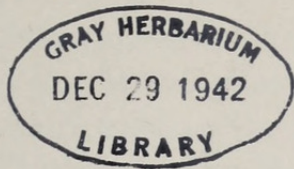


# ARNOLDIA



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FOLIAGE COLORS OF WOODY PLANTS  
APRIL TO SEPTEMBER

THE beauties of New England's autumn foliage have been fully described many times, which plants contribute most brilliantly to the display, and how this display differs from year to year, but little information is available about foliage colors of plants throughout the growing season. Nor is there much on record about colors of the early foliage as the leaves unfurl in the spring, how it changes from week to week, approximately when it comes and when it disappears. As a matter of fact, the bright colors of the early spring foliage are almost as beautiful as are the fall colors. All the data included in this paper were recorded in the Arboretum this year in connection with observations made weekly from April to October regarding foliage color changes. Such observations thus methodically recorded will be of considerable interest to the gardening public.

Many horticultural varieties of woody plants may present brilliantly colored foliage in the early spring, and such plants may have been given varietal names because of these characteristics. However, after a few weeks the foliage color gradually fades and by the end of June the leaves become a normal green. Such is the case with the common *Physocarpus opulifolius luteus*. On the other hand, some of the woody plants keep their foliage colors throughout the entire growing season, and such plants should be carefully noted. *Lonicera Korolkovii* is one example, and *Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea* is another.

This is not in itself a plea for plants with colored or variegated foliage. Such plants are frequently entirely out of place in any landscape picture, simply because the foliage color is so pronounced that the shrub or tree itself is far too obvious and does not blend well with surrounding plantings. Because of their vari-colored foliage, some forms are actually deficient in chlorophyll and hence are sickly in growth and appearance, never developing into the good robust specimens we like to have in our gardens. Consequently, these color forms should be



used infrequently and only on special occasions where considerable thought has been given to their peculiar qualifications.

It should be noted that all the forms mentioned in this paper are in the Arboretum collection and that notes on their colors have been taken from observing the plants themselves, not from previously prepared lists. In recording these observations, it has been found that many plants bearing the varietal names of *lutea* or *aurescens*, etc., actually do not deserve such names since their color changes are so slight as to have no distinctive or ornamental value whatsoever. Sometimes only young plants will show variations in the foliage color and as they grow older, the foliage reverts to normal green. Such forms are not listed here.

Another point worth mentioning is the fact that when a plant is given a varietal name (either botanical or horticultural) because of its foliage color, for some reason the original plant may die or become "lost" and though the name itself may be carried in text after text, on the authority of the original record supported by herbarium material, it may be impossible to locate a living plant of the variety. From a perusal of various texts one will observe that many species have yellow leaved varieties, but it is extremely difficult to find the living plants of many of these. I reiterate that the plants here listed are actually growing in the Arnold Arboretum, and that the following color notes are based on observations made during the 1942 growing season. If certain named forms with known colored foliage are missing from this list, it means that they are either not in the Arboretum living collections or that their color variations were not sufficiently outstanding to attract attention.

### Early Foliage

The past spring was characterized by the relatively early appearance of the young foliage. Thus one willow tree, *Salix alba vitellina*, opposite the Administration Building in the Arboretum, is among the first trees to display its green foliage in the early spring. Frequently the buds are so far advanced that if a day or night with unusually warm temperature occurs at the right time, the tree will turn from an apparently inanimate object to a thing of living green almost over night. During the past three years the tree turned green over night on the following dates:—1940, May 1; 1941, April 15; 1942, April 6. From such data one can readily obtain an idea of the temperatures prevalent during the early spring. In 1940 the season was very late and in 1942 it was distinctly early. Consequently, actual dates of leaf appearance are not dependable from year to year for individual species, yet it is interesting to note the number of trees which come into early foliage together and which thus react regardless of whether the season is early or advanced.

The various colors of the young foliage of trees and shrubs are just as beautiful as are those in autumn foliage, only less vivid. Little attention is paid these early colors, possibly because they do not last very long, and also because so much that is interesting happens in the early spring when everything seems to be break-



ing into new life that our attention is being called a hundred places at once. However, I suggest that a study of the early spring colors next year will repay the effort to anyone interested in plants and plant life. The following forms all showed color prior to May 1, 1942, and most of them in this list gradually turned a normal green about June 1, after which little variation in their colors could be noted. Not all spring foliage colors are reported here for there are many trees and shrubs (the oaks for example) the foliage of which does not appear until mid May. These have not been recorded. Added to foliage colors are the hundreds of flower colors, the two combining to make the early spring so colorful. The Norway maple, for instance, is at first a clear yellow, not because of its foliage, but because the flowers appear before the leaves. Then as the flowers gradually fade, the green leaves appear and the general appearance of the tree changes from yellow to green. Such color changes are multiplied by the hundreds in spring. The following lists should prove helpful to all who wish to anticipate foliage colors in early spring:—

## DECIDUOUS WOODY PLANTS SHOWING THE FIRST FOLIAGE COLORS PRIOR TO APRIL 25, 1942

### Green

<i>Abelia biflora</i>	<i>Euonymus macroptera</i>
<i>Berberis amurensis</i>	<i>Euonymus sachalinensis</i>
<i>Berberis Dielsiana</i>	<i>Euonymus sanguinea</i>
<i>Berberis Francisci-Ferdinandi</i>	<i>Lonicera bella</i> and varieties
<i>Berberis Gilgiana</i>	<i>Lonicera chrysantha</i>
<i>Berberis koreana</i>	<i>Lonicera notha</i>
<i>Berberis notabilis</i>	<i>Lonicera Ruprechtiana</i> and varieties
<i>Berberis ottawensis</i>	<i>Lonicera tatarica latifolia</i>
<i>Berberis Purdomii</i>	<i>Lonicera tatarica Leroyana</i>
<i>Berberis reticulata</i>	<i>Lonicera Xylostium</i>
<i>Berberis Vernae</i>	<i>Malus robusta persicifolia</i>
<i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i>	<i>Prinsepia sinensis</i>
<i>Cotoneaster foveolata</i>	<i>Prunus Padus sibirica</i>
<i>Cotoneaster lucida</i>	<i>Prunus Padus Spaethii</i>
<i>Deutzia glabrata</i>	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>
<i>Euonymus europaea chrysophylla</i>	<i>Ribes</i> , many species
<i>Euonymus Maackii lanceolata</i>	<i>Spiraea lucida</i>

### Yellow Green to Pale Green

<i>Acanthopanax Sieboldianus</i>	<i>Acer palmatum heptalobum</i>
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Aesculus Dupontii Hessei</i>
<i>Acer Mono</i>	<i>Artemisia sacrorum</i>
<i>Acer Negundo</i>	<i>Malus robusta</i>



*Prunus Padus commutata*  
*Prunus Padus glauca*  
*Rhamnus Schneideri*  
*Ribes alpinum*  
*Ribes luridum*  
*Ribes odoratum*

*Rosa cinnamomea*  
*Salix alba vitellina*  
*Salix Matsudana*  
*Salix rubra*  
*Tilia japonica*  
*Tilia platyphyllos sphaerocarpa*

#### Dark Green

*Chaenomeles japonica*, most varieties  
*Chaenomeles lagenaria*, most varieties  
*Ribes divaricatum*

*Ribes grossularia uva-crispa*  
*Ribes innominatum*  
*Ribes robustum*

#### Gray Green

*Amelanchier asiatica*  
*Amelanchier canadensis*  
*Amelanchier sanguinea*

*Maackia Fauriei*  
*Prinsepia uniflora*

#### Bronze to Reddish

*Acer griseum*  
*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Amelanchier laevis*  
*Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea*  
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*  
*Corylopsis Veitchiana*  
*Diervilla sessilifolia*  
*Lonicera Maximowiczii sachalinensis*

*Maddenia hypoleuca*  
*Paeonia suffruticosa*  
*Pyrus ussuriensis hondoensis*  
*Rhus aromatica*  
*Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium*  
*Viburnum cassinoides*  
*Viburnum fragrans*  
*Viburnum Opulus nanum*

### WOODY PLANTS WITH LEAVES VARIEGATED OR COLORED THROUGHOUT THE GREATER PART OF THE GROWING SEASON OF 1942

In the following lists are recorded those plants which have colored foliage (some color other than a medium or neutral green which makes the plant stand out from the surrounding background) throughout the growing season or a part of it. Plants appearing under a certain color heading have foliage of that color from the time the leaves first appear until the fall, unless another notation or date is indicated. "Normal by 7/6" means that the leaves of a particular plant have turned a normal green on or slightly before July 6, 1942. If no notes appear, the leaves remained colored throughout the season. Certain allowances must be made however, for the colors of the young foliage is considerably more brilliant than that of mature foliage. Thus in *Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea*, the leaves of this plant first appear as a vivid scarlet and gradually fade to red. Some plants in the "blue-green" list may border on the "gray-green" or "purple-green."

It may be well to cite another example of a plant with colored foliage to show how widely a plant may vary in foliage color. *Kerria japonica picta* normally has



leaves with a light green leaf margin until July, after which time the leaf margin turns white. If a strong application of a nitrogenous fertilizer is given in June, the pale green margin may turn into a deeper green margin and remain so throughout the season. On the other hand, if the plant is grown in very poor soil, the margin may first appear white and remain white throughout the season. Another example is that of a golden-tipped form of *Tsuga canadensis* growing in Pennsylvania. It was noted by a bright-eyed nurseryman, and transplanted to his nearby nursery where the needles still had conspicuously golden tips. Then it was taken to "Far Country" or Hemlock Arboretum, the estate of Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, in Germantown, Philadelphia. Mr. Jenkins gave it every care including good soil, with plenty of nitrogenous matter. The tips turned a normal green and the tree could not be distinguished from any other specimen of *Tsuga canadensis* when I saw it last spring. A soil examination was made and the results show that the differences in the soil contents between Germantown and the original habitat of the tree may have been responsible for this change in color.

With these examples in mind, it can be readily understood that many plants may react differently under different conditions. The following notes record the foliage colors and their changes during the growing season of 1942 of all plants growing in the Arnold Arboretum with foliage any color except a normal green.

**NOTES ON DECIDUOUS PLANTS WITH LEAVES VARIEGATED OR  
COLORED THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, (OR PART OF IT) 1942**

**Light Green**

Acanthopanax Sieboldianus*	Acer Negundo pseudo-californicum*
Acer japonicum	Catalpa bignonioides aurea — normal
Acer japonicum aconitifolium — red- dish bronze 7/31 — 10/10‡	by 7/31
Acer Mono	Larix decidua
	Ribes cereum*

**Gray Green**

Amorpha canescens	Populus alba
Andromeda glaucophylla	Rosa Fedtschenkoana — normal by
Andromeda Polifolia	8/18
Berberis dictyophylla	Rosa rubrifolia — blue green
Elaeagnus angustifolia — gray	Rosa rubrosa "Carmenetta" *
Elaeagnus umbellata	Salvia officinalis
Hippophae rhamnoides	Shepherdia argentea
Lonicera Korolkovii — blue green	Sibiraea laevigata
Lonicera microphylla — blue green	Zenobia pulverulenta
Lonicera praeiflorens*	

\* Foliage turns a normal green by 6/30

‡ This plant had light green foliage until approximately 7/31 when the foliage turned a reddish bronze and remained that color for the rest of the season.



### Yellow to Yellow Green

- Acer japonicum aureum* — normal by 7/31  
*Acer Negundo auratum* — beautiful golden 4/22 — 7/12, changing from bright yellow on 7/6 to greenish by 7/31, normal by 8/18  
*Cornus alba Rosenthalii* — turning purplish red 9/5  
*Fagus sylvatica Zlatia* — leaves yellow when young, normal by 7/12  
*Hypericum Dawsonianum* — yellow green  
*Lespedeza kiusiana* — yellow green  
*Ligustrum Ibota vicaryi*\* — only young leaves yellow  
by 6/30  
*Lonicera japonica aureo-reticulata* — yellow leaves spotted green  
*Philadelphus coronarius aureus* — yellow green; greenish by 8/18; green 9/5  
*Physocarpus opulifolius luteus* — brilliant yellow 4/27; yellow green 6/10 — 7/5  
(not outstanding); normal by 7/31  
*Pleioblastus distichus* — foliage with leaves of varying stripes of green from yellow to dark green  
*Ptelea trifoliata aurea* — young foliage yellow; mature foliage yellowish green; not outstanding  
*Pterostyrax corymbosa* — yellow green  
*Stephanandra incisa* — leaves vary from yellow green to dark green  
*Syringa vulgaris aucubaefolia* — variegated yellow  
*Viburnum Opulus aureum* — golden yellow 4/29; yellow green 6/10 — 9/5  
*Viburnum Sargentii flavum* — young leaves yellow green  
*Weigela praecox variegata*\* — variegated, dark green center, light green edge  
*Yucca filamentosa variegata* — leaves yellow and green stripes

### Red to Reddish Purple

- Acer palmatum atropurpureum*  
*Acer palmatum atropurpureum* “Oshi Beni” — normal by 6/30  
*Acer palmatum crispum* — normal by 8/18  
*Acer palmatum Hessei*  
*Acer palmatum ornatum* — eventually turning bronze green  
*Acer palmatum sanguineum* — turning from a deep red to a bronze  
*Acer palmatum versicolor* — 5/12 — 6/8 normal by 6/30 with some foliage a “yellowish pink”  
*Acer platanoides Schwedleri* — bronze 5/22 — 6/30; dark green 7/31 — 9/5  
*Acer platanoides Stollii*\*  
*Acer Pseudo-platanus purpureum* — bronze green  
*Aesculus carnea*\* — light bronze  
*Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea*  
*Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea* — deep purple 4/24; reddish purple 5/22 — 7/31; almost normal by 8/18



Malus "Arrow"—early foliage a good bronze 5/22; changed to a distinct reddish green by 6/8; turns more green but also has a slight reddish hue until leaf fall

Malus "Berlini"	same as for Malus "Arrow"				
Malus "Oekonomierat Echtermeyer"	"	"	"	"	"
Malus purpurea	"	"	"	"	"
Malus purpurea Eleyi	"	"	"	"	"
Malus purpurea Lemoinei	"	"	"	"	"
Malus "Red Flesh"	"	"	"	"	"
Malus "Red Silver"	"	"	"	"	"
Malus "Slocan"	"	"	"	"	"

Prunus blireiana Moseri — red to reddish purple

Prunus blireiana "Newport" — dark bronze 5/22 — 6/10; red 7/31; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5

Prunus cerasifera applebiana — reddish purple

Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea — dark red 5/22 — 6/10; reddish purple 7/31 — 9/5

Prunus cerasifera nigra — dark bronze 5/22 — 6/30; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5

Prunus cerasifera Woodii — dark red 4/22 — 6/10; purplish red 7/31 — 9/5

Prunus glandulosa rosea — red leaves streaked with some green

Prunus Persica atropurpurea — shining red, excellent 5/27 — 7/31: reddish purple 8/18 — 9/12

Prunus spinosa purpurea — dark bronze 6/10; reddish purple 7/31 — 9/12

Prunus "Vesuvius" — dark red 5/22 — 7/31; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5

Weigela florida foliis-purpureis — purplish green

Weigela Maximowiczii — 50% of leaves red or reddish, remainder green

**Bronze**

Acer palmatum\* — deep bronze 5/6; light bronze 5/22; green with slight reddish tinge 6/10

Acer palmatum dissectum — bronze green

Cotinus Coggygria purpurea — normal by 7/31

Fagus sylvatica — normal by 7/12

Rosa rubrifolia glaucescens\*

Viburnum Opulus nanum\* — bronze to bronze green

**Purple**

Acer platanoides rubrum — purplish red above, green below

Corylus maxima purpurea — mixed light and dark bronze by 6/10, old foliage normal by 7/31

Fagus sylvatica atropunicea — purplish green by 7/31

*Note:*—There are a number of forms of the purple beech, with varying intensities of foliage color. The lasting qualities also vary, possibly due to soil variations, some trees remaining with a purple foliage throughout



the season. Unfortunately, none of these forms are growing in the Arboretum.

*Fagus sylvatica purpureo-pendula* — purplish green by 7/31

#### **Green with White Margin**

*Acanthopanax Sieboldianus variegatus* — some green in leaves but mostly white and yellow 7/6; leaves pale yellow blotched with green 8/18 — 9/12

*Acer Negundo* “*crispum variegatum*”

*Acer Negundo elegans* — yellowish edge 5/22 — 6/10; white margin 7/31 — 9/5

*Acer platanoides Drummondii* — yellowish margin 8/18 — 9/12

*Buxus sempervirens albo-marginata*

*Cornus alba argenteo-marginata*

*Cornus alba Gouchaultii* — margins blotched white 6/22 — 6/30; blotched pink and white 7/31 — 9/12

*Cornus alternifolia argentea* — white margin with some pink

*Cornus florida Welchi* — white margin with some rose pink blotching

*Euonymus Fortunei gracilis*

*Euonymus Fortunei* “*Silver Queen*”

*Kerria japonica picta* — light green margin until 6/30; white margin 7/31 — 10/28

#### **Green with Yellow Margin**

*Acer Negundo aureo-variegatum*

*Cornus alba Spaethii* — leaf margin blotched

*Cornus mas elegantissima* — 6/8 — 9/5 pink in yellow margin, leaves look sickly

*Ginkgo biloba Ridgelandii*

*Ligustrum ovalifolium aureo-marginatum*

*Weigela florida variegata* — margin yellow green

#### **Green with Red or Pink Margin**

*Acer palmata roseo-marginatum*

#### **Variegated**

*Berberis Thunbergii argenteo-variegata* — 25% of leaves variegated white and pink

*Lonicera tatarica Fenzlii* — light and dark green variegated mottled 5/22 — 6/10, inconspicuous thereafter

*Magnolia tripetala variegata* — 10% leaves are variegated with yellow 5/22 — 9/5

*Prunus cerasifera Hessei* — leaf margins pink, yellow, white 7/6 — 9/12 (looks sickly)

*Quercus robur argenteo-picta* — some leaves are white and white spotted

40 Japanese Maple clons — various shades of red and green, not listed here because of similarity or questionable names, mostly showing various shades of red but a normal green by 7/31



## EVERGREEN FOLIAGE COLOR

### Light Green

- Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana* "erecta alba" leaf tips light green, normal by 8/18  
*Chamaecyparis thyoides* Hoveyi — very light green, normal by 7/31  
*Taxus baccata variegata* — young foliage yellow-green, leaves with light green center and yellow margin; older leaves normal green

### Gray Green

- Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa* — gray green to blue green  
*Cryptomeria japonica* — young leaves gray green  
*Picea glauca* — gray green to bluish green  
*Picea mariana* Doumetii

### Yellow

- Chamaecyparis obtusa aurea*  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa* "gracilis aurea"  
*Juniperus chinensis* "japonica aureo-variegata"  
*Taxus cuspidata aurescens*  
*Thuja occidentalis conspicua*  
*Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana*  
*Thuja orientalis decussata*

### Yellow Green

- Abies nephrolepis* — normal by 7/6  
*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis lutea*  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea* — normal by 7/6  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "filifera aurea" — normal by 7/6  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "lutescens nana" — normal by 7/6  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "nana aurea"  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "plumosa aureo-compacta"  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "plumosa argentea"  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* "plumosa flavescens"  
*Juniperus chinensis aurea*  
*Juniperus chinensis* "Pfitzeriana aurea" — normal by 7/6?  
*Juniperus chinensis* "plumosa aurea"  
*Juniperus communis* "aurea spica" — normal by 7/6  
*Juniperus communis* "depressa aurea" — normal by 7/6  
*Picea Abies aurea* — normal by 7/6  
*Picea glauca aurea* — normal by 7/6  
*Pinus pumila* — normal by 7/6  
*Taxus baccata aurea* — normal by 7/6  
*Taxus canadensis aurea* — young foliage tips yellowish green  
*Thuja occidentalis aurea* — normal by 7/6  
*Thuja occidentalis lutea*



*Thuja occidentalis pulcherrima* — normal by 7/6

*Thuja occidentalis* “robusta lutea”

*Thuja occidentalis* “Waxen”

*Thuja orientalis conspicua* — young foliage yellowish green

### Blue Green

*Abies Fraseri prostrata*

*Abies lasiocarpa*

*Abies Vilmorinii*

*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana* “robusta glauca”

*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*

*Chamaecyparis pisifera minima*

*Chamaecyparis pisifera* “squarrosa intermedia”

*Chamaecyparis pisifera* “squarrosa nana”

*Chamaecyparis thyoides glauca*

*Juniperus chinensis oblonga*

*Juniperus chinensis Reevesi*

*Juniperus chinensis sylvestris*

*Juniperus communis*

*Juniperus glaucescens*

*Juniperus recurva*

*Juniperus Sabina prostrata*

*Juniperus scopulorum*

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Cologreen”

*Juniperus scopulorum glauca*

*Juniperus seravshanica*

*Juniperus squamata*

*Juniperus squamata Meyeri*

*Juniperus turkestanica*

*Juniperus virginiana Burki*

*Juniperus virginiana glauca*

*Juniperus virginiana McCabei*

*Juniperus virginiana reptans*

*Picea bicolor*

*Picea Glehnii*

*Picea montigena*

*Picea pungens*

*Picea pungens globosa*

*Pinus flexilis reflexa*

*Pinus monticola*

*Pinus parviflora*

*Pinus sylvestris*

*Pinus sylvestris fastigiata*

*Pinus sylvestris lapponica*

*Pinus sylvestris Watereri*

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia* — varies from green to blue green

### Blue

*Abies amabilis*

*Abies concolor* — from light blue to blue green varying on different trees

*Abies concolor violacea* — young foliage blue

*Abies lasiocarpa arizonica*

*Abies lasiocarpa compacta*

*Chamaecyparis obtusa ericoides*

*Chamaecyparis pisifera* “squarrosa pygmaea” — light blue 7/31

*Juniperus chinensis* “densa glauca”

*Juniperus communis echinaeformis*

*Juniperus scopulorum columnaris*

*Juniperus scopulorum Gareei*

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Hill’s Silver”

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Marshall”

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Marshall Silver”

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Medora”

*Juniperus scopulorum* “Moonlight”

*Juniperus virginiana* “glauca Hetzi”

*Juniperus virginiana pseudo-cupressus*

*Juniperus virginiana venusta*

*Picea Engelmanni*

*Picea pungens argentea*

*Picea pungens Kosteriana*

*Picea pungens Moerheimi*



**Leaves Whitish Underneath**  
(giving a grayish appearance at a distance)

<i>Abies alba pyramidalis</i>	<i>Picea jezoensis hondoensis</i>
<i>Abies homolepis</i>	<i>Picea notha</i>
<i>Abies homolepis umbellata</i>	<i>Picea Omorika</i>
<i>Abies Veitchii olivacea</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora glauca</i>
<i>Picea Abies elegans</i>	

**Variegated**

*Taxus baccata* "fastigiata aurea" — margin of leaves yellow

**EARLY COLORED AUTUMN FOLIAGE**

Lists have already been published in a previous issue of the **Bulletin of Popular Information**, Series 4, Vol. IV, No. 14, 1936, of trees and shrubs which have specific autumn colors. No mention was made of those species which may be listed as turning color early in the fall; that is, actually the first to take on autumn coloration in the Arnold Arboretum. The following list shows those plants which began to turn color prior to September 1, 1942. This is very early, especially when it is understood that autumn color was not predominantly evident in the Arboretum until about October 7, and did not reach its peak until about October 14 this year. However, there are always plants which can be expected to change color early or at least begin to change color before the majority of other plants, as indicated by the following list. It should be noted that the season, the situation in which a plant is growing, the amount of rainfall and its seasonal distribution, all combine to determine the actual dates on which fall color first is evident and these dates vary from year to year. The following species are always the first to start the color procession.

**WOODY PLANTS SHOWING THE FIRST AUTUMN COLOR**  
(ON OR PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1942)

*Abeliophyllum distichum* — yellow green  
*Acanthopanax sessiliflorus* — yellow green  
*Acer rubrum* — few turning red  
*Acer rubrum* *Schlesingeri* — turning red (holding its leaves fully colored until 10/1)  
*Aronia* species and varieties — turning red and yellow  
*Berberis amurensis* — turning deep red  
*Berberis Bretschneideri* — 25% turning bright red  
*Berberis dasystachya* — turning to red  
*Berberis Francisci-Ferdinandi* — bronze green  
*Berberis Purdomii* — turning deep reddish purple  
*Berberis Thunbergii* — yellows and reds starting to appear  
*Berberis Thunbergii Maximowiczii* — turning bronze  
*Callicarpa dichotoma* — yellow green with little purple



*Carpinus laxiflora* — young leaves turning red  
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum* — few turning color, some leaves yellow and some bronze  
*Cornus alba* — turning reddish purple  
*Cornus Amomum* — turning bronze red  
*Cornus florida* — few trees showing much red fall coloring (probably due to location and soil conditions)  
*Dirca palustris* — turning yellow green  
*Euonymus alata* — turning red  
*Euonymus Bungeana* — trees vary — some turning yellow and others turning red  
*Euonymus europaea* — turning reddish  
*Euonymus oxyphylla* — turning red  
*Euonymus sachalinensis* — many leaves turning red  
*Euonymus sanguinea* — deep bronze  
*Hydrangea Bretschneideri glabrescens* — turning yellow and brown and dropping  
*Lindera Benzoin* — turning yellow green  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* — few leaves turning red  
*Phellodendron amurense* — few trees already turned bright yellow  
*Physocarpus bracteatus* — 50% turning brown with a little red  
*Prinsepia sinensis* — 25% turning bright yellow  
*Prunus Padus commutata* — 50% bright red and dropping  
*Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense* — few plants with leaves turning bronze red  
*Ribes aureum* — starting to turn red  
*Ribes odoratum aurantiacum* — 75% now deep red  
*Ribes odoratum praecox* 50% of leaves bright red  
*Rosa carolina glandulosa* — turning dark red  
*Rosa Roxburghii* and varieties — turning bronze  
*Rosa setigera serena* — turning bronze red  
*Securinega suffruticosa* — turning yellow and dropping  
*Spiraea alba* — turning yellow brown  
*Spiraea salicifolia* — turning bronze  
*Stewartia ovata grandiflora* — turning brown and purple  
*Tilia euchlora* — 50% yellow  
*Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium* — bronze green and red  
*Vaccinium canadense* — bronze green and red  
*Vaccinium corymbosum glabrum* — turning red  
*Vaccinium Oldhamii* — turning deep red  
*Vaccinium tomentosum rotundifolium* — 50% of leaves dark red and green

DONALD WYMAN





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