: US patent pending

in: Heritage Trees, Jacksonville IL USA

Gymnocladus dioica 'Stately Manor'

ht: 50 ft. tall x 20 ft. wide

ha: narrower, more upright

frq: fruitless (male)

or: Univ. of Minn. Land. Arb. 1990's

Gymnocladus dioica 'Variegata'

ha: slower growing

lc: grey-green mottled and speckled white, giving very little contrast or boldness. New growth

lc: faintly tinged pink.

or: known from Kew Gardens

eval: W.J. Bean says "of no beauty". Dirr notes it is "quite handsome" but only on close inspection.

Gymnocladus sinense [variegated]

ns, id, lsp: in the summer of 2006, I went to the great Morris Arboretum and found a narrow-leaflet plant

ns, id, lsp: under this species name but clearly mottled white and slightly deformed in each blade.

ns, id, lsp: I do not know if had a pervasive virus, it's a unnamed clone, or just a bad example of

ns, id, lsp: of *G. dioica* 'Variegata' with narrower leaflets. As a chimerophile, I just loved it.