

ARNOLDIA



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BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS IN GOOD CONDITION WITH
GREEN FOLIAGE THROUGHOUT THE WINTER

(Oct. 1942 - April 1943)

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Buxus microphylla koreana - The only boxwood which was not injured

Calluna vulgaris varieties - all in good condition but these were covered with ever-green boughs and snow during the coldest weather.

Chamaedaphne calyculata - foliage bronze red

Daphne Cneorum

Euonymus Fortunei colorata - foliage bronze red

“ “ *minima* - foliage dark green to bronze red

“ “ “Silver Queen” - leaves variegated

“ “ *vegeta* - in some locations plants have lost up to 30% of leaves

Ilex crenata

“ “ *convexa*

“ *glabra*

“ *opaca*

“ *pedunculosa*

“ *rugosa*

“ *Sugeroki*

“ *yunnanensis*

Kalmia carolina

“ *latifolia*

Mahonia Wagneri - dark reddish purple

Pachistima Canbyi - very dark purplish to green

Pachysandra terminalis

Pieris floribunda

“ *japonica*

Potentilla tridentata - bronze red and dark green

Rhododendron species and varieties – the majority of the rhododendrons came through the winter with very little *foliage* injury—though the flower buds of many may have been killed

Thymus sp. – green to reddish purple

Vinca sp. and vars.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS WHICH HAVE BEEN INJURED DURING THE WINTER OF 1942-43

Berberis candidula – all leaves remain on plant but they are brown and dead

“ Chenaultii – “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

“ Gagnepainii “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

“ triacanthophora “ “ “ “ , but a reddish brown

“ verruculosa – “ “ “ “ , brown and dead

Buxus sempervirens – all varieties of B. sempervirens had a considerable proportion of their leaves killed

Cotoneaster Henryana – all leaves remain on plant but brown and dead

“ microphylla – leaves dark brown, undoubtedly they will soon be dead

Erica carnea – apparently 50% of plants have been killed

Hedera Helix baltica – all leaves killed (plant was on a wall growing to a height of 50'). As a ground cover this might not have been so severely injured

Ilex crenata Helleri – dark green with slight burning

Leucothoe Catesbaei – 75% of foliage injured

Lonicera Henryi (growing on the ground) 50% leaves brown, rest green. On trellis 50% of the leaves had fallen and the remainder were all dead

Mahonia Aquifolium and vars. – reddish purple to brown, considerable injury

Mahonia repens – reddish purple to brown, some winter injury

Prunus Laurocerasus Zabeliana – dark green to brown, some injury

Sasa senanensis – very few leaves green, all others brown and dead

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS (SO CALLED) WHICH HAVE DROPPED MANY OF THEIR LEAVES BY APRIL 1943

These plants then cannot be termed completely evergreen in the vicinity of Boston

Abelia grandiflora – leaves entirely dropped

Akebia quinata – “ “ “

Berberis Julianae – 75%

“ mentorensis – 5%

“ pruinosa – 50%

“ Sargentiana – 25%

Cotoneaster adpressa – leaves entirely dropped

“ glabrata – 50%

Cotoneaster horizontalis – leaves entirely dropped
 “ *lactea* – “ “ “
 “ *pannosa* – “ “ “
Cyrilla racemiflora – 50%
Euonymus kiautschovica – 25%
Iberis sempervirens – leaves entirely dropped
Kalmia angustifolia – 50%
Lonicera affinis pubescens – 10%
 “ *japonica Halliana* – leaves entirely dropped
Mahoberberis Neuberti – 5%
Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii – all leaves brown and dead
Viburnum buddleifolium – 10%
 “ *rhytidocarpum* – 25%
 “ *rhytidophylloides* – 10%
 “ *rhytidophyllum* – 50%

NOTES

Crab apples: The crab apples have been at their best all week and will continue to be in full flower over the coming week end. Although the severe winter has seriously injured many shrubs in the Arboretum collections, none of the crab apples suffered except possibly *M. Zumi calocarpa*. There are two trees of this variety at the base of Peter's Hill and both seem to be in very poor condition; the trouble may prove to be fire blight and not winter injury, however. Normally *M. Halliana Parkmanii* is the least hardy of all the *Malus* species and varieties, but this spring it was fairly well covered with flowers. The injuries observed from the unusually cold winter again prove that the crab apples are perfectly hardy in this northern climate and are to be recommended for planting everywhere in the North.

It may be of interest to mention in connection with the crab apples, that a rather comprehensive survey of these important ornamentals has just been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. All of the varieties known to be grown in North America are mentioned, sources where they may be purchased are given, and as complete descriptions of flowers and fruits are given as is possible under the somewhat limited space of the booklet, which approximates sixty pages. A history of the crab apples in North America is given together with a discussion of present experiments in hybridization, the new varieties being grown and recommended for the colder areas of the mid-western United States and the prairie provinces of Canada. Further information concerning this booklet will be given when it is issued a few weeks hence.

Lilacs: As usual, lilacs were uninjured by the low temperatures of the past winter. These are among the most hardy of shrubs and the majority of them should be at their best by the week end of May 22. Cold weather has retarded

their progress considerably this year. In fact, one Boston paper went so far as to publish pictures in the rotogravure section (May 16) of the Lilac Path showing the plants in full bloom; this was not due to any fault of the newspaper, but was taken from information supplied by the Arboretum from records of previous years. It is an excellent example of the difficulties one encounters in predicting from the records of previous years just what may happen this season; always we must consider the idiosyncrasies of the New England weather.

Shrub collection: Visitors to the shrub collection this year will notice that every other grass path through its long lines of shrubs has been dug up and will be kept under cultivation throughout the summer. This has been done in order to eliminate fifty per cent of the work necessary in keeping proper display labels on the plants and also to reduce the amount of grass cutting necessary. It will be possible now to use a power cultivator among these shrubs and so eliminate much of the hand work which in the past has been so consuming. Like many other institutions during this period, the Arboretum is confronted with a labor shortage, making it impossible to keep the grounds in as good condition as in past years. Young men on the labor force have left us or are about to be called into the Army, and it is proving to be very difficult to replace them.

With the very large amount of winter injury many plants are now conspicuous because of dead branches, this being especially true in the shrub collection. These of course will be pruned later in the spring, but the work entailed will take considerably longer than other years and will mean that much evidence of winter injury will unfortunately be noticeable until summer.

Clematis collection: One of the bright spots late this spring, we hope, will be the new clematis collection, planted along the fence at the far end of the linden collection. Of some eighty plants placed there last fall, only seven failed to show new shoots by May 15. Since these were mostly old plants given us by the clematis specialist, Mr. Louis Vasseur of Milton, they should produce a large number of blooms in the late spring and probably up to the end of June. The successful wintering of these plants proves again that clematis can be grown in New England. They may become diseased and die from various other causes, but if the results of this winter mean anything, the demise of a few plants cannot be laid entirely to low temperatures. None of the plants were mulched but the base of each was surrounded with coal ashes to prevent mice from destroying the stems during the cold months.

Equally successful results were obtained in our nursery, where we wintered about forty-five varieties of clematis given by a large grower last fall. These had merely the same protection as those mentioned above and weathered the winter with no greater percentage of loss. These were, moreover, much younger and smaller plants than those in the Vasseur collection, but apparently young plants are no more susceptible to low temperatures than are mature ones.

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