

country. The finest known to the Arboretum are those at "Reynoldia" just outside Winston-Salem, North Carolina. There is no need to attempt a description of this well-known Cherry but the fact that it should be grafted or budded on its own seedlings needs to be emphasized and emphasized repeatedly. A certain percentage will, it is true, come true from seed but its affinity is remote from the European Cherries and from its Japanese neighbors, none of which is suitable as an understock.

Another garden variety is *P. subhirtella autumnalis*, the so-called October-flowering Cherry, which as a matter of fact some seasons flowers in the autumn and at others in the spring. It has semi-double flowers and in habit of growth resembles *P. subhirtella*. This year the plant inside the Forest Hills Gate is now blooming freely.

Prunus apetala is the first of the Cherries to open its blossoms. The flowers, which are small, are borne singly or in fascicles of two or three; the calyx is long-tubed and after the petals have fallen with the stamens becomes intensely red. The petals are white, fading to reddish, rather fugitive which accounts for the specific name. This Cherry is a bush or small tree not uncommon on the mountain slopes about Nikko and elsewhere in Japan. The flowers are small and the plant really possesses little horticultural value, however, it merits attention as being the first of the tribe to open its blossoms.

Many species of Cherry have in recent years been reported from central and western China but few only are happy in the climate of Massachusetts. One of the best is *P. pilosiuscula*, a low, broad-topped tree with clustered, small, pinkish blossoms each with prominent yellow-anthered stems. The habit is excellent and in abundance of blossom is not surpassed by any species. Native of the mountains of central China, it was raised in the Arboretum from seeds collected in 1907 by E. H. Wilson. A fine specimen may be seen in the collection on Bussey Hill.

The cultivation of Oriental Cherries presents no difficulties, always supposing they be either on their own roots or worked on a proper understock. They demand a light, sandy loam where good drainage obtains, and a situation where they can enjoy full sun but sheltered from north winds. A warm bank is an ideal spot. What pruning is necessary should be done after they have flowered. Transplanting needs to be undertaken with care since when established they do not like root interference. Many of them are well suited to city conditions and they ought to be extensively used for this purpose. With the exception of *P. Lannesiana* and *P. yedoensis* all the Japanese species introduced are perfectly happy in the Arboretum.

The Forsythia bank is now a glorious sight. Beneath the old White Pines on Bussey Hill *Rhododendron lauricum mucronulatum* is at the height of its beauty. A few of the early flowering Pears are in blossom and so, too, are a number of Almonds, Peaches and related plants. Magnolias are in full bloom in front of the Administration Building.

E. H. W.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1930. "The cultivation of Oriental Cherries." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(2), 8–8.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322120>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216950>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322120>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/322120>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.