

Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba Ginkgoaceae

Common Area



Mature tree

The maidenhair tree is a unique species of tree with no living relatives. *Ginkgo* is a living fossil similar to fossils dating back 270 million years. Native to China, the tree is widely cultivated and was introduced early to human history. It has various uses in traditional medicine and as a source of food.

The Ginkgoaceae is a family of gymnosperms which appeared during the Mesozoic Era, of which the only living representative is *Ginkgo biloba*, which is for this reason sometimes regarded as a living fossil. Since its seeds are not protected by an ovary wall, it is a non-coniferous gymnosperm with “naked seeds.” The plants are dioecious (male and female on separate plants) and the Discovery Garden tree is male. Our tree came from Sue Christianson and is about 25 years old, planted at the beginning of the Discovery Garden.

Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata Sciadopityaceae

Joe's Place



Sciadopitys verticillata, koyamaki, or Japanese umbrella pine, is a unique conifer endemic to Japan. It is the sole member of the family Sciadopityaceae and genus *Sciadopitys*, a living fossil with no close relatives, and known in the fossil record for about 230 million years.

Umbrella pine is best grown in moist, rich, slightly acidic, well-drained soils in full sun. Soils should not be allowed to dry out. It is Best in cool summer climates and is very slow growing.

Edible Fig

Ficus carica - Moraceae

Joe's Place



The common fig tree has been cultivated since ancient times and grows wild in dry and sunny areas. It prefers light and medium soils, requires well-drained soil, and can grow in nutritionally poor soil. The plant can tolerate seasonal drought and is native to the Middle East and western Asia. Like all fig trees, *Ficus carica* requires wasp pollination of a particular species of wasp (*Blastophaga psenes*) to produce fruit. Fruits are set in early spring, mature in July and the second crop usually drops off. We are unsure of the variety of our tree.

The Moraceae — often called the mulberry family or fig family — are a family of flowering plants comprising about 40 genera and over 1000 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates. Generally useful field characters include two carpels (female parts – ovary, stigma, style) sometimes with one reduced, compound inconspicuous flowers, and compound fruits. Included are well-known plants such as the fig, banyan, breadfruit, mulberry, and Osage-orange.

Cider Gum Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus gunnii 'Coolibah' - Myrtaceae

Joe's Place



Cider gum eucalyptus is a large evergreen tree with peeling cream and brown bark. Juvenile foliage is bright blue turning to gray-green at maturity. Flowers are white and in small clusters. The plant produces a sweet sap similar to maple syrup, and is being considered for cultivation for this product. When bottled and capped, the liquid ferments and resembles apple cider, hence the name cider gum. The sweet foliage is eagerly eaten by livestock. It is fairly cold-hardy and tolerates wet soils.

The myrtle family: bay rum tree, clove, guava, acca (feijoa), allspice, and eucalyptus all are members of this group. All species are woody, with essential oils, and flower parts in multiples of four or five. One notable character of the family is that the phloem (takes sugars down from leaves) is located on both sides of the xylem (takes water up from roots), not just outside as in most other plants. The leaves are evergreen, alternate to mostly opposite, simple, and usually with an entire (not toothed) margin. The flowers have a base number of five petals, though in several genera the petals are minute or absent. The stamens are usually very conspicuous, brightly colored and numerous. Recent estimates suggest the Myrtaceae include over 5650 species, occurring in some 130-150 genera. The family has a wide distribution in tropical and warm-temperate regions of the world, and are typically common in many of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

Katsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum Cercidiphyllaceae

Joe's Place and Rhododendron Gardens



The *Katsura* tree is native to Japan and China. It is a deciduous, single or multi-trunked, understory tree with a dense, rounded habit that typically matures to 40-60 feet tall in cultivation, but can reach 100 feet in the wild. It is grown for its beautiful shape and its attractive foliage. Leaves emerge reddish purple in spring, mature to medium green with a slight bluish tinge in summer and turn shades of gold, orange and red in fall. It prefers full sun to partial shade and well-drained soils.

Cercidiphyllaceae – only 2 species of Katsura trees in family *Cercidiphyllum*, produces spurs along its twigs. These are short stems with closely spaced leaves. The foliage is dimorphic. According to a recent description "short shoots bear broadly cordate or reniform, palmately veined leaves with crenate margins (rounded teeth); long shoots bear elliptic to broadly ovate leaves with entire or finely serrate margins." The genus is dioecious, having separate male and female trees. The small inconspicuous flowers are produced in early spring and wind-pollinated; the fruit is a cluster of 2-4 small pods, each pod 1–2 cm long with numerous small, flattened and winged seeds. The fruits mature in autumn and release their seeds in autumn through winter.

Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Pendula'

Pinaceae Entrance Garden



The Atlas cedar is named for its native range, the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco. Stately, picturesque, majestic — this is a superb evergreen specimen tree for landscapes in our region. In winter the Atlas cedar is most striking. Its elegant limbs are open, almost horizontal, and bear patchy clusters of stiff green or blue-green needles. It is best grown in deep, well-drained, acidic loams in full sun and is drought tolerant once established.

The Pinaceae (pine family) are trees or shrubs, including many of the well-known conifers of commercial importance such as cedars (Atlas and Lebanon), firs, hemlocks, larches, pines and spruces. They are the largest conifer family in species diversity, with between 220 and 250 species in 11 genera, and the second-largest (after Cupressaceae) in geographical range, found in most of the Northern Hemisphere, with the majority of the species in temperate climates, but ranging from subarctic to tropical. The female cones are large and usually woody with numerous spirally arranged scales, and two winged seeds on each scale. The male cones are small, and fall soon after pollination; pollen dispersal is by wind.

Snakebark Maple

Acer davidii - Sapindaceae

Entrance Garden



The various species of snakebark maples are most easily distinguished from other maples by their distinctive bark, smooth (on young trees), and usually patterned with vertical dark green to greenish-brown stripes alternating with stripes of light green, pinkish or white, sometimes with a bluish tone. It is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers part shade and is best in cool summer climates such as the Pacific Northwest. It also prefers acidic soils that are kept consistently moist.

Sapindaceae, also known as the soapberry family, is a family of flowering plants in the order Sapindales. There are about 140–150 genera with 1400–2000 species, including maple, horse chestnut, and lychee. Sapindaceae members occur in temperate to tropical regions, many in laurel forest habitat, throughout the world. Many are laticiferous, i.e. they contain latex, a milky sap, and many contain mildly toxic saponins with soap-like qualities in either the foliage and/or the seeds, or roots.

Dove Tree

Davidia involucrata - Cornaceae

Entrance Garden



Davidia is native to South Central and Southwest China. The species was introduced from China to Europe and North America in 1904, and is a popular ornamental tree in parks and larger gardens. It is best known for its flowers. The flowers are at their best in late May. On a breezy day, the bracts flutter in the wind like white doves or pinched handkerchiefs, hence the English name for this tree. Best grown in rich, moist, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. May be grown from seed, but it normally takes up to 10 years after planting for a tree to flower, and it may not regularly flower each year thereafter.

Cornaceae (the dogwood family) are a cosmopolitan family of flowering plants in the order Cornales. The family contains approximately 110 species of mostly trees and shrubs, which may be deciduous or evergreen. Members of the family usually have opposite or alternate simple leaves, four- or five-parted flowers clustered in inflorescences or pseudanthia, and drupaceous fruits. In northern temperate areas, Cornaceae are well known from two genera: *Cornus*, the dogwoods, and *Nyssa*, the tupelos.

Japanese Snowbell

Styrax japonicus - Styracaceae

Entrance and Rhododendron Gardens

'Carillon' - weeping variety – in Cool Color Garden



Japanese snowbell is native to China and Japan. It has lovely, fragrant white flowers in spring that hang from horizontal side branches that make a splendid small tree. Decorative green fruit follow the flowers into the summer. Dark green leaves turn yellow before dropping in autumn. The tree can grow to 15-25 feet tall and wide in sun and partial shade. Best grown in organically rich, acidic, medium moisture, well-drained soils.

The Styracaceae are a small family of flowering plants in the order Ericales, containing 11 genera and about 160 species of trees and shrubs. The family occurs in warm temperate and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

The family is characterized by spirally arranged simple leaves with no stipules; symmetrical white flowers with a corolla of two to five (sometimes seven) fused petals; and the fruit usually is a dry capsule, sometimes winged, less often a fleshy drupe, with one or two seeds. Most are large shrubs to small trees 3–15 m tall.

Lily Magnolia

Magnolia liliiflora Magnoliaceae

Entrance Garden



Lily magnolia is a small tree native to southwest China (in Sichuan and Yunan provinces), but cultivated for centuries elsewhere in China and also Japan. It is a deciduous and grows to 12 feet tall (smaller than most other magnolias), and blooms profusely in early spring with large pink to purple showy flowers, before the leaf buds open. It can grow in full sun to partial shade and is drought tolerant once established.

Unlike most angiosperms, whose flower parts are in whorls (rings), the Magnoliaceae have their stamens and pistils in spirals on a conical receptacle. This arrangement is found in some fossil plants and is believed to be a basal or early condition for angiosperms. The flowers also have parts not distinctly differentiated into sepals and petals, while angiosperms that evolved later tend to have distinctly differentiated sepals and petals. The poorly differentiated perianth parts that occupy both positions are known as tepals.

The family has about 219 species in seven genera.

Weeping Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis 'Covey' – Fabaceae

Enabling Garden



Cercis canadensis, commonly called eastern redbud, is a deciduous, often multi-trunked understory tree with a rounded crown that typically matures to 20-30 feet tall. 'Covey' is a very small weeping cultivar noted for its absence of an upright leader and for its dense umbrella-shaped crown with contorted stems and arching to pendulous branches. If staked and trained, it may eventually rise to 8-10 feet tall. If not staked, it may never exceed 5 feet in height. Clusters of tiny, lavender-pink, pea-like flowers bloom for 2-3 weeks in early spring before the foliage emerges.

The Fabaceae commonly known as the legume, pea, or bean family, is a large and economically important family of flowering plants. It includes trees, shrubs, and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (legume) and their compound, stipulated leaves. The group is widely distributed and is the third-largest land plant family in terms of number of species, behind only the Orchidaceae and Asteraceae, with 630 genera and over 18,860 species.

The leaves are usually alternate and compound. They always have stipules, which can be leaf-like or be rather inconspicuous. Leaf margins are entire or, occasionally, serrate. Many species have leaves with structures that attract ants that protect the plant from herbivore insects (a form of mutualism).

Weeping White Mulberry

Morus alba 'Pendula' – Moraceae

Children's and Fall and Winter



White Mulberry Leaf Variation

Native to China, *Morus alba* (white mulberry) is a spreading deciduous tree that typically grows to 30-40' tall and as wide. The leaves of this tree have been used in China since at least 2600 B.C. as the primary diet for silkworms used to make silk. 'Pendula' (sometimes called weeping mulberry) is a dwarf, weeping cultivar that typically grows to only 6-10' tall. It is best grown in rich, moist, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade and is best in full sun. It is shallow rooted, but tolerates heat, drought and a somewhat wide range of soils, including alkaline ones.

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Shore Pine

Pinus contorta– Pinaceae

Children's Garden



Needles and Buds

Shore Pine is a Northwest native conifer that grows along the Pacific Ocean from Alaska south into northern California. It is widely utilized in the landscape for its tough stature and adaptability. On the east side of the Cascade mountain range Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*) is a close relative. The species name is *contorta* because of the twisted, bent pines found at coastal areas and the tree's twisted needles. The needles are in pairs on short shoots and rotated about the shoots' longitudinal axes. Needles live an average of four to six years, with a maximum of 13 years.

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Liberty Apple

Malus domestica 'Liberty'– Rosaceae

Children's Garden



The Liberty apple is a small tree with a spreading form that can be manipulated into shape after fruiting is finished. It was bred for disease resistance and it can be used as a display tree as well as for its fruit. The attractive red blushed apples have a crisp, juicy flesh and a well-balanced, sweet, tart flavor rather like a Gala. Liberty is midseason ripening, very productive, annual bearing, and a good keeper. It pollinates with varieties such as Akane, Prima, William's Pride, Spartan, and Dayton.

Rosaceae (the rose family) is a medium-sized family of flowering plants, including about 2830 species in 95 genera. The Rosaceae family includes herbs, shrubs, and trees. Most species are deciduous, but some are evergreen. They have a worldwide range, but are most diverse in the Northern Hemisphere. Several economically important products come from the Rosaceae, including many edible fruits such as apples, pears, quinces, apricots, plums, cherries, peaches, raspberries, loquats, and strawberries, almonds, and ornamental trees and shrubs (such as roses, meadowsweets, *Photinias*, firethorns, rowans, and hawthorns).

Japanese Stewartia

Stewartia pseudocamellia Theaceae

Cottage Garden



Japanese Stewartia or false camellia is member of the tea family. It is a small, slow-growing, pyramidal, deciduous tree which typically matures over time to 20-40 feet tall. Cup-shaped, camellia-like white flowers with showy orange-yellow anthers appear in early summer. Elliptic, dark green leaves (to 3" long) turn attractive shades of reddish-orange and burgundy in autumn. Exfoliating, reddish-brown bark provides good winter color and interest. It is slow growing and best in moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.

The best known genus of the Tea family is *Camellia*, which includes the plant whose leaves are used to produce tea (*Camellia sinensis*). In parts of Asia, other species are used as a beverage. Several species are grown widely as ornamentals for their flowers and handsome foliage.

Most of the genera have evergreen foliage, but *Stewartia* and *Franklinia* are deciduous. The flowers in this family are usually pink or white and large and showy, often with a strong scent.

Hops

Humulus lupulus Cannabaceae

Cottage Garden



Humulus lupulus is a species of flowering plant in the Cannabaceae family, native to Europe, western Asia and North America. It is a dioecious, perennial, herbaceous climbing plant which sends up new shoots in early spring and dies back to a cold-hardy rhizome in autumn. Hops are the main ingredient of many beers, and are widely cultivated for use by the brewing industry. The fragrant flower cones impart bitterness and flavor, and also have preservative qualities. It is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It prefers moist, rich soils, but has some tolerance for drought.

Small family, often male and female plants, flowers not showy, wind pollinated, leaves palmately lobed with stipules

Female plants, which produce the hop flowers used in brewing beer, are often propagated vegetatively and grown in the absence of male plants. This prevents pollination and the development of viable [seeds](#), which are sometimes considered undesirable for brewing beer owing to the potential for off-flavors arising from the introduction of fatty acids from the seeds.

Harlequin Glorybower

Clerodendrum trichotomum Lamiaceae

Shade Garden



Harlequin Glorybower is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, autumn color, and ornamental berries. It is hardy but requires a sheltered position. It is notable for its clouds of small jasmine-like tubular white flowers which form in late summer and fall – providing garden color when many other flowering plants are finished blooming. It is native to China, Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and India. It grows in well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.

Crushed leaves smell like peanut butter

Lamiaceae – mint or nettle family

The plants are frequently aromatic in all parts and include many widely used culinary herbs, such as basil, mint, rosemary, sage, savory, marjoram, oregano, hyssop, thyme, lavender, and perilla. Some are shrubs, trees (such as teak), or, rarely, vines. The flowers typically have petals fused into an upper lip and a lower lip (*labia* in Latin). The flowers are bilaterally symmetrical with 5 united petals, 5 united sepals.

Redvein Enkianthus

Enkianthus campanulatus Ericaceae

Shade Garden



Enkianthus campanulatus is an upright, deciduous shrub which typically grows 6-8 feet tall (less frequently to 10-15 feet). It is native to open woodlands in Japan. This tree-like shrub bears pendent clusters of bell-shaped, creamy-white flowers with rose veins in late spring and early summer. In autumn, the foliage turns magnificent shades of orange and red. It grows in average, medium moisture, well-drained, acidic soils in full sun to part shade and is best in part shade. It blooms on previous year's growth, so any pruning should be done immediately after flowering.

The Ericaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the heath or heather family, found most commonly in acid and infertile growing conditions. The family is large, with roughly 4000 species spread across 126 genera, making it the 14th-most-speciose family of flowering plants. The many well-known and economically important members of the Ericaceae include the cranberry, blueberry, huckleberry, azalea, rhododendron, and various common heaths and heathers (*Erica*, *Cassiope*, *Daboecia*, and *Calluna* for example).

Golden Spirit Smoke Bush

Cotinus coggygia 'Acton' - Anacardiaceae

Easy Care Garden



The genus *Cotinus* is native to a large area from southern Europe, across Asia and the Himalayas to northern China. It is a multiple-branching shrub growing to 20 feet. The autumn color can be strikingly varied, from peach and yellow to scarlet. The flowers are produced in large inflorescences. Most of the flowers in each inflorescence abort, elongating into yellowish-pink to pinkish-purple feathery plumes. The plumes have a wispy, smoke-like appearance, hence the common name. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Good drainage is essential. If bloom is desired, prune very lightly in early spring only as needed. If bloom is not a concern, stems may be cut back hard in early spring to a framework to induce growth of vigorous new shoots with larger than normal leaves.

Anacardiaceae – Cashew, mango, poison ivy or sumac family

May have poisonous sap

May have male and female flowers on different plants (not in *Cotinus*)

Rose of Sharon

Hibiscus syriacus Malvaceae

Cool Color Garden



Hibiscus syriacus has been a garden shrub in Korea since time immemorial; its leaves were brewed into tea and its flowers were eaten. It has been grown in Europe since the 16th century. The flowers are often pink in color, but can also be dark pink, almost purple, light pink or white. Individual flowers are short-lived, lasting only a day. However, numerous buds are produced on the shrub's new growth, and this provides prolific flowering over a long summer blooming period. It grows in well-drained soils in full sun to part shade with the best flowering occurring in full sun. Prune to shape in spring. Pruning back to 2-3 buds in late winter may produce larger blooms.

The Malvaceae, or the mallows, are a family of flowering plants estimated to contain 243 genera with 4225+ species. Well-known members of this family include okra, cotton, and cacao.

European Elderberry

Sambucus nigra

f. porphyrophylla Adoxaceae

Japanese Garden



Black Lace Elderberry has fragrant, creamy pink flowers in spring that contrast with the lacy, dark leaves. They are followed by blackish red fall berries which can be harvested for making elderberry wine and jam, or left on the plant to attract birds and other wildlife. Black Lace is very cold hardy, easy to grow, and adaptable to most sites. Full sun is needed for the best color. It is best in moist soil although it will tolerate dry soils.

Adoxaceae

Small family, includes *Sambucus* and *Viburnum*, used to be part of *Caprifoliaceae* (honeysuckle family), split out due to biochemical testing. Opposite, toothed leaves, small 5 or 4 petaled flowers.

Sourwood

Oxydendron arboreum Ericaceae

Four Seasons Garden



Sourwood is native to eastern North America. It is most commonly found on rocky wooded slopes in the Appalachian Mountains, often growing with other heath family members, such as azaleas and rhododendrons, that share the same acidic soil preferences. This plant (named for the sour taste of its leaves) grows to 30 feet tall, with vivid fall color. It is renowned for nectar and for the honey which is produced from it. Best grown in acidic, moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates part shade, but with somewhat diminished flowering and fall color. Intolerant of drought and urban pollution.

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Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus Celastraceae

Four Seasons Garden



Euonymus alatus, known variously as winged spindle, winged euonymus or burning bush, is native to central and northern China, Japan, and Korea. The stems are notable for their four corky ridges or "wings". The word *alatus* is Latin for "winged", in reference to the winged branches. These unique structures develop from a cork cambium deposited in longitudinal grooves in the twigs' first year, unlike similar wings in other plants. It grows well in well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates close to full shade, but usually at the expense of diminished fall color quality. Plants appreciate consistent moisture, particularly when grown in full sun locations.

Celastraceae (the staff vine or bittersweet) is a family of 96 genera and 1,350 species of herbs, vines, shrubs and small trees, belonging to the order Celastrales. The great majority of the genera are tropical, with only *Celastrus* (the staff vines), *Euonymus* (the spindles) and *Maytenus* widespread in temperate climates.

Seven Sons Plant

Heptacodium miconioides Caprifoliaceae

Four Seasons Garden



Heptacodium is one of the few trees that blooms in the fall. Beginning in late August to early September it explodes with small, creamy, fragrant white flowers that are produced in clusters of 7 (that's where the Seven comes from in the name) on each terminal. After the fall bloom, the sepals turn a bright reddish-pink color lasting late into the fall. This plant, native to China, is rare and may no longer exist in the wild. It is a good source of nectar for butterflies. It grows in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun and tolerates wide range of soils.

Caprifoliaceae – honeysuckle family

They are mostly shrubs and vines, rarely herbs, including some ornamental garden plants in temperate regions. The flowers are tubular funnel-shaped or bell-like, usually with five outward spreading lobes or points, and are often fragrant. They usually form a small calyx (sepals) with small bracts.

Sawara False Cypress

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea nana 'Sun ball'

Cupressaceae Four Seasons Garden



Sawara False Cypress is a slow-growing coniferous plant and it is also a popular ornamental tree in parks and gardens. It is a species of false cypress, native to central and southern Japan, on the islands of Honshu and Kyushu. The wood is scented, and is highly valued, particularly in Japan, where it is used for temple construction. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best in part shade. Prefers moist, fertile soils. Avoid wet, poorly-drained soils. Shelter from strong winds. Pruning is rarely needed.

The Cupressaceae or cypress family is a conifer family with worldwide distribution. The family includes 27–30 genera, which include the junipers, Western red cedar, and redwoods, with about 130–140 species in total. The bark of mature trees is commonly orange- to red-brown and of stringy texture, often flaking or peeling in vertical strips, but smooth, scaly or hard and square-cracked in some species.

Coast Redwood

Sequoia sempervirens 'Adpressa'

Cupressaceae Four Seasons Garden



Sequoia sempervirens is one of the biggest trees in the world reaching heights of over 300 feet. The variety 'Adpressa' is slow growing and it can be kept small by cutting out the leading shoots to form a rounded 'dwarf' plant. It is hardy (a little susceptible to frosts when young) and evergreen. The shoot tips are creamy white when young and it is happiest on slightly acidic soil. It prefers full sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained soils.

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Saskatoon Serviceberry

Amelanchier alnifolia - Rosaceae

Fall and Winter Garden



Serviceberry is native to North America and is extremely hardy. Found on rocky, dry slopes and well-drained thickets, Serviceberry prefers full sun and requires minimal attention. Spring blooms are reminiscent of witch hazel with slender pinkish buds turning to white flowers blooming so profusely that the branches are obscured by their feathery petals. With a sweet, nutty taste, the fruits are used as an ingredient in pemmican.

Rosaceae (the rose family) is a medium-sized family of flowering plants, including about 2830 species in 95 genera. The Rosaceae family includes herbs, shrubs, and trees. Most species are deciduous, but some are evergreen.^[3] They have a worldwide range, but are most diverse in the Northern Hemisphere.

Several economically important products come from the Rosaceae, including many edible fruits (such as apples, pears, quinces, apricots, plums, cherries, peaches, raspberries, loquats, and strawberries), almonds, and ornamental trees and shrubs (such as roses, meadowsweets, photinias, firethorns, rowans, and hawthorns).

Camperdown Elm *Ulmus glabra*

'Camperdownii' - Ulmaceae

Rose Garden



Camperdown elm is a small, top-grafted, weeping landscape tree. It typically grows to 15-25 feet tall, forming a round dome of contorted branches that weep to the ground. It was discovered at Camperdown House near Dundee, Scotland around 1850. Camperdown elm is cold hardy, suffering more from summer drought than winter cold. This cultivar has the potential to be infected with Dutch elm disease brought by bark beetles. It should not be pruned unless necessary as pruning makes it even more susceptible to the beetles.

Ulmaceae includes the elms (genus *Ulmus*), and the zelkovas (genus *Zelkova*). The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple (not compound), with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. *Ulmus* provides important timber trees mostly for furniture, and *U. rubra*, the Slippery elm is a medicinal plant known for the demulcent property (soothing film) of its inner bark.

Camperdown elms are produced by grafting it to the trunk of a wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*). Every 'Camperdownii' is descended (as cuttings taken from that original sport) and usually grafted on a wych elm trunk.

Cornelian Cherry

Cornus mas Cornaceae

Ornamental Grass Garden

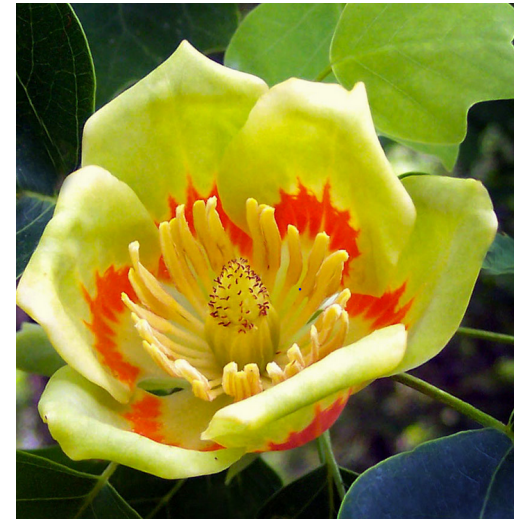


Cornus mas is a deciduous shrub or small tree that is native to central and southern Europe into western Asia. It typically grows over time to 15-25 feet tall with a spread to 12-20 feet wide. Scaly, exfoliating bark develops on mature trunks. Yellow flowers on short stalks bloom in early spring before the leaves emerge in dense, showy, rounded clusters. The berries bear a resemblance to coffee berries, and ripen in mid- to late summer. The fruit is edible, but the unripe fruit is astringent. The fruit only fully ripens after it falls from the tree. It grows in well-drained soil in full sun to part shade and prefers moist, rich soils. Promptly remove root suckers to control spread.

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Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera Magnoliaceae



The tulip tree or yellow poplar is a large, stately, deciduous tree of eastern North America that typically grows to 60-90 feet tall with a pyramidal to broad conical habit. Trunks of mature trees may reach 4-6 feet in diameter, usually rising column-like with an absence of lower branching. It is in the magnolia family and is named and noted for its cup-shaped, tulip-like flowers that bloom in spring. Best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun. Tolerates part shade.

Magnoliaceae

Unlike most angiosperms, whose flower parts are in whorls (rings), the Magnoliaceae have their stamens and pistils in spirals on a conical receptacle.^[2] This arrangement is found in some fossil plants and is believed to be a basal or early condition for angiosperms. The flowers also have parts not distinctly differentiated into sepals and petals, while angiosperms that evolved later tend to have distinctly differentiated sepals and petals. The family has about 219 species in seven genera.