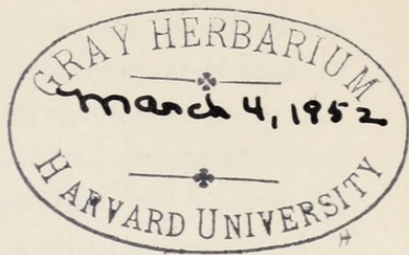


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FORTY-FIVE OF THE BEST TREES FOR MASSACHUSETTS GARDENS*

MASSACHUSETTS has long been a horticultural center where many new plants were first introduced into cultivation. In colonial times this was true of fruit varieties, a little bit later it was true of many rare greenhouse plants, and since the beginning of the twentieth century it has been true of trees and shrubs suitable for enriching the ornamental plantings about the home. Now, there are hundreds of trees being grown in the state, so many that it is frequently most confusing to the home owner to select a few for his own garden. This list of 45 of the "best" trees for Massachusetts gardens is prepared in the hope of stimulating gardeners into becoming acquainted with some of the more unusual trees that are now commercially available.

One fact should be kept in mind however, before taking the following list at its face value. There are many trees commonly grown in Massachusetts, some native and some exotic, that will always be serviceable. New trees may be glowingly described in the catalogues, but these common favorites have served reliably for many years and probably will continue to do so for many more. These are among the trees that every gardener should know and use for one reason or another. Nothing is meant to be implied in the following discussion of the 45 selected types that would cast a shadow of doubt on the serviceability of these, a few of which are listed on pages 19 and 20.

* This list was prepared at the request of the Horticultural Committee of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, five of the trees to be discussed at each of the nine meetings of the horticultural chairmen throughout the year. Because of wide-spread interest in this list it is here produced for the benefit of ARNOLDIA subscribers, and is a companion list to that published in ARNOLDIA for March 11, 1951, describing forty-five of the best shrubs for Massachusetts gardens. It is not perfect, and many may take exception to it. However, it does include forty-five top-notch trees that can be used more in our gardens today. Most important, *all are available in 1952 from local nurseries!*

Keeping these trees very clearly in mind, let us consider some that are not as easily found, either in gardens or commercial nurseries. It is especially important to note that each plant in the following list is available from at least one of the listed nurserymen. It was impossible to contact all the nurserymen in the state so there are undoubtedly many other sources for these plants than those listed. Since they are available, your local nurseryman can obtain them for you if he will.

It is useless to become enthusiastic about a plant that is unobtainable. Each one of these is available in 1952. Consequently, the gardeners of the state are urged to become acquainted with some of these better trees, buy a few that are hardy (for all are not completely hardy in all parts of the state) for planting in order to become better acquainted with them, and in this way increase the beauty and interest of the plantings about their homes.

Forty-five of the Best Trees for Massachusetts Gardens

<i>Abies homolepis</i> 1,4,6,9,10	<i>Malus</i> "Dorothea" 5,8
— <i>koreana</i> 4	— <i>hupehensis</i> 4,5,6,7,8,9
<i>Acer circinatum</i> 5,10	— <i>purpurea aldenhamensis</i> 6,7
— <i>griseum</i> 5,6	— — <i>lemoinei</i> 3,5,6,8,10
— <i>palmatum atropurpureum</i> 1-10	— <i>toringoides</i> 6
— <i>platanoides columnare</i> 1,5,6,7,8	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> 1-8,10
— — "Crimson King" 1,2,3,4,7,8	<i>Parrotia persica</i> 5
— <i>rubrum columnare</i> 1,2,4,6,7,8,9,10	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> 4,5,6
<i>Albizzia julibrissin rosea</i> 5,6,10	<i>Picea asperata</i> 4,6
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> 4,5,8	— <i>omorika</i> 4,5,6,9
<i>Cedrus libani</i> 4,5,6,7	<i>Pinus bungeana</i> 5,6
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> 2,5,6,7,8,9	— <i>thunbergi</i> 2,4,6,7,8
<i>Cercis canadensis alba</i> 5,6	<i>Prunus avium plena</i> 6
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> 2,4,6,7,8,10	— <i>serrulata</i> "Amanogawa" 5,7,8
<i>Evodia danielli</i> 5,6	— — "Fugenzo" 7
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> "Moraine" 1-4,6-9	— — "Kwanzan" 1,2,7,8,9
<i>Halesia monticola</i> 4,5,6,7,8,10	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> 5
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> 5,10	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> 3,5,7
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> 6,8	<i>Sophora japonica</i> 1,4,5,6,7,8,10
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> 1,4,5,6	<i>Stewartia koreana</i> 5
<i>Larix leptolepis</i> 4,7,8	<i>Syringa amurensis japonica</i> 1,3-7,9
<i>Magnolia denudata</i> 6	<i>Thuja plicata</i> 4,6,10
— <i>virginiana</i> 5,6,7,8,9,10	

Sources for Trees Listed

1. Adams Nursery, Inc., Westfield, Mass.
2. Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass.
3. Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass.

4. Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., East Boxford, Mass.
5. Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland
6. Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, Ohio
7. Littlefield-Wyman Nurseries, 227 Centre Ave., Abington, Mass.
8. Weston Nurseries, Inc., Weston, Mass.
9. Wyman's Framingham Nurseries, Framingham, Mass.
10. Tingle Nurseries, Pittsville, Maryland

Forty-five of the Best Trees for Massachusetts Gardens

Hardiness note: Trees listed as hardy in Zones 2, 3 and 4 are hardy throughout most of Massachusetts; those hardy in Zone 5 can be safely grown only in the southern, eastern, and southeastern parts of the state.

<i>Abies homolepis</i>	90'	Zone 4	Nikko Fir
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One of the best firs for ornamental planting. Easily distinguished from other firs because of the horizontal decurrent lines along the one year twigs. Dark green, vigorous — an excellent conifer for use in any landscape where it can be given plenty of room to grow naturally. Like all other firs, this Japanese native is stiffly pyramidal in outline with definitely horizontal branches.

<i>Abies koreana</i>	50'	Zone 5	Korean Fir
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This tree grows very well but few trees in this country have reached their mature height. It grows more slowly than some of the others and might be the only one considered for small gardens because of this fact. It is stiff and formal but the whitish undersurface of the needles shows to good advantage. A native of Korea and introduced into America in 1918 by the Arnold Arboretum, it too, is stiffly pyramidal in habit.

<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25'	Zone 5	Vine Maple
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A native maple of the Pacific Coast adapted for use in gardens because of its small, compact size and its ability to grow in partially shaded situations especially under evergreens. It is somewhat similar in habit to *A. palmatum* except that its stems twist and turn in a most interesting manner, thus giving rise to its name. The wood is very tough — the Indians, according to legend, used the wood to make fish hooks.

<i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	Zone 5	Paperbark Maple
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Very difficult to propagate in quantity because only a very small proportion of the seed develops. Otherwise, it could easily be one of the most popular maples. The bark is cinnamon-brown and exfoliates in paper-thin strips similar to that of certain birches. This bark characteristic is easily noticeable from some distance

away, making this tree of outstanding interest throughout the entire year. It is hoped that a reliable method can be found for propagating this plant on a large scale for it certainly merits wide use and has been growing in the Arnold Arboretum for fifty years.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum 20' Zone 5 Bloodleaf Japanese Maple

This is one of the best forms of the Japanese Maple. Frequently these forms are not asexually propagated but grown from seed, a very poor practice. The true Bloodleaf Japanese Maple keeps its good red foliage color throughout the entire growing season and is fairly hardy in Massachusetts. It is well worth trying to obtain the true form, since so many of the substitutes either will not keep the foliage color or are injured by winter cold.

Acer platanoides columnare 90' Zone 3 Columnar Norway Maple

This columnar variety of the commonly planted Norway Maple, has all the good traits of the latter and in addition a very narrow habit. Trees 20-30 feet in height may be less than ten feet in diameter of branch spread. For tall, narrow accent points on the small property or for trees along narrow streets, this city dweller is excellent.

Acer platanoides "Crimson King" 90' Zone 3

This is a seedling of *Acer platanoides schwedleri*, originating at Orleans, France, in the nurseries of Barbier and Company. It was first introduced into America by the Gulf Stream Nurseries, Wachapreague, Virginia, in 1948, and has been patented (No. 735) by this company. This tree is far superior to the Schwedler Maple, in that it keeps its rich purplish red foliage color throughout the entire growing season. Up to the time this clone became available, the Schwedler Maple had proved popular for its colored foliage; but, as many know, this color, while a pronounced red in the early spring, gradually turns greenish in the summer. During the four growing seasons that "Crimson King" has been growing in the Arnold Arboretum, it has kept its color uniform throughout the entire period of growth, from spring to fall. Consequently, it is an excellent shade tree in situations where its colored foliage is thought desirable.

Acer rubrum columnare 60' Zone 3 Columnar Red Maple

Like the Red Maple in foliage and texture, but densely upright in habit. It is not as narrow as the Columnar Norway Maple but is a fast growing type.

Albizzia julibrissin rosea 36' Zone 5 Silk Tree

This tree of exceedingly dainty foliage and flowers is now threatened in the South with a serious wilt disease which kills the tree. This fungus occurs in the soil and infests the tree through the roots. Many clones are being tried and some



PLATE I

The Umbrella Pine, *Sciadopitys verticillata*, makes an excellent dense, pyramidal evergreen specimen.

have been found to be very resistant to the disease. Fortunately it may not affect trees grown in the northern states at all. The hardy variety *rosea* is probably like the species in that it is difficult to get established at first. Since vegetative growth is made late in the season it can be killed somewhat during very cold winters.

Although it can be grown on many soils, the Arnold Arboretum has found that it does well on poor, dry, gravelly soils and so has an important use.

Being a legume, the seed is borne in small flat pods. The flowers are conspicuous, not because of petals (which are insignificant) but because of inch long pink colored stamens, borne in ball-like clusters. The plant has the very desirable trait of opening its flowers consecutively throughout the summer months. The plants growing in Boston start to bloom about July 15th and are continuously in bloom until early September — a long flowering period which cannot be matched by any other northern ornamental tree. The leaves fall at the first frost without changing color.

A splendid ornamental tree, very much worth experimenting with in the North (hardy variety only) until just the right soil and winter protection are found so that it will live over the first few winters and become a sizeable plant. The tree blooms early in life, sometimes when the seedlings are only two to three years old. Propagation is easily accomplished by 3 inch root cuttings made in very early spring using roots that are $\frac{1}{3}$ inch or more in diameter. Smaller roots do not root nearly as well.

Amelanchier laevis	36'	Zone 4	Allegany Serviceberry
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A small native tree, delightfully prominent in the very early spring when its profuse white flowers appear before the leaves. The orange to scarlet autumn color brings it into prominence a second time in the year, and its light gray bark is especially distinctive. Admittedly a native, this tree has several qualities (other than its short-lasting flowers) suggesting that it should be used more in naturalized plantings.

Cedrus libani	120'	Zone 5	Cedar of Lebanon
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Widely grown throughout the South, it was not until the Arnold Arboretum sent a special expedition to Asia Minor in 1903 to collect seed at the highest altitudes where these trees were native that plants could be perfectly hardy in the northeastern United States. Mature trees are very wide at the base, but trees of 30-40 years of age have about the same dimensions as *Abies concolor*, although they are not nearly as dense. The dark green foliage, stiff habit, picturesque and rigidly upright cones, some of which are usually on the tree since they take two years to mature, give this tree a popular interest. Frequent reference is made to it in the Bible and Solomon's Temple was supposed to have been built with its massive timbers. It does not produce much shade and certainly is very formal in



PLATE II

The Amur Cork tree, *Phellodendron amurense*, has cork-like bark that is distinctive throughout the year.

habit, but apparently has great popular appeal nevertheless. This hardy strain is the only form of true cedar reliably hardy in Massachusetts.

<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	60-100'	Zone 4	Katsura Tree
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A wide spreading tree with foliage very much like that of *Cercis canadensis* usually growing with several main stems or trunks. The flowers are insignificant, but the small dry fruit capsules on the pistillate trees—the sexes are separate—remain on the tree most of the winter. The rounded leaves are nearly 4 inches long. Valued as a shade tree because of its wide-spreading habit but also valued because of the rather loose foliage which allows for a great amount of air circulation. An excellent specimen tree of particular value for its graceful leaves which remain unattacked by any insect pest throughout the entire season. Normally wide-spreading in habit, it has been used as a substitute for Lombardy Poplar (see Plate VI) when grown with a single trunk.

<i>Cercis canadensis alba</i>	36'	Zone 4	Eastern Redbud
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A common sight in the eastern United States, especially in the woods of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia when it blooms early in the spring is the Redbud. It is often planted with the Flowering Dogwood, blooming at the same time. The white flowered variety is almost as hardy as the species, and certainly worthy of wider use.

<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	20'	Zone 2	Russian Olive
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The flowers and fruits of this plant are none too conspicuous, but the gray foliage is outstanding and the plant can be used for this one feature. Hardy and vigorous, it grows easily in many kinds of soils and its unique crooked trunk can easily be of interest in its own right for it is covered with a brown shredding bark which is of considerable interest throughout the winter.

<i>Evodia danielli</i>	25'	Zone 5	Korean Evodia
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The Korean Evodia is fast becoming of interest because of its late summer flowers, at a time when few woody plants are in bloom. The flower clusters, nearly 6 inches across are made up of many small whitish flowers quite similar to the flowers of *Viburnum lentago*. This might be considered a “new” tree for the small garden, especially where late summer bloom and early fall fruits (red) are desirable. As a street tree it will not prove satisfactory for its wood is comparatively weak and splits easily, and apparently is a short-lived tree (15-40 years).

<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> “Moraine”	100'	Zone 4	Moraine Honey-locust
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The thornless variety of the Honey-locust has been widely recommended as a substitute for the American Elm because it can be grown in so many situations. The long twisted pods of the species are interesting for they remain on the tree



PLATE III

Kalopanax pictus is an excellent foliage tree, but as yet very rare in American gardens. Its fruits, in the late fall, are most attractive to birds.

long after the leaves fall, yet under certain conditions can be troublesome since they must be raked off. It is not subject to borers as is the true Locust (*Robinia*), has no particularly interesting flowers nor autumn color. The new variety "Mo-raine," developed and patented by the Siebenthaler Nursery Company of Dayton, Ohio, is thornless and is said to be sterile, hence no fruit pods are developed. This observation is based on the original tree which is over fifteen years old and 16 inches in diameter.

Halesia monticola 90' Zone 5 Mountain Silverbell

With larger flowers than the Carolina Silverbell this species and its pink-flowered variety are planted more because they are more easily seen when in bloom. The pendant flowers, appear all along the twigs of the previous year's growth before the leaves appear making a well grown tree a unique and beautiful sight when in bloom. At other times of the year, the tree is not meritorious but it has no serious insect or disease pests, an important point to consider where annual maintenance and careful supervision will not be given. Because of its loose foliage, and comparatively small flowers, it might best be used where it can be closely observed, or else planted with an evergreen background of white pine or hemlock.

Ilex pedunculosa 30' Zone 5 Longstalk Holly

This is one of the hardiest of evergreen hollies, and should be better known especially in northern gardens. The fruits are often as large as those of *I. aquifolium*.

Kalopanax pictus 90' Zone 4

This tree should be grown much more than it is. Typically a tall, rounded tree, its large maple-like leaves give it somewhat a tropical appearance, and a deep rich soil with plenty of moisture seems to be much the best for good growth. Some of the younger branches and vigorous shoots have sharp prickles, but most of these disappear at maturity. The small balls of flowers appearing in the late summer are unique, and the small black fruits are quickly eaten by birds. Possibly the reason it is not grown more is because of the fact that the seeds take two years to germinate and there are very few fruiting trees in this country, even though it has been growing here for almost a century. A good shade tree devoid of insect and disease pests it should be planted more widely.

Koelreuteria paniculata 30' Zone 5 Golden-rain Tree

This and the Laburnum are the only trees with truly yellow blossoms that can be grown in the Arnold Arboretum. It is quickly and easily grown from seed and its large, upright and pyramidal, conspicuous flower clusters in early summer, followed by its equally conspicuous fruits, make it prominent throughout the summer period when most other trees have few if any flowers or colored fruits. It is

being used a great deal in the Ohio Valley, even as a street tree. Because of its weak wood, this might be none too advisable. It has no autumn color and unless desired specifically for its summer bloom, other trees might be used instead which would have a longer life of ornamental usefulness. This much must be said in its behalf, however, it does seem to grow well in a wide range of soils.

Larix leptolepis 90' Zone 4 Japanese Larch

This is the best ornamental among the larches and seems to grow faster than some of the other species. However, it is not immune to the various troubles which plague most of the larch species, but it is less susceptible to canker disease than are the European and American Larch.

Magnolia denudata 45' Zone 5 Yulan Magnolia

Many people have learned to know this excellent tree under another name, *M. conspicua*, now superseded by the name *denudata*. It has been cultivated in the gardens of central China since the earliest times — a splendid tree with large pure white conspicuous flowers in early May and should not be crowded by other plants but given plenty of room in which to develop. This means it should be allowed a ground space of about 30'.

Magnolia virginiana 60' Zone 5 Sweet Bay

The very fragrant, waxy white flowers appearing in June and early summer, the gray bark and good foliage with leaves white on the undersurface, make this an attractive native species. In the deep South this plant is a tree and nearly evergreen, but in New England it is much more shrubby and deciduous. It can be grown well in wet soils, although it does not require such situations to grow well — an excellent native plant.

Malus "Dorothea" 25' Zone 4

This seedling was first noted in bloom when it was 5 feet high. The foliage resembles the Parkman Crab Apple somewhat, while the fruit resembles that of *M. arnoldiana*. It is one of the very few semi-double flowered crab apples which also bear fruit, and particularly beautiful yellow fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Another very important characteristic is the fact that it bears double, slightly pinkish flowers annually, something which unfortunately cannot be claimed by all crab apples. Also it blooms early in life, young plants grafted one year frequently bloom the next.

Malus hupehensis 24' Zone 4 Tea Crab Apple

The Tea Crab Apple is the most picturesque of all crab apples because it is vase shaped in habit with long-reaching single branches growing from the trunk and spreading out like the ribs of a fan. In bud and flower, it is beautiful and its



PLATE IV

Top: The flowers of the Silverbell, *Halesia monticola*. Bottom: Flowers of the oriental cherry "Fugenzo" one of the few which can be planted in the warmer parts of Massachusetts.

marked habit is clearly evident every season of the year. The white flowers are produced on small spurs or short branches up and down the entire length of the long straight branches; the red fruits are small and not especially colorful.

Malus purpurea aldenhamensis 25' Zone 4 Aldenham Purple Crab Apple

Superior to the Purple Crab Apple because of a large number of petals (5-8), hence a longer period effective in flower. It frequently bears a few flowers a second and even a third time.

Malus purpurea lemoinei 25' Zone 4 Lemoine Purple Crab Apple

Lemoine's Crab Apple has the darkest red flowers of any of the *Malus* species. It is decidedly ornamental, and is prominent anywhere. It is far superior to *M. purpurea* or *M. pumila niedzwetskyana* because of the darker colored flowers and also because they do not fade nearly as much.

Malus toringoides 25' Zone 5 Cutleaf Crab Apple

One of the last crab apples to bloom (late May) and one of the best in fruit--the pear-shaped fruits being colored red and yellow remain on the plant in splendid condition until after the first hard freeze. E. H. Wilson used to consider this the best of all species in fruit, but because its flowers are pure white it must be admitted that there are several superior to it for colorful flowers.

Oxydendrum arboreum 75' Zone 4 Sorrel Tree or Sourwood

This is one of the superior ornamental trees especially while it is young and can be kept clothed with branches from top to bottom and grown in a situation where it is exposed to full sunshine. Its leaves are similar in size and shape to those of Mountain-laurel; they are lustrous and effective throughout the growing season. The late summer flowers, brilliant scarlet autumn color and graceful pyramidal habit give this tree additional interest every season of the year.

Parrotia persica 50' Zone 5 Persian Parrotia

An excellent tree for foliage, it usually grows with several trunks from the base and has leaves somewhat similar to those of the Witchhazel but more lustrous. The flowers, appearing before the leaves, are insignificant, but the interesting bark flakes off in patches leaving a colorful trunk like that of the *Stewartias* or *Pinus bungeana* giving it special interest in winter. Also the branches tend to be more or less horizontal and covered with leaves all in one plane. When allowed to grow with branches to the ground, older specimens can become very graceful indeed. This tree is not apparently infested with any serious insect or disease pest and might well be grown considerably more than it is.



PLATE V

Top: The southern Sourwood, *Oxydendrum arboreum*, has flowers in late summer.
Bottom: The Japanese Snowbell, *Styrax japonica*, blooms in early June.

Phellodendron amurense	45'	Zone 3	Amur Cork Tree
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There has been some misunderstanding about the *Phellodendron* species, because C. S. Sargent states back in 1905 that *P. sachalinense* was best under cultivation. This statement has since been copied by many authors. The fact of the matter is that of the five species growing in the Arnold Arboretum *P. amurense* has been outstanding and C. S. Sargent has noted this in some of his writing in 1924. The other species are similar but *P. amurense* has the large branches of picturesque habit and corky bark which is of interest all winter. Like other species in this genus the sexes are separate and only pistillate plants will bear the numerous clusters of black berries. The autumn color is only of passing interest since the leaves quickly drop once they have turned yellow. It is a vigorous growing tree and easily and quickly grown from seed (seedlings are continually sprouting up all over the Arnold Arboretum—more so than any other plant) and the roots are fibrous, making it easy to transplant. This wide-spreading tree produces only light shade and is of little interest in flower, but of particular interest in winter because of the massive branches and interesting bark.

Picea asperata	75'	Zone 5	Dragon Spruce
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Somewhat similar to the Norway Spruce in general appearance while young, this tree is finding a place for itself in seaside planting where it does better than most spruces. The needles of this species remain on the tree approximately seven years, the main reason why the foliage is so dense.

Picea omorika	90'	Zone 4	Serbian Spruce
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One of the best spruces for landscape planting. It has done very well indeed in the Arnold Arboretum since it was first introduced there seventy years ago. Its dense habit, and very beautiful glossy green needles, which show much of their whitish under-surfaces as they move in the wind, make it decidedly beautiful the entire year. Some of the trees have pendant branchlets which add materially to its beauty. The Serbian Spruce can be termed almost columnar in habit, for old plants in the Arnold Arboretum 60 feet tall have a branch spread of no more than 15 feet at the base. If only one spruce is to be chosen for a planting this should certainly be considered first.

Pinus bungeana	75'	Zone 4	Lace-bark Pine
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A rather slow growing, dark green foliage tree, with excellent possibilities as a specimen plant because of its habit of growth and interesting bark. Very young plants will show the characteristic for exfoliating bark when the branches are only an inch in diameter. Also, this tree has the most desirable trait of holding its needles about five years, longer than most pines. Consequently this excellent specimen pine should be planted considerably more than it is. Its picturesque habit of growth with several major trunks, is also one of its desirable traits.



PLATE VI

Top: The Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa amurensis japonica*, blooms in mid-June. Bottom: The Katsura tree, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, when grown with a single trunk can be very columnar in habit (three trees on left). Grown with several trunks (two trees on right) it is very wide-spreading and rounded.

Pinus thunbergi 90' Zone 4 Japanese Black Pine

The best pine, possibly the best evergreen, for planting along the seashore in the northeastern United States, is this Japanese Black Pine. It has done very well on Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard where other plants have failed, for it withstands salt laden winds right off the ocean remarkably well.

Prunus avium plena 60' Zone 3 Double Flowered Mazzard Cherry

This splendid tree has been in North America nearly 75 years but it is still not seen very often. Its beautiful double white flowers, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, appear in early May and are not borne profusely but they do remain effective for a very long time — nearly a week longer than those of the single flowered Mazzard Cherry, which is of course widely planted for its fruits. All Mazzard cherries do best when grown in the full sun, for in the shade, only a very few flowers appear.

Prunus serrulata "Amanogawa" 20' Zone 5

"Amanogawa" is the only truly fastigiate oriental cherry worth growing. Usually not over 20 feet tall, flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches semi-double, light pink and fragrant. The varietal name means "milky way" an indication of its floriferous blooms. David Fairchild is credited with first introducing this from Japan in 1906. It is interesting to note that a very high percentage of the seedlings of this tree are identical with the mother plant in form and flowers.

Prunus serrulata "Fugenzo" 20' Zone 5

This popular variety is also found in nursery catalogues under the name of "James H. Veitch" and also "Kofugen." The Japanese name translated means "goddess of a white elephant." The flowers are as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, rosy pink fading to a light pink, double with about 30 petals, blooming at about the same time as "Kwanzan." It is rather wide-spreading in habit.

Paul Russell in his excellent work on the "Oriental Flowering Cherries" notes that it was known to the Japanese 500 years ago and is still widely planted. It is often confused with "Shiro-fugen" but the flowers of this last variety fade.

Prunus serrulata "Kwanzan" 25' Zone 4

This is probably the most popular and the most hardy of all the double flowered oriental cherries. The deep pink double flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and have 30 petals. They are borne on a fairly upright growing tree about 12-18 feet tall. The young foliage, as it first appears, is a bright reddish copper color, adding considerably to the colorful display of this tree in early spring. Probably the best display is at Washington, D.C., along the Tidal Basin where nearly 200 trees of this one variety alone are growing.

Pseudolarix amabilis (*kaempferi*) 120' Zone 5 Golden Larch

The Golden Larch is one of the most beautiful exotic trees. Originally found by Robert Fortune growing in pots for ornament in China and eleven years later he found it growing naturally in a monastery garden. Unfortunately it has never become popular in America, possibly because it is not a tree for the small garden, since trees even up to 30 and 40 feet are almost as broad as they are tall! Also it is very likely that seed sources, especially in this country are very limited. Our trees have a good crop of seed only about every three or four years. On large estates or in parks, it can quickly become a beautiful specimen, interesting because of its beautiful foliage throughout the spring and summer. In the late summer, when the cones begin to mature, these too are interesting and in the fall its beautiful golden yellow autumn color is very outstanding even though it is of short duration.

Sciadopitys verticillata 120' Zone 5 Umbrella Pine

This very beautiful tree, easily grown and not susceptible to any serious disease, is valued for its dense habit and very dark evergreen foliage. Twenty to thirty of the needles are arranged in whorls about the twigs somewhat similar to the ribs of an umbrella, from which similarity it gets its common name. These needles remain on the tree 2-3 years before falling off, and one of its good points is that it keeps its lower branches for a long time and so makes a splendid lawn specimen. Although growing tall in Japan, it is rather slow growing in this country and plants fifty years old in the Arnold Arboretum are still only 25 feet high. It should have good soil and not be planted in hot, dry situations.

Sophora japonica 75' Zone 4 Japanese Pagoda Tree

This is a good shade tree with alternate compound leaves a dark green color. The common name comes from the fact that it is frequently used around Buddhist temples in the Orient. It is also considerably used there as a wide-spreading street tree, with several desirable qualities. It blossoms in late summer, with large pyramidal clusters of yellowish pea-like flowers that are most conspicuous. It is the last of the larger trees to bloom, and so is greatly desired as an ornamental. One excellent quality is its apparent ability to withstand city conditions. Old trees have much the same general rounded habit as the White Ash. The yellowish pods, following the flowers, frequently remain on the tree all winter. A desirable large tree, it should be used considerably more than it is.

Stewartia koreana 45' Zone 5 Korean Stewartia

Smaller growing than *S. pseudo-camellia* but with larger flowers and just as interesting winter bark, this Korean Stewartia is very difficult to find in gardens. The conspicuous early summer flowers that are pure white and 3 inches in diameter with golden centers, make it a useful small tree for bloom when few trees are

in flower. The habit is densely pyramidal. It is unfortunate that this excellent specimen is extremely difficult to find for it has been flourishing in the Arnold Arboretum where it is perfectly hardy, ever since 1917 when it was first introduced.

The striking bark, irregularly flakes off in pieces, the older darker bark on the outside of the trunk breaking off to disclose the inner lighter colored bark beneath it, somewhat similar to the bark of the Sycamore or *Pinus bungeana*.

Syringa amurensis japonica 30' Zone 4 Japanese Tree Lilac

This Japanese Lilac can be grown as a tree with a single trunk and it is of special value because of the late bloom of the creamy white pyramidal flowers in mid-June. The shiny cherry-like bark is interesting in the winter, the large leaves and conspicuously vigorous habit is striking in the spring and summer, and the large creamy white pyramidal flower clusters, make it an outstanding plant, either as a specimen or in a group as screen or windbreak. The variety differs from the species in being more tree-like in habit, taller and slightly later to flower. It is susceptible to borers and scale infestations which must be kept under control if it is to be a well grown plant, sufficient reason for not using it as a street tree where annual maintenance and close surveillance are necessities. This is the only native Japanese tree which F. L. Skinner can grow in the severe climate of Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada.

Thuja plicata 180' Zone 5 Giant Arbor-vitae

This arbor-vitae is the best of the arbor-vitae because its lustrous evergreen foliage does not turn brown in the winter as does the foliage of most of the *T. occidentalis* varieties. Commercial growers in the northeastern United States have learned that it is necessary to use seed collected from plants high in the mountains of Montana and Utah, for plants grown from seed collected on the Pacific Coast have not proved hardy in the East. The Giant Arbor-vitae is a splendid tree, large or small, and can be kept restrained at almost any height by proper clipping.

Among the Best Common Trees

- Abies concolor 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
- Acer ginnala 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10
- platanoides 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- saccharum 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- Amelanchier canadensis 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- Betula lenta 4, 6
- papyrifera 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9
- Carya ovata 6, 10
- Chamaecyparis obtusa 6, 7, 8, 10
- Cladrastis lutea 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9

Cornus florida 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *kousa chinensis* 2, 5, 6, 7, 8
Crataegus crusgalli 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
 — *oxyacantha pauli* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *phaenopyrum* 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Fagus species and varieties 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Ginkgo biloba 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Ilex opaca 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Juniperus virginiana 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10
Laburnum vossi 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10
Liquidambar styraciflua 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Liriodendron tulipifera 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Magnolia soulangeana 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *stellata* 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Malus arnoldiana 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
 — *atrosanguinea* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
 — “*Eley*” 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *floribunda* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — “*Hopa*” 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *robusta* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
 — *scheideckeri* 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
 — *zumi calocarpa* 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10
Nyssa sylvatica 2, 4, 8
Picea glauca 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Pinus resinosa 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9
 — *strobis* 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Pinus sylvestris 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10
Prunus sargenti 2, 4, 6, 8
Pseudotsuga taxifolia 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9
Quercus alba 4, 6, 7, 10
 — *borealis* 2, 3, 4, 7, 8
 — *coccinea* 3, 4, 7, 8, 9
 — *palustris* 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Sorbus aucuparia 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Styrax japonica 5, 6, 10
Tilia cordata 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *platyphyllos pyramidalis* 3, 7, 8
Tsuga canadensis 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 — *caroliniana* 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Viburnum prunifolium 4, 6

DONALD WYMAN



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