

plants with a multitude of slender branches bearing in profusion yellow, white, pink or red-purple, but mostly yellow, blossoms. These are shaped like those of the Sweet Pea with a more boat-shaped keel, gay wings and flaunting standard. The leafage is small, often scant or quite wanting when the green shoots function in its stead.

Their Propagation. Several are prostrate in habit forming neat, hummock-like masses sprawling over the ground. These are ideal for planting on boulders or in the rockery. Others are compact bushes from 2 to 4 feet high, neat in appearance throughout the year. They are in abundant bloom from May until August, and most of them set seed freely. Seed is an excellent means of increasing these plants, but some are very susceptible to foreign pollen and several of the finest varieties have originated as chance hybrids. The hybrids must be propagated from cuttings, and this is a good method to practice with all of them. Firm, nearly ripe wood inserted in early August is best. Brooms do not transplant readily so this should be done when the plants are small. Nurserymen should maintain a stock of these in pots for such can then be planted with success at any season when the ground is not frozen.

Soil and Situation. Brooms and their kindred are sun-loving plants and perfect air and root drainage are essential to their well-being. A sandy loam from which the water can seep freely away is ideal. They do not object to the best of loam provided the subsoil is gravelly but are happy in quite poor garden soil. Their roots are furnished with nodules rich in nitrifying Bacteria and so they do not exhaust but, on the contrary, tend to enrich the soil in which they grow. They are excellent groundcovers, but are impatient of overhead shade except of a light character. Drought they really enjoy but a water-logged condition spells death. On account of their floriferous character many of them are short-lived. The taller sorts are apt to become straggly and untidy in appearance if not severely pruned. They bear the knife well and as soon as flowering is over can be cut back to maintain the desired shape and size. Provided they are given full exposure to sun and wind and good root drainage all of them can be grown somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts to Georgia.

Dwarfs. For planting on sunny banks or on top of exposed rocks *Cytisus purgans*, *C. Ardoinii*, *C. Beanii* and *C. decumbens* are admirably suited. All four are prostrate with very numerous, slender radiating branches which form yard- to fathom-wide masses hugging the ground. The best is *C. Beanii*, a chance hybrid between *C. Ardoinii* and *C. purgans*, with large deep golden yellow flowers, borne single or in pairs from each joint of the previous year's growth. So freely does this plant blossom that scarcely anything but flowers is visible. It is quite hardy in the Arboretum but not so its part parent (*C. Ardoinii*), which has similar flowers. *C. decumbens* has bright yellow flowers clustered in sprays along the shoots. It is perhaps the most thoroughly prostrate of all the Brooms and in June is gay with blossom. *Genista pilosa* is splendid for bank and rockery. It grows only a few inches high and forms dense tufts several feet through.

In June and July each shoot is crowded with clustered yellow flowers. A prostrate plant, with flattened winged stems and racemes of yellow blossoms in June, is *G. sagittalis*, which is both hardy and accommodating.

Cytisus purpureus. Forming tufted masses of stems from 10 to 24 inches tall there are several species of *Cytisus* and half a dozen of *Genista*. All are neat in appearance and in season abundant of blossom. A splendid member of the group is the Purple Broom (*C. purpureus*), which in late May is aglow with rose-purple blossoms. Its stems are a foot and a half tall, spreading into irregular-shaped mats a fathom wide. This is one of the most useful as well as most hardy of all Brooms.

Cytisus elongatus is a taller plant with shoots close packed with pale yellow flowers. One of the hardiest of the Brooms it is at its best in late May and June. Two other hardy species are *C. glabrescens* and *C. leucanthus*. In the last-named the flowers are cream color, borne in dense terminal heads; in *C. glabrescens* they are yellow, axillary and clustered.

Early Roses. The first Rose to open its blossoms is *Rosa omeiensis*, native of central and western China. This is a vigorous growing plant, with small fern-like leaves and 4-petalled blossoms shaped like a Maltese Cross, which are followed in late June by scarlet hips, each with a succulent stalk, orange-colored at the base. The stems of this Rose are covered with bristles and flattened, bright crimson, translucent prickles.

Rosa Hugonis. This most popular Rose is now opening its saucer-shaped flowers, and soon the stems will be arching sprays of blossoms and the bush a fountain of soft yellow. When thrifty and happy this is one of the most beautiful of hardy shrubs. It should be remembered, however, that the individual shoots of this Rose do not live forever. They die to the ground, and this has caused much disappointment to lovers of this Rose. Courage, however, may be taken in knowledge that if the plant be on its own roots, as it always should be, it will continue over a long period to send up each year stout shoots from the ground and maintain the Rose a long lived, neat shaped bush. The pruning of this and other Rose species consists in the removal of old and worn out canes.

Rosa spinosissima altaica. The Altai Rose is expanding its large pure white blossoms. This is one of the most beautiful of all hardy Roses and a fitting companion to *R. Hugonis*. It has been growing in the Arboretum since 1887, and beyond the cutting away of old canes has never required attention. Perfectly hardy and abundantly floriferous, it ought to be grown throughout the colder parts of this country. This, with *R. Hugonis* and many varieties of *R. spinosissima*, including the pale yellow flowered var. *luteola*, may be seen in the Shrub Garden.

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