



International Dendrology Society  
*Trees and Shrubs Online*

The greatest book never printed:  
*Magnolia and  
Trees and Shrubs Online*

Tom Christian

MAGNOLIAS at Arboretum Wespelaar  
Saturday 13 April - Monday 15 April 2024



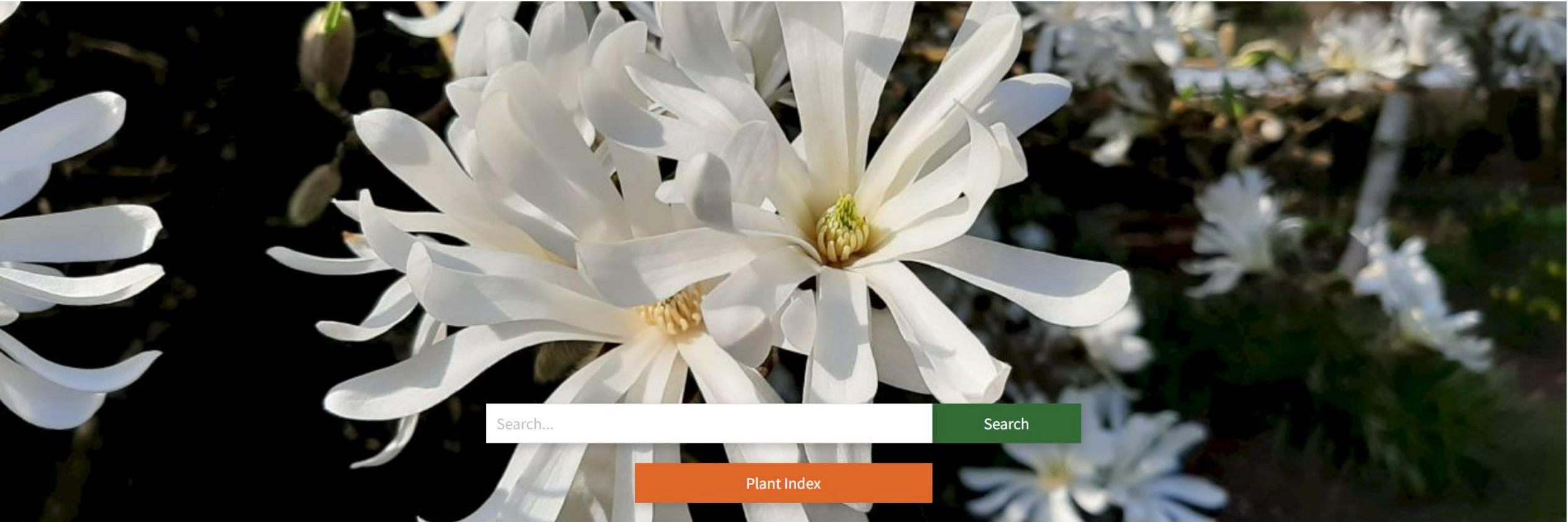












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A modern reference to temperate woody plants





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*Trees and Shrubs Online*

- IDS *Trees and Shrubs Online* (TSO) is a free-to-access digital encyclopaedia of woody plants cultivated in temperate parts of the world
- It aims to be a contemporary, comprehensive and authoritative reference for botanists, ecologists, foresters, gardeners, landscapers and everyone who needs reliable information on the subject
- No other such work exists, in print or digital format





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**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

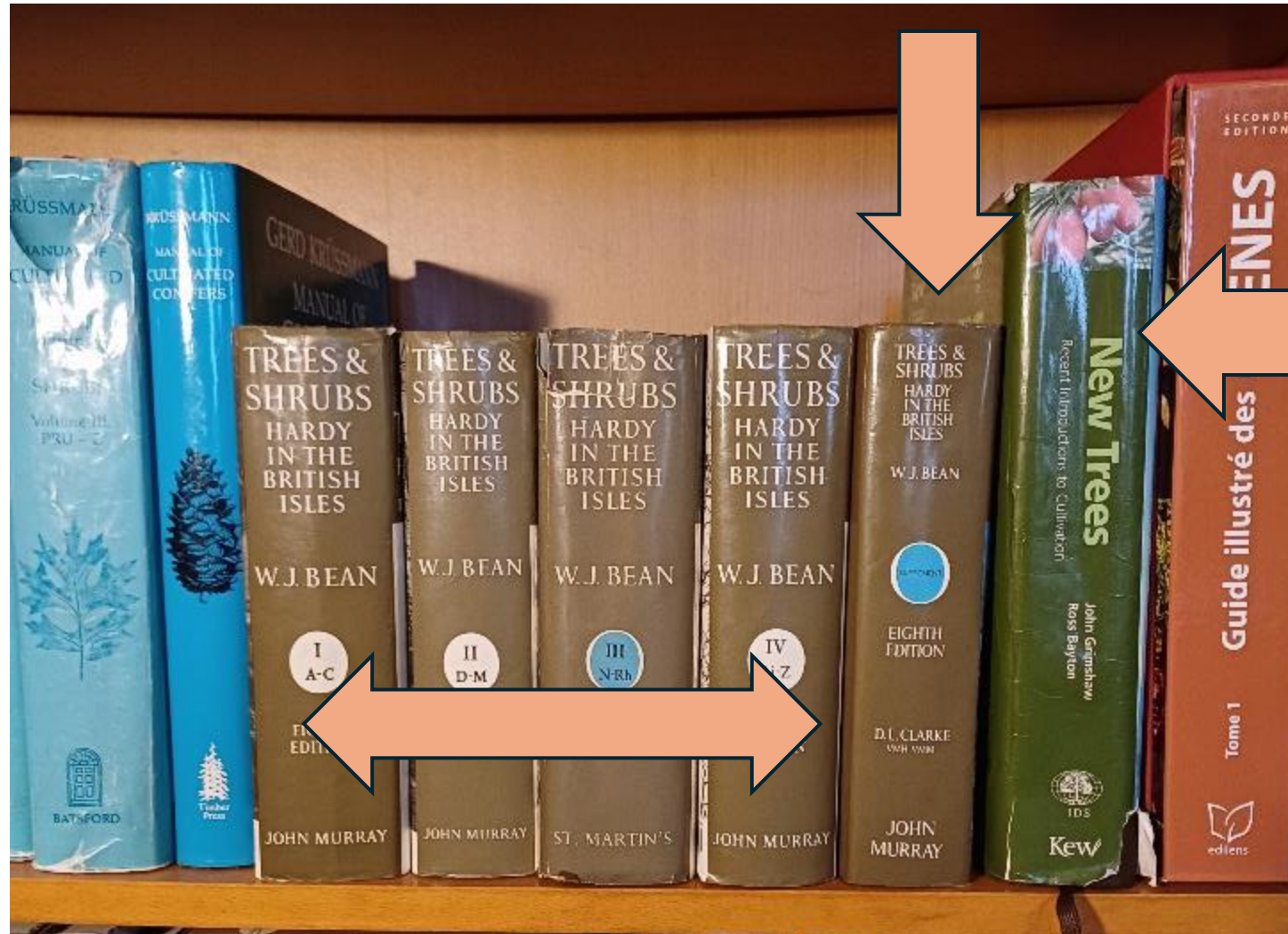
TSO was launched in 2017 based on the text of three major works:





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**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

TSO was launched in 2017 based on the text of three major works:

- the Eighth Edition of *Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles* (1976–81);
- the *Bean Supplement* (1988);
- *New Trees: Recent Introductions to Cultivation* (2009)





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- TSO's long-term ambition is to renew these texts entirely, creating a fresh body of comprehensive and authoritative information for the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Many groups are still in their *Bean* format, some combine text from *Bean*, the *Supplement*, and from *New Trees*, and as funding is secured to commission revisions these are brought fully up to date



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## *Cytisus battandieri* Maire



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### Credits

Article from **Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles**

#### Recommended citation

'*Cytisus battandieri*' from the website *Trees and Shrubs Online* ([treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/cytisus/cytisus-battandieri/](https://treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/cytisus/cytisus-battandieri/)). Accessed 2024-04-



Now considered distinct from the brooms (*Cytisus*) and placed in its own monospecific genus, *Argyrocytisus battandieri* is a beautiful shrub that deserves wider planting. This example was billowing over a garden wall in Oxford, UK, early June 2021. Image Tom Christian.

An unarmed deciduous shrub 15 ft or more high, of rather erect habit; young shoots stout,  $\frac{1}{6}$  in. in diameter, covered with silky down. Leaves trifoliolate, with a main-stalk  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; stipules narrowly linear,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. long, soon falling. Leaflets stalkless, obovate, tapered at the base; rounded, notched or mucronate at the apex;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide; both surfaces covered with silky white hairs giving them a silvery appearance. Racemes erect or curving upwards, about 5 in. long, terminating

### Genus

*Cytisus*

### Synonyms

*Argyrocytisus battandieri* (Maire)  
Raynaud

[Species Links](#)[Glossary](#)[References](#)



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 > [Home](#) > [Articles](#) > [Lagerstroemia](#) >

# Lagerstroemia

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## Text Report

### Articles

Species: **4**

Infraspecifics: **1**

Total articles: **6**

### Words

Total words: **2,343**

**Note** *The total word count includes captions, headings, synonyms, common names, etc.*



# *Acer capillipes* Maxim.

## Modern name

*Acer capillipes* Maxim. ex Miq.

A deciduous tree sometimes 30 to 35 ft high, the branchlets glabrous, red when young and becoming brown marked with longitudinal whitish stripes. Leaves reddish when young, three-lobed, 3 to 5 in. long, about three-fourths as wide, glabrous, doubly toothed, the terminal lobe triangular and larger than the side ones, but sometimes the sinuses are so shallow that the leaves are virtually unlobed and kite-shaped; veins and stalk usually red. Flowers greenish white, in drooping slender racemes 2 1/2 to 4 in. long. Fruits glabrous, numerous, in drooping racemes; keys 1/2 to 3/4 in. long; wings rounded at the end, 1/5 in. wide, spreading at an angle of 120° or almost horizontally.

Native of Japan, introduced to cultivation by Prof. Sargent, who found fruiting trees in Japan in October 1892, and sent young trees to Kew a year or two later. It has proved hardy. It is one of the handsome group with striated branches including *A. pensylvanicum* and *A. rufinerve*, to both of which it is closely allied and bears much resemblance in shape of leaf, but is readily distinguished by the absence of rusty down from the undersides of the young leaves. The usually red petioles and the relatively long central lobe, extending about half-way towards the base of the leaf, also serve to distinguish it. In *A. rufinerve*, the side lobes arise nearer to the tip of the leaf, and the central lobe is rather short and stubby; also its young stems are distinctly glaucous. There is a fine specimen in the Winkworth Arboretum, Surrey.







*Acer capillipes*

### From the Supplement (Vol. V)

This species is portrayed in *Bot. Mag.*, n.s., t.777, from a tree at Kew raised from seed received from K. Wada in 1933. The examples listed below are unlikely to be older than this, since *A. capillipes* is not a long-lived species. One reason for this, which applies to all the snake-barks and perhaps especially to this one, is that the bark remains thin even at the base of the trunk. At Borde Hill a whole group of such trees, about thirty years old, was damaged beyond repair by gnawing of the bark – hares being the probable culprit in this instance. Susceptibility to honey fungus may be another cause of sudden death.

**specimens:** Winkworth Arboretum, Godalming, Surrey, 36 × 4 ft (1983); R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, on Battleston Hill, 42 × 3 ft (1981); Exbury, Hants, 38 × 3½ ft (1978); Westonbirt, Glos., in The Waste, *pl.* 1950, 41 × 2¾ ft (1981).



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*Trees and Shrubs Online*

- Important texts are consulted, including regional floras, monographs, scientific papers, articles, and existing books on woody plants in cultivation such as Bean, Krüssmann, Dirr, etc.
- For complex genera, important living collections are visited by the author as part of their research, and if necessary, herbaria
- New text is thoroughly reviewed by the Editorial team prior to publication, and external experts are consulted when appropriate, helping to ensure the highest possible standard



Dan Crowley (centre) researching snake bark maples at Hergest Croft, July 2019.






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## Species


 [Koelreuteria bipinnata](#) 



>  [Koelreuteria elegans](#)  1

▼  [Koelreuteria paniculata](#)  10 [Edit](#) [View](#) [New](#) [Move](#) [>](#)


 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Beachmaster'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Caihong'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Coral Sun'](#)


 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Fastigiata'](#) 


 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'JFS Sunleaf'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Jinye Luan'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Merrist Wood Rainbow'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Rose Lantern'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'September'](#)

 [Koelreuteria paniculata 'Variegata'](#)

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# Koelreuteria

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**Draft** Live version on website, this version has unpublished changes.

**Genus name \***



*Koelreuteria*

**Authors**



Laxm.

**Extra Classification**



**Family**



Sapindaceae

**Synonyms**



Add Synonym

**Common names**



NAME

COUNTRY/REGION



Goldenrain Trees





## Description text

**I** **B** **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$  | Styles - |  $I_x$  | **A** - |    |  -   |  Source

Trees, single or multitrunked, deciduous, polygamo-monoecious or polygamo-dioecious; bark grey-brown becoming fissured when mature. Stems often prominently lenticellate. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate or bipinnate, estipulate; rachis canaliculate to flattened adaxially, glabrous to lightly pubescent; leaflets alternate or opposite, deeply and irregularly toothed, rarely entire, sessile to subsessile, glabrous to lightly pubescent. Flowers borne on terminal panicles, rarely axillary, large, heavily branched, pyramidal in shape. Flowers zygomorphic. Calyx lobes 5, with 3 long and 2 short, valvate, ovate, glandular to lightly pubescent or puberulent, joined at base. Disc thick, raised on short androgynophore. Petals 4–5, slightly unequal in length, linear, apex acute to obtuse, margins entire, glabrous, yellow maturing to orange-red at anthesis, strongly reflexed above claw, claw up to twice the length of calyx lobes, densely villous haired. Stamens often 8 (9), sometimes fewer, inserted on disc, filaments often villous haired, mainly proximally, anthers antrorse, basifixed, glabrescent, pollen grains 3-colpate. Ovary superior, 3-loculed; ovules 2 per locule, placentation parietal; style exserted; stigma 3-lobed or entire. Capsules swollen, ovoid, ellipsoid, or subglobose, triangular in section, glabrescent, loculicidal into 3 schizocarps, papyraceous. Seeds 1 per locule, globose, arillodes absent; testa black or dark brown, shiny, occasionally with a waxy whitish coating; embryo revolute, radicles slightly longer. Seedlings exhibit epigeal germination producing narrow, linear cotyledons.  $2n = 30, 32$ . ([Meyer 1976](#); [Urdampilleta, Ferrucci & Vanzela 2005](#); [Xia & Gadek 2007](#)).

229 words

## Main text

Format - | **I** **B** **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$  | Styles - |  $I_x$  | **A** - |    |  |  -   |  Source

The genus *Koelreuteria* is justly admired for its handsome foliage, broad inflorescences of yellow flowers (whence the moniker 'Goldenrain Tree'), and inflated fruits resembling lanterns. It is a small genus containing just three species: *Koelreuteria paniculata* and *K. bipinnata* native to central to eastern China, Korea and northern Vietnam, and *Koelreuteria elegans* comprising two disjunct subspecies, *K. elegans* subsp. *elegans*, endemic to Fiji in the Pacific and *K. elegans* subsp. *formosana* endemic to Taiwan ([POWO 2024](#)). The common name Pride of India is often associated with *Koelreuteria*, although the origin of this name is unclear and utterly misleading as no members of the genus are naturally found there.

*Koelreuteria* was first described in 1772 by Erik Laxmann from specimens cultivated in the gardens of the Academy in St Petersburg, which first flowered in 1771, having been grown from seed sent from China by the French Jesuit missionary and amateur botanist Pierre d'Incarville in 1747 ([Laxmann 1772](#); [Meyer 1976](#); [Dosmann, Whitlow & Ho-Duck 2006](#); [Natural History Museum 2013](#)). The species first collected by d'Incarville was named *K. paniculata* after its large pyramidal panicles of bright yellow flowers, and the genus itself named in honour of Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter. Laxmann was



Name

*Acer capillipes* Maxim.

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**Lawrence Banks**



*Acer capillipes* colours strongly in autumn.  
Image H. C. Angus.

Description

Credits

Dan Crowley (2019)

Recommended citation

Crowley, D. (2019), '*Acer capillipes*'  
from the website *Trees and Shrubs Online*  
(treesandshrubsonline.org/  
articles/acer/acer-capillipes/).  
Accessed 2023-03-19.

A deciduous tree to 15(-20) m in the wild. Bark dark green with pale grey, longitudinal stripes, turning pale brown and shallowly fissured with age. Branchlets glabrous, purplish red to green, glaucous or not, strongly striped white. Buds stipitate, ovoid, with 2 pairs of valvate scales, green to red. Leaves chartaceous, pentagonal in outline, base cordate to rounded, 3- (rarely 5-) lobed, 8-15 x 7-12 cm, lobes ovate, the central lobe long, lateral lobes forward pointing, basal lobes absent or obscure, apex long acuminate, margins irregularly double-serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface paler, with reddish to rusty pubescence at first, soon glabrous, with small, prominent membranes in promarginal axils; petiole 3-8 cm long, red, grooved; autumn colours yellow to deep red. Inflorescence axillary or terminal, racemose, glabrous, pendulous or soon becoming so, 20-50 flowered, -10 cm long. Flowers yellowish-green, 5-merous, pedicels slender, 0.8-1.5 cm long, sepals oblong, -0.3 cm long, petals narrowly obovate, -3.5 cm long, stamens 8, inserted outside the nectar disc. Samaras 1.3-1.8 cm long, wings spreading at right angles or more broadly; nutlets ovoid, concave on one side. Flowering May, fruiting in October (Bean 1976a; van Gelderen *et al.* 1994; van Gelderen & van Gelderen 1999; Ogata 1999).

**Distribution** JAPAN Honshu, Shikoku

**Habitat** Temperate, deciduous forests between 600 and 1000 m asl.

**USDA Hardiness Zone** 5-6

**RHS Hardiness Rating** H6

**Awards** Award of Merit

**Conservation status** Least concern (LC)

A reliable performer, *Acer capillipes* is regarded by many as one of the finest snakebark maples, and as one of the best of all cultivated *Acer* species by van Gelderen *et al.* (1994). This praise is in part owed to its unfussiness in terms of growing requirements, though it should be said that will not thrive in overly wet conditions, nor is it fond of alkaline soils (Harris 2000). Jacobson (1996) notes that Michael Dirr once said this was the most heat-tolerant of the snakebarks, while Johansson (2016) records it as the only snakebark survivor of the predominantly dry conditions of northern Texas, though

Recommended citation

Main text

**Genus**

*Acer*  
Sect. *Macrantha*

**Common Names**

Ashiboso-urinoki  
Red Snakebark Maple  
Hosoe-Kaede  
Hair-foot Maple

Species Links

Glossary

References

Synonyms, common names, etc.

Distribution, hardiness, IUCN category, etc.

Images follow main text, then accounts of infraspecific taxa and cultivars



*A. capillipes* may also be confused with *A. rufinerve*, though it is easily separated from that species by its red petioles and glabrous, rather than rufous pubescent, lower leaf surfaces, and although the new shoots of *A. capillipes* can be somewhat bloomed, this character is rarely as marked as it is in *A. rufinerve*.



*Acer capillipes* fruits hang in densely set racemes. Image H. C. Angus.



Autumn colour starting on a municipal planting of *Acer capillipes* by the Salisbury bypass, Wiltshire; 5th September 2009. Image Owen Johnson.



The typical markings in the bark of *Acer capillipes* are still very visible and attractive in this specimen planted in 1975 in Ray Wood, Castle Howard, North Yorkshire (July 2020). Image John Grimshaw.



*Acer capillipes* (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, November 2020) Image Tony Kirkham.



Additional images are displayed at the end of the main text. These can all be enlarged.



The bud of *Acer capillipes* is stipitate and valvate (Arboretum Wespelaar, Belgium – 10 July 2007). Image © Jan De Langhe - Arboretum Wespelaar.

1 cm

# *Acer capillipes* Maxim.



*Acer capillipes* colours strongly in autumn.  
Image H. C. Angus.



A deciduous tree to 15(–20) m in the wild. Bark dark green with pale grey, longitudinal stripes, turning pale brown and shallowly fissured with age. Branchlets glabrous, purplish red to green, glaucous or not, strongly striped white. Buds stipitate, ovoid, with 2 pairs of valvate scales, green to red. Leaves chartaceous, pentagonal in outline, base cordate to rounded, 3– (rarely 5–) lobed, 8–15 × 7–12 cm, lobes ovate, the central lobe long, lateral lobes forward pointing, basal lobes absent or obscure, apex long acuminate, margins irregularly double-serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface paler, with reddish to rusty pubescence at first, soon glabrous, with small, prominent membranes in promart axils; petiole 3–8 cm long, red, grooved; autumn colours yellow to deep red. Inflorescence axillary or terminal, racemose, glabrous, pendulous or soon becoming so, 20–50 flowered, ~10 cm long. Flowers yellowish-green, 5-merous, pedicels slender, 0.8–1.5 cm long, sepals oblong, ~0.3 cm long, petals narrowly obovate, ~3.5 cm long, stamens 8, inserted outside the nectar disc. Samaras 1.3–1.8 cm long, wings spreading at right angles or more broadly; nutlets ovoid, concave on one side. Flowering May, fruiting in October (Bean 1976a; van Gelderen *et al.* 1994; van Gelderen & van Gelderen 1999; Ogata 1999).

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*Acer*

Sect. *Macrantha*

## Common Names

Ashiboso-urinoki

Red Snakebark Maple

Hosoe-Kaede

Hair-foot Maple

## Species Links

## Infraspecifics

'Antoine'

'Golden Increase'

'Honeydew'

## Other taxa in genus

*Acer acuminatum*

*Acer amplum*

*Acer argutum*

*Acer barbinerve*

*Acer buergerianum*





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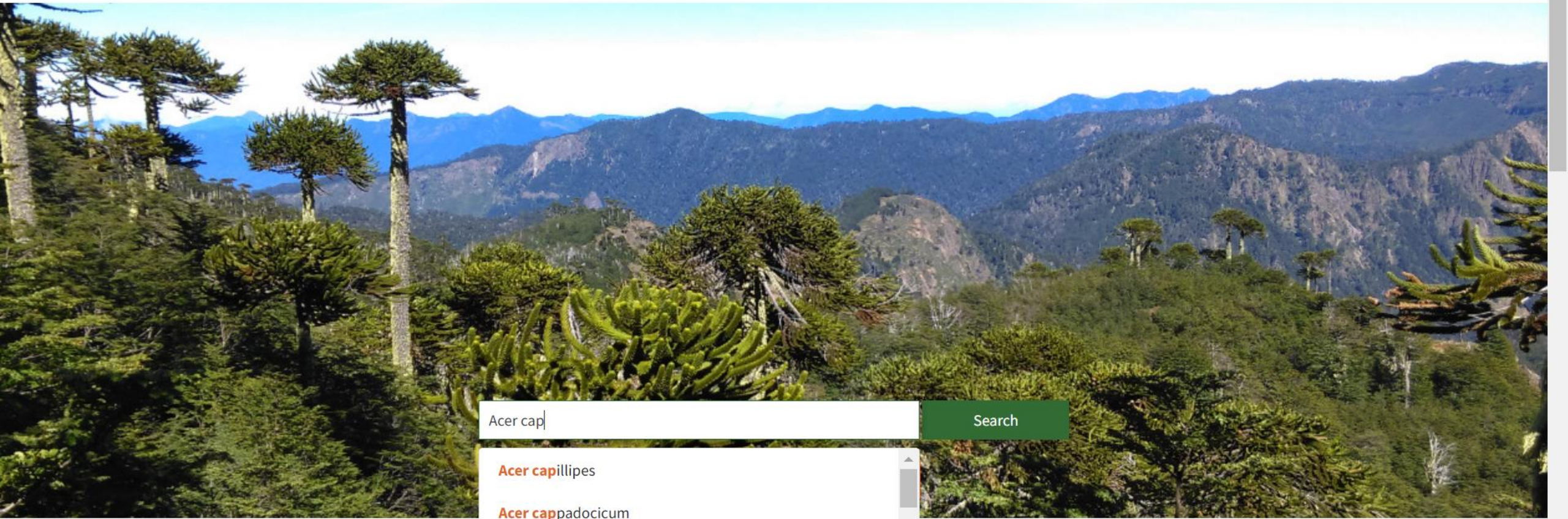
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- Acer cap**illipes
- Acer cap**padocicum
- Acer cap**padocicum Gled. subsp. truncatum
- Acer cap**padocicum Gleditsch f. tricaudatum

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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*Machilus*

*Maclura*

*Maddenia*

Maddencherries

*Maesa*

*Magnolia*

Magnolias, Manglietias, Michelias,  
Yulantias, Oyamas

× *Mahoberberis*

*Mahonia*

*Majovskya*

*Mallotus*





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## Search Results

### Your search for *Wespelaar* returned 1087 results

*Abies alba* European Silver Fir, Sapin Pectiné, Weisstanne, Abete bianco,

*Abies amabilis* Pacific Silver Fir, Lovely Fir, Beautiful Fir, Cascades Fir, Sapin Gracieux, Pacific Fir

*Abies balsamea* Balsam Fir, Balm-of-Gilead Fir, Balsam, Sapin Balsamier, Balsamtanne

*Abies balsamea* var. *phanerolepis* Canaan Fir, West Virginia Balsam Fir

*Abies bracteata* Santa Lucia Fir, Bristlecone Fir, Sapin Bracteata, Sapin à Bractées

*Abies cephalonica* Greek Fir, Grecian Fir, Kukunaria, Sapin de Céphalonie, Grieschische tanne

*Abies chensiensis* Qinling Lengshan, Northern Giant Fir, Chinese River Fir, Shaanxi Fir, Shensi Fir

*Abies cilicica* Cilician Fir, Illeden, Sapin de Cilicie, Sapin Cilicien, Zilizische tanne

*Abies concolor* var. *lowiana* Low's Fir, Sierra White Fir, Pacific White Fir, California White Fir, Sapin de Low, Low Tanne

*Abies delavayi* Delavay Fir, cang shan leng shan

*Abies densa* Sikkim Fir

*Abies durangensis* Durango Fir

*Abies durangensis* var. *coahuilensis* Coahuila Fir

*Abies ernestii* Western River Fir, Western Giant Fir, Ernest Fir, Huangguo Lengshan

*Abies fabri* Faber Fir, Emei Lengshan





- To 5 April 2024, 111 genera have been fully updated, including many of major horticultural significance e.g. *Abies*, *Alnus*, *Buddleja*, *Carpinus*, *Enkianthus*, *Forsythia*, *Magnolia*, *Malus*, *Tilia*, *Stewartia* and *Weigela*
- Revisions of the major genera *Acer* and *Quercus* are underway; these are being tackled in taxonomic sections. Several major sections in both genera have already been fully updated
- At the time of writing, new accounts in the final stages of editing include *Koelreuteria*, *Parrotia*, *Sassafras* and North American maples



# Completed Groups

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## Completed Groups

As of April 2024 *Trees and Shrubs Online* contains over 14,100 individual articles on woody plants hardy in the northern temperate zones. The texts are derived from three major sources: the Eighth Edition of *Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles* (1976–81) together with the *Supplement* (1988); *New Trees: Recent Introductions to Cultivation* (2009); and brand new text specially commissioned for *Trees and Shrubs Online*.

Many groups are still in their *Bean* format, some combine text from *Bean*, the *Supplement*, and from *New Trees*, and as funding is secured to commission revisions these are brought fully up to date. The following list identifies the major groups that have been fully updated so far. It is updated whenever a new account is published:

- *Abelia* – published April 2021
- *Abies* – published June 2021
- *Acanthus* – published February 2019
- *Acer* (genus account) – published September 2020
- *Acer* Section *Acer* (Eurasian species) – published November 2020  
(*A. caesium*; *A. × coriaceum*; *A. granatense*; *A. heldreichii*; *A. hyrcanum*; *A. monspessulanum*; *A. obtusifolium*; *A. opalus*; *A. × pseudoheldreichii*; *A. pseudoplatanus*; *A. sempervirens*; *A. velutinum*)
- *Acer* Section *Macrantha* – published July 2020  
(*A. capillipes*; *A. caudatifolium*; *A. chienii*; *A. × conspicuum*; *A. crataegifolium*; *A.*



pre-eminent resource for anyone interested in trees and shrubs. The day to day project management, including editorial oversight of all new text, is the responsibility of the Editorial Team.

revised in full as funding becomes available. Many groups have already been revised (see Completed Groups), and an international team of authors is constantly at work preparing new entries.

from countries all around the world, and everyone involved in TSO looks forward to seeing these figures increase further.



## Sponsorship

**March 2024:** Trees and Shrubs Online relies on generous donations to meet its core costs and sponsorship to enable new text to be researched, written, edited and published. The project is indebted to the many individuals, organisations and charities that have contributed generously to our aim of disseminating new, high-quality information for free, for everyone.

We are delighted to have recently received sponsorship to update the accounts of *Crataegus*, *Cryptomeria*, *Larix*, *Taxus* and *Zanthoxylum*.

The TSO team would be delighted to hear from anybody interested in supporting our ongoing work. We are particularly keen to secure funding to update the Japanese maples and to provide urgently-needed accounts of up-and-coming genera such as *Lagerstroemia*, *Loropetalum* and *Heptapleurum* (*Schefflera*) for which very little information is currently available to gardeners. To enquire about these or other sponsorship opportunities please write to [editor@treesandshrubsonline.org](mailto:editor@treesandshrubsonline.org).



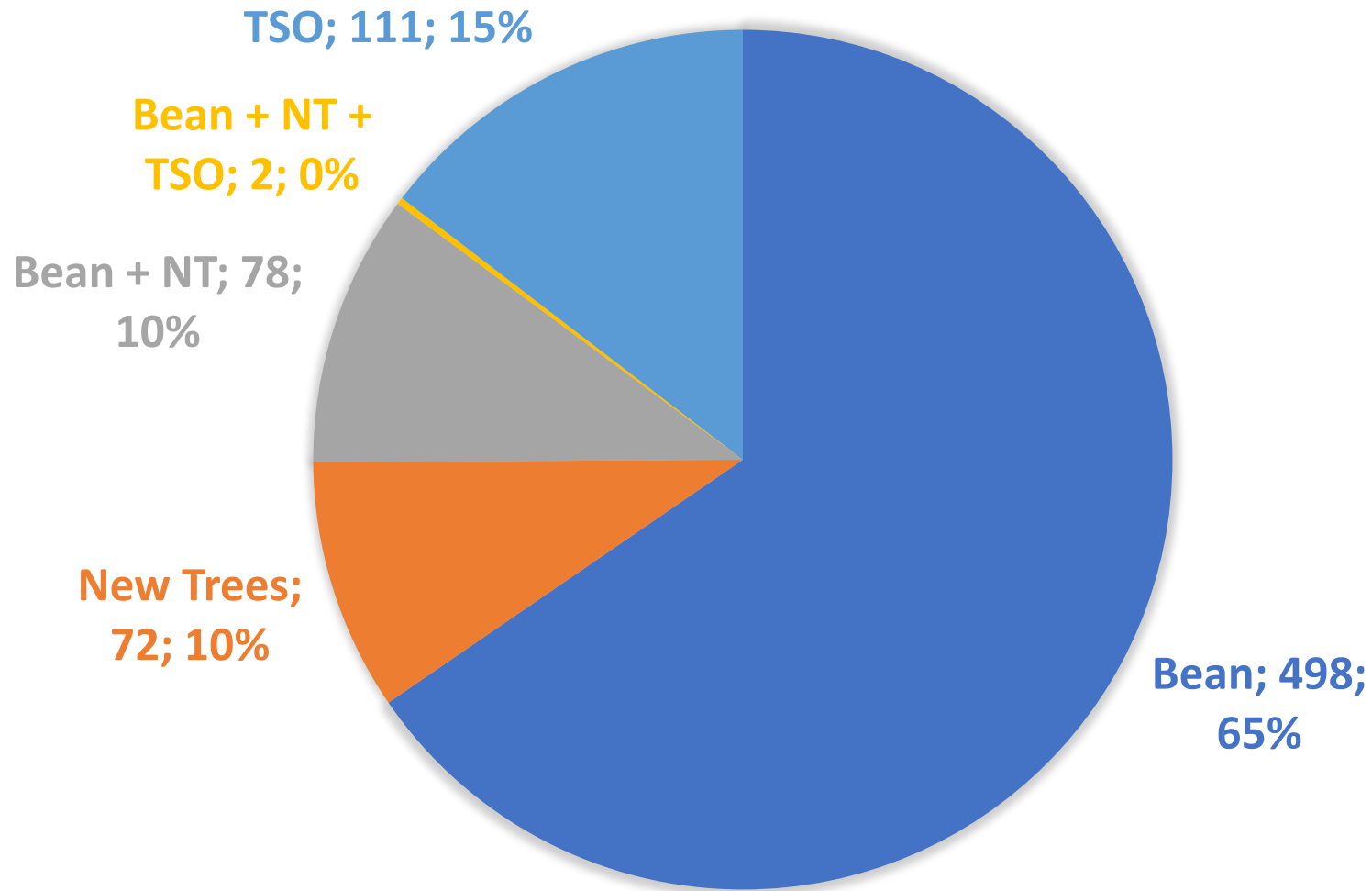
## Recent publications

**March 2024:** New accounts to appear on *Trees and Shrubs Online* in recent months include four monospecific genera: the two record-breaking American conifers *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron*; the well-known Chilean Firebush (*Embothrium*), and the beautiful but seldom-grown Sino-Himalayan tree *Tetracentron*.

The Alders (*Alnus*), largely an overlooked genus in gardens, are now served by an excellent new account, fully meeting our aspirations for all TSO entries to be the best horticultural monograph of the genus available, and very well illustrated. Accounts nearing completion include a suite of genera in the Hamamelidaceae, North American maples (*Acer* spp.), *Koelreuteria* and *Sassafras*.

A list of all groups fully revised to date can be found on the [Completed Groups](#) page; this is updated whenever a new account is published.

# Origin of 761 current genera on TSO, April 2024





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*Trees and Shrubs Online*



“Our aspiration is for each new account on TSO to be the best horticultural monograph of the genus available, and very well illustrated”

(John Grimshaw, Editor-in-Chief,  
March 2024)





How do you  
solve a problem  
like *Magnolia*?







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**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

**Dr Julian Sutton**





- “*New Trees* dealt with *Magnolia* reasonably well”
- “Bean’s 8<sup>th</sup> edition also dealt with *Magnolia* much better than it did, say, *Hydrangea*”
- “The 1990s and 2000s saw a big concerted effort to reach a consensus taxonomy, culminating in Figlar & Nooteboom 2004 (updated in 2020)”
- Also in 2020 a new, much improved, single-tier infrageneric classification  
(Wang, Y.-B. *et al.* (2020) Major clades and a revised classification of *Magnolia* and Magnoliaceae based on whole plastid genome sequences via genome skimming in *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 58:5 673-695)





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**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

- A large, international community of willing collaborators
- Matt Lobdell's work on cultivar classification concurrent with JS working on TSO
- *“Matt was a few months ahead and superbly helpful. He produced one of the best cultivar classifications of a big genus I've ever seen. Careful, comprehensive and critical”*



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**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

Question 1: One genus or several?

*“I thought we resolved this 20 years ago! Why are people still debating it?”*



“Most who favour the ‘one genus’ approach outlined above have divided *Magnolia* into 3 subgenera and 12 sections, with some sections further divided into subsections, following [Figlar & Nooteboom \(2004\)](#) and (more accessibly) [Figlar \(2012\)](#). However, this is certainly not the last word on the subject. A revised classification which recognizes 15 sections, with no subgenera or subsections, has recently been proposed ([Wang et al. 2020](#)), based on analysis of whole plastid genome sequences. This overcomes a taxonomic problem with the previous classification, Subgenus *Magnolia* having been found not to be monophyletic. More importantly for our purposes it is a simple, easily understood, single-tier classification. The major groupings of species relevant to gardens in our area remain intact, usually with the same names if not always at the same taxonomic level. The study’s authors include Chinese and American workers (including American authority Richard Figlar), giving some hope that it might come to be accepted internationally.”





## Question 1: One genus or several?

“A valid alternative resolution is to raise each of these major branches to generic status, although some of these are difficult to define on morphological grounds, and it would lead to considerably more changes to familiar names than does the one-genus approach. The concept of *Yulania* × *soulangeana* would probably appeal to few gardeners! Significantly, an increasing number of hybrid cultivars would then be bigeneric, leading to a proliferation of cumbersome nothogeneric names.”



Question 1: One genus or several?

Option 1:

*Magnolia*

Option 2:

*Magnolia* and 14 other genera including *Manglietia*, *Michelia*, *Oyama*, *Yulania*, etc. and many cumbersome nothogenera



## Question 2: Scope?

- Species and lower taxa:
  - Successfully cultivated outdoors in the temperate zone
- Hybrids and cultivars:

“When deciding which cultivars to include in *Trees and Shrubs Online* we have sought to balance the virtue of thoroughness against the curse of comprehensivity. From over 1000 established cultivars in *Magnolia*, many sadly never formally registered ([Lobdell 2021](#)), we have selected over 400. Distinctiveness, widespread commercial or informal distribution, and historical significance are all factors favouring inclusion, while obscurity is the biggest single factor working against it. Things change, and our online format allows us periodically to review coverage, including cultivars which come to the fore and rectifying omissions.”



# Magnolia campbellii

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- Infraspecifics
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- Preview v

## Infraspecifics

- Magnolia campbellii Alba Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Ambrose Congreve'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Betty Jessel'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Borde Hill'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Darjeeling'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Hendricks Park'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Lanarth'
- Magnolia campbellii Mollicomata Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Peter Borlase'
- Magnolia campbellii 'Queen Caroline'
- Magnolia campbellii Raffillii Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

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- Magnolia campbellii Raffillii Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

### Alba Group

Garden plants with white tepals are grouped here, whether or not they have a cultivar name; all seem to have originated from the Indian end of the range, the first introduction being to Caerhays Castle, Cornwall around 1926. Perhaps because they are derived from a very few collections, several other characteristics are claimed as being correlated with white flowers. These are: a tendency to come into leaf much later, often mid-May in Britain; younger flowering of seedlings (12–15 years); larger leaves and flower buds (Gardiner 2000). Named cultivars include:

**'Chyverton'** A seedling from the original Caerhays tree, raised before 1975 at Nigel Holman's garden Chyverton, Cornwall.

**'Ethel Hillier'** Raised at Hillier Nurseries before 1973 from wild-origin seed, claimed as especially vigorous and hardy. Faint pink flush on tepal bases outside. (Edwards & Marshall 2019)

**'Strybing White'** Distinct flower form: outer tepals hang down while inner ones stay stiffly upright. Selected before 1962 by Eric Walther, Strybing Arboretum, San Francisco, from seed imported in 1940 from Ghose & Co., India.

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# Magnolia campbellii

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- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

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**Raffillii Group**

Hybrids between western forms with intensely pink tepals and eastern plants of Mollicomata Group, which combine the strongly coloured tepals of the former with the 'cup and saucer' form and slightly later flowering of the latter, making it less likely that flowers will be frosted. Charles Raffill of Kew worked on these hybrids in the 1940s, raising about 100 seedlings which were distributed to gardens across southern and western Britain; some are now named. Sir Charles Cave made similar crosses at Sidbury Manor, Devon in the 1920s. The cross may well have also occurred spontaneously in gardens (Bean 1981).

**'Charles Raffill'** Flowers 23 cm across, tepals 12, purple-pink outside, white flushed pink inside; slight fragrance. The type for the group, one of several Raffill seedlings planted in the Valley Gardens, Windsor Great Park. Its flowering well after the extreme winter of 1962-3 helped bring this clone to attention. 'Best selection for cold gardens' notes Philippe de Spoelberch (pers. comm. 2021). It consistently flowers successfully in April in Ray Wood, Castle Howard, North Yorkshire.

**'Kew's Surprise'** Flowers 23 cm across, richer pink outside than 'Charles Raffill'; especially good 'cup and saucer' form. John Gallagher (Hampshire, UK) also found its buds to be less tender (pers. comm. to Andrews 2006). A Raffill seedling planted at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, first flowered 1966.

**'Sidbury'** Tepals strong pink outside. The only Cave clone distributed, from the original at Sidbury Manor, by Hillier Nurseries from 1970.




# Magnolia campbellii

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- Species in Genus
- Sources
- Infraspecifics
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- Magnolia campbellii Raffillii Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

**'Borde Hill'**  
See under 'Lanarth' below.

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- Species in Genus
- Sources
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- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

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## 'Lanarth'

Flowers to 23 cm across, tepals deep magenta ageing deep purple-violet, an extraordinary and striking colour which draws the eye from a great distance in the garden. Early flowering, with the Indian forms rather than Mollicomata Group. Buds larger and flatter than most forms; leaves large as cultivated plants go, typically 25 × 15 cm. One of just three seedlings known to have been raised from F 25655 (Salween-Kiuchiang Divide, 1924 – see main text); this one was planted at Lanarth, Cornwall. Not easily propagated by budding. Seedlings grow vigorously and are often very similar, which has given rise to confusion. 'Lanarth' is an important parent of hybrid cultivars. 'Borde Hill', another of the three original Forrest seedlings, is very similar in flower and is not discussed separately.



*Magnolia campbellii* 'Lanarth' has extraordinarily richly coloured flowers (Trewithen, Cornwall; March 2022). Image Jim Gardiner.



*Magnolia campbellii* 'Lanarth' at Tikorangi, New Zealand (6th August 2015). Image Abbie Jury.



*Magnolia campbellii* 'Lanarth' in full flower shows up well even against grey sky, often an issue in this species (Tikorangi, New Zealand; 16th August 2015). Image Abbie Jury.

Save

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- Magnolia campbellii Raffillii Group
- Magnolia campbellii 'Werrington'

Please; no heckling!  
S'il vous plait; pas de chahut!

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Things became complicated in the 20th century, when *Magnolia mollicomata* (differing primarily in its hairy pedicels) was described from a series of George Forrest's specimens collected about 1000 km to the east, in the area where Yunnan meets Xizang ([Smith 1920](#)). Subsequently it has been treated as an infraspecific taxon within *M. campbellii*, either as subsp. *mollicomata* or var. *mollicomata*. Seed introductions from the same area quickly followed, most significantly F 24118, 24213 and 24214 of 1924 from the Shweli-Salween Divide, while Forrest's 1914 gathering from the Dali area seems to have made only a small impact. **Trees grown from these collections, along with their unhybridized seedlings, have a distinct set of features.** Their tepals are a more subdued mauve-pink than the rose-pink of the western forms; flowers tend to have the 'cup and saucer' form prized by gardeners, with an outer whorl of tepals spreading (the saucer) while the incurving inner tepals remain upright (the cup); they flower later in the season than typical *M. campbellii*, but from an earlier age (10–14 years as opposed to 20–30); and there is a tendency for the crown to spread from an earlier age ([Gardiner 2000](#)).

However, botanists concerned primarily with wild plants have increasingly rejected “*mollicomata*” at any level, beginning with [Dandy \(1928\)](#) just a few years after its description. The various characters which distinguish it in gardens vary independently across the wild range of *M. campbellii*, and when comparing wild specimens from across the range, “*mollicomata*” does not emerge as a discrete group ([Spongberg 1976](#); [Chen & Nooteboom 1993](#)). Early (and ongoing) garden introductions focussed on the westernmost (“typical” *campbellii*) and easternmost (“*mollicomata*”) extremes of the range; the clear differences between them reflect this sampling bias. However, this does result in two distinct groups of plants in our gardens. These are long-lived trees, and vegetative propagation is usual, except when breeding new hybrids, so the difference persists. Gardeners need a name for these distinct plants, without being forced to place all garden clones in one or another mutually exclusive category (as is the way with varieties and subspecies), but naturalists should not be saddled with what for them is an unnatural, arbitrary distinction. Hence, *M. campbellii* Mollicomata Group is here defined (formal publication to follow) on the characters which make these plants distinct in gardens – see below. As with the Cultivar, a Group is intended to be used only for the naming of plants in cultivation ([Brickell et al. 2016](#)). Not all eastern forms are included within the Group, notably ‘Lanarth’ and other seedlings raised from *F* 25655. This collection was made further south than the collections which gave rise to Mollicomata Group, on the Salween-Kiuchiang Divide, Yunnan–Myanmar border, in 1924. These have previously been placed rather uncomfortably in subsp. *mollicomata*, although differing from those other collections in several ways.

- Real Colorado, Rocky Mountain Douglas Fir
- Quercus alnifolia* Golden Oak of Cyprus, λατζιά (latzia), λακία (lakia)
- Quercus cerris* Laciniata Group
- Quercus leucotrichophora* Banj
- Quercus phillyreoides* Crispa Group Chirimen oak, Biwabagashi
- Quercus rotundifolia* Microphylla Group
- Quercus rubra* Aurea Group
- Quercus texana* New Madrid Group
- Rhododendron hanceanum*
- Rhododendron hodgsonii*
- Stewartia ovata* Mountain Camellia, Mountain Stewartia
- Stewartia pseudocamellia* Koreana Group
- Styrax japonicus* 'Pink Chimes' Pink-flowered Styrax
- Symphoricarpos* Doorenbos Group
- Tilia × europaea* Kaiserlinde Group
- Tilia platyphyllos* Laciniata Group Cut-leaved Lime, Cut-leaf Lime
- Tilia tomentosa* Petiolaris Group Silver Pendent Lime
- Weigela* Aurea Group
- Weigela* Bicolor Group
- Weigela* Dwarf Group
- Weigela* Pink-Flowered Group
- Weigela* Purpurea Group
- Weigela* Red-Flowered Group
- Weigela* Variegata Group
- Weigela* White-Flowered Group





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“Formal [Cultivar] Groups offer a huge opening for horticulture to influence the naming of plants and to de-escalate the growing conflict between horticulture and taxonomy”

(JS, April 2024)



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# *Sorbus* L.



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and new text is being prepared.**



Like many rowans *Sorbus sargentiana* is a superb tree for small gardens, with bold foliage and large, colourful infructescences. A private garden in Hampshire, UK, 14 September 2023. Image Tom Christian.

## Credits

Article from **Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles**

Article from **New Trees by John Grimshaw & Ross Bayton**

**Recommended citation**

## Editorial Note

### **SORBUS – THE VIEW IN 2023**

The name *Sorbus* is extremely familiar to horticulturists and botanists and has been applied to a very large number of taxa that differ quite significantly from each other in morphology and, as has become apparent, genetics – a paraphyletic ragbag. This familiar, broad concept of the genus (*Sorbus sensu lato* [s.l.]), seems to have first been adopted by Alfred Rehder in 1927 (Rehder 1927–1940) and became widely accepted in mainstream literature, despite the obvious differences between groups of taxa. These became treated as subgenera: subg.

## Family

Rosaceae

## Common Names

Mountain Ashes

Rowans

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## *Thomsonaria caloneura* (Stapf) Rushforth



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'*Thomsonaria caloneura*' from the website *Trees and Shrubs Online* ([treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/thomsonaria/thomsonaria-caloneura/](http://treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/thomsonaria/thomsonaria-caloneura/)).



*Thomsonaria caloneura* is arguably at its most attractive in early spring, when its young, heavily textured, copper-coloured leaves render it a very striking tree. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 28th February 2022. Image Tom Christian.

### Editorial Note

The text below is that of Bean (Bean 1981) who discussed this taxon under the name *Sorbus caloneura*. We have created this hybrid article – Bean's text under the correct modern name, with appropriate synonymy – whilst we await sponsorship to enable a full revision of this genus to be written. We are re-organising the *Sorbus sensu lato* articles in this way to enable a new revision of *Sorbus sensu stricto* to commence in 2023, and to bring the nomenclature of this complex group of plants up to date in line with modern treatments.

### Genus

*Thomsonaria*

### Synonyms

*Aria caloneura* (Stapf) H.Ohashi & Iketani

*Micromeles caloneura* Stapf

*Pyrus caloneura* (Stapf) Bean

*Sorbus caloneura* (Stapf) Rehder

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Rosaceae

Griffitharia (syn: Sorbus)  
hemsleyi

19991080

China



**Your search for *Linnaea* returned 20 results**

- Abelia chinensis* Chinese Abelia
- Abelia × grandiflora* Common Abelia
- Abelia schumannii*
- Abelia uniflora*
- Diabelia serrata*
- Diabelia spathulata*
- Diabelia stenophylla* var. *tetrasepala*
- Dipelta floribunda*
- Dipelta ventricosa*
- Dipelta yunnanensis* Boxleaf Honeysuckle, Yunnan Honeysuckle
- Kolkwitzia amabilis* Beautybush, 蟠实属
- Linnaea*
- Linnaea borealis* Linnea, Twinflower, bei ji wua, Moosglöckchen, Nârislegras, zimoziót pótnocny
- Quercus ilex* Holm oak, Holly oak
- Vesalea floribunda* Mexican Abelia
- Vesalea mexicana*
- Vesalea subcoriacea*
- Zabelia corymbosa*
- Zabelia dielsii*
- Zabelia triflora* Himalayan Abelia

If you can't see what you're looking for, [Search Again \(Advanced Search\)](#) or try the [Plant Index](#).



*Linnaea borealis* subsp. *borealis* in habitat in Sweden. A swathe like this, in full flower on a woodland floor, is a beautiful sight, but these conditions are very difficult to replicate in cultivation. Image Evamaria Ferm.



**Your search for *Linnaea* returned 20 results**

- Abelia chinensis* Chinese Abelia
- Abelia × grandiflora* Common Abelia
- Abelia schumannii*
- Abelia uniflora*
- Diabelia serrata*
- Diabelia spathulata*
- Diabelia stenophylla* var. *tetrasepala*
- Dipelta floribunda*
- Dipelta ventricosa*
- Dipelta yunnanensis* Boxleaf Honeysuckle, Yunnan Honeysuckle
- Kolkwitzia amabilis* Beautybush, 蟳实属
- Linnaea*
- Linnaea borealis* Linnea, Twinflower, bei ji wua, Moosglöckchen, Nârislegras, zimoziót pótnocny
- Quercus ilex* Holm oak, Holly oak
- Vesalea floribunda* Mexican Abelia
- Vesalea mexicana*
- Vesalea subcoriacea*
- Zabelia corymbosa*
- Zabelia dielsii*
- Zabelia triflora* Himalayan Abelia

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As Christenhusz points out ‘...the delimitation of genera is arbitrary, and depends on tradition and preference of the user. Here, I am merely making the names available to provide a choice’ ([Christenhusz 2013](#)). This choice now available to authors is reflected in a range of approaches in major works. *Plants of the World Online* has adopted Christenhusz’s system, whereas others, for example the *Catalogue of Life*, have not. The *Flora of China*, where many of the groups in question have a significant distribution, has opted to retain separate genera following [Landrein et al. 2012](#), necessarily invoking the segregation of *Abelia*, and goes further by placing them into the family Linnaeaceae ([Yang & Landrein 2011](#)). A recent publication from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew – *A monograph of Caprifoliaceae: Linnaeae* – has also maintained separate genera ([Landrein & Farjon 2020](#)).

(Written in 2021!)



The following key to taxa within Section *Macrophylla*, following contemporary Mexican work, is slightly modified from Vázquez-García *et al.* (2021). All these taxa apart from *M. macrophylla* s.s. and *M. ashei* map onto *M. macrophylla* var. *dealbata* as used here.

### Identification key

1a	Mature fruit broadly ovoid, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose	2
1b	Mature fruit oblongoid, ovoid or ellipsoid	4
2a	Leaves 50–110 cm long; tepals 20–23 cm; gynoecium 4 cm long; stamens (300–)350–580; carpels (44–)50–80; growing at 150–300 m (SE USA)	<i>M. macrophylla</i> s.s. (= var. <i>macrophylla</i> )
2b	Leaves 25–35(–40) cm long	3
3a	Tepals 10–11 cm long; carpels 30–40; growing at 1500–1700 m (Mexico: Nuevo León)	<i>M. nuevoleonensis</i>
3b	Tepals 12–15 cm long, carpels 58–62; growing at 1800–220 m (Mexico: Oaxaca)	<i>M. mixteca</i>
4a	Carpels shortly (<0.7 cm) beaked	5
4b	Carpels prominently (1.0–1.5 cm) beaked	6
5a	Multi-trunked large shrub or small tree 8–10(–12) m; fruit cylindrical to ellipsoid; carpels 20–25(–50), shortly beaked; growing at <150 m (USA, Florida)	<i>M. ashei</i> s.s. (= <i>macrophylla</i> var. <i>ashei</i> )
5b	Single-stemmed trees 8.0–25.0 m; fruit rhomboid-ovoid; carpels 50–65; growing at 800–1950 m (Mexico: San Luis Potosí, Querétaro & Hidalgo)	<i>M. rzedowskiana</i>

- Magnolia chapensis*
- Magnolia compressa*
- Magnolia conifera*
- Magnolia Cultivars A*
- Magnolia Cultivars B*
- Magnolia Cultivars C*
- Magnolia Cultivars D*
- Magnolia Cultivars E*
- Magnolia Cultivars F*
- Magnolia Cultivars G*
- Magnolia Cultivars H-I*
- Magnolia Cultivars J*
- Magnolia Cultivars K*
- Magnolia Cultivars L*
- Magnolia Cultivars M*
- Magnolia Cultivars N-O*
- Magnolia Cultivars P*
- Magnolia Cultivars Q-R*
- Magnolia Cultivars S*
- Magnolia Cultivars T*
- Magnolia Cultivars U-V*
- Magnolia Cultivars W-Z*
- Magnolia cylindrica* Cylindrical Magnolia, Huangshan Magnolia, huang shan yu lan
- Magnolia dandyi*
- Magnolia dawsoniana* Dawson's Magnolia, guang ye yu lan




# Magnolia Cultivars D

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## Credits

Our primary references for cultivar information are Jim Gardiner's (2000) *'Magnolias: a Gardener's Guide'* and Matt Lobdell's (2021) register of cultivars for Magnolia Society International. Further references are cited where relevant. Other important accounts of cultivars include Dorothy Callaway's (1994) *'The World of Magnolias'* and (in German) Beet Heerdegen and Reto Eisenhut's (2020) *'Magnolien und Tulpenbäume: Magnoliaceae'*. Magnolia Society International's journal *'Magnolia'* is an ongoing trove of information.

### 'D.D. Blanchard'

See *Magnolia grandiflora* 'D.D. Blanchard'.

### 'Daisy Diva'

*M. sprengeri* var. *diva* × *M. × soulangeana* 'Lennei Alba'

**RHS Hardiness Rating:** H6

**USDA Hardiness Zone:** 6-9

Flowers precocious, along the branches during April (S England), opening flat or beyond, to 30 cm across; tepals 12–14, white stained purple at the base. A small tree selected 1986 from Magnolia Society International seed by Mike Robinson, England

## Genus

*Magnolia*

- [Species Links](#)
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### 'D.D. Blanchard'

#### Synonyms / alternative names

*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Brown Velvet'

Intense copper coloured indumentum on the leaf underside; compact and upright. The original tree grew in its namesake's yard in Wallace, NC, in the early 1960s; initially distributed by Robbins Nursery, Willard, NC.



The intensely coloured indumentum of *Magnolia grandiflora* 'D.D. Blanchard' (November 2010). Image Philippe de Spoelberch.



*Magnolia grandiflora* 'D.D. Blanchard' (here around 20 years old) is compact and upright (November 2017). Image Philippe de Spoelberch.



*Magnolia grandiflora* 'D.D. Blanchard' (Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, August 2022). Image John Grimshaw.

### 'Edith Bogue'

Broadly spreading and vigorous, with narrow dark green leaves; its major attribute is



# Magnolia Jury hybrids

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Felix and Mark Jury's deciduous *Magnolia campbellii*-influenced hybrids produce large flowers from a young age. This is *M.* 'Milky Way' (Tikorangi, New Zealand; 14th September 2015). Image Abbie Jury.

Father and son Felix and Mark Jury of Taranaki Region, New Zealand, have introduced a modest number of very distinct hybrids which have achieved international distribution and acclaim in the present century. Their hybrids fall into two quite distinct groups, deciduous magnolias involving species of Section *Yulania*, and evergreens using members of Section *Michelia*.

Already a successful breeder of camellias and other plants (e.g. *Phormium* 'Yellow Wave'), Felix Jury set out in the early 1960s to produce *campbellii*-influenced deciduous

### Genus

*Magnolia*

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## Magnolia de Vos and Kosar hybrids



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*Magnolia* de Vos and Kosar hybrids: a gathering of 'The Girls' at Arboretum Wespelaar (left to right: 'Ricki', 'Randy', 'Susan'; 6th April 2011). Image Philippe de Spoelberch.

**USDA Hardiness Zone** 5-9

**RHS Hardiness Rating** H6

Eight hybrids between *Magnolia stellata* and *M. liliiflora* were named at the US National Arboretum, Washington, DC in 1968, the culmination of a project begun in 1955 by Francis de Vos, and continued by William Kosar. They are precocious-flowering, medium to large deciduous shrubs, widely grown on both sides of the Atlantic. One, 'Susan' has proved to be among the finest shrubby magnolias for general garden use.

### Genus

*Magnolia*

[Species Links](#)

[Glossary](#)

[References](#)



[Dashboard](#)[Pages](#)[References](#)[Reports](#)[Tools](#)[Access](#)

Tomchristian

 [No changes >](#)[Home](#) > [Articles](#) > [Magnolia](#) >

# Magnolia

[Publish](#)[Save](#)[Article](#)[Manage](#)[Report](#)[Sources](#)[Species](#)[Settings](#)[Delete](#)[Preview](#)

## Text Report

### Articles

Species: **102**Infraspecifics: **673**Total articles: **776**

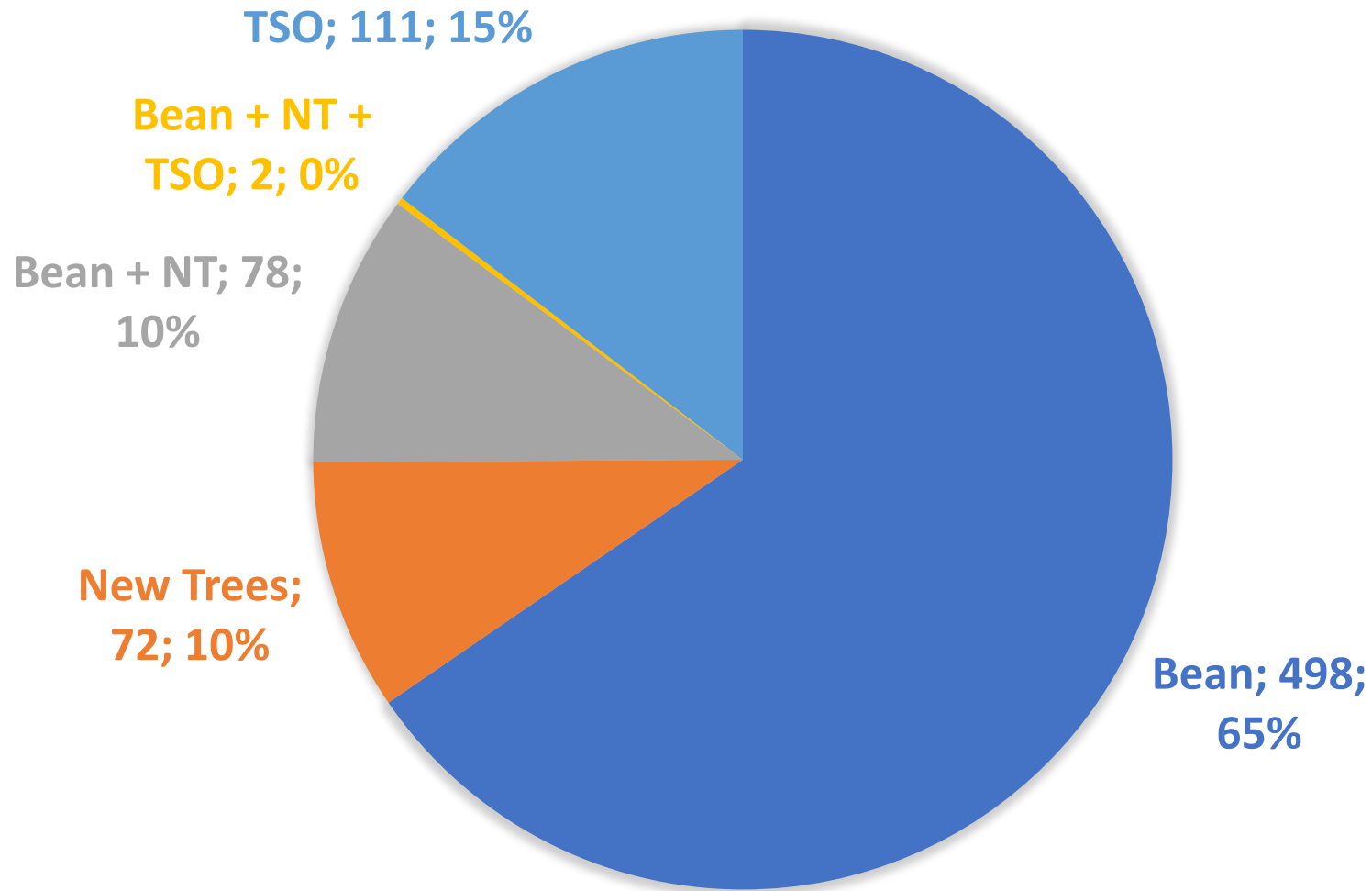
### Words

Total words: **85,598**

# Plus 436 images

**Note** *The total word count includes captions, headings, synonyms, common names, etc.*

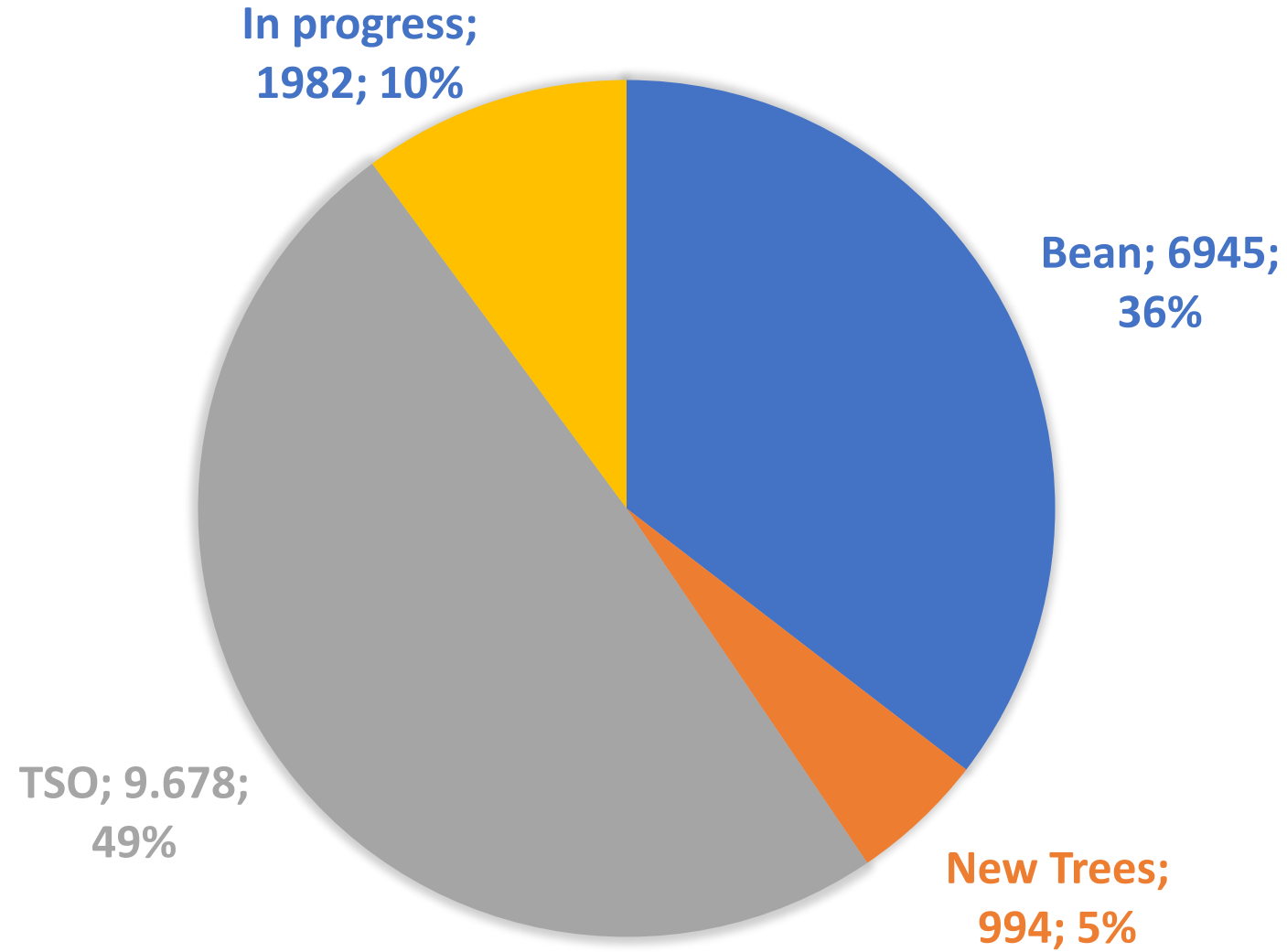
# Origin of 761 current genera on TSO, April 2024



# Origin of ARTICLES on TSO, April 2024



International Dendrology Society  
*Trees and Shrubs Online*





[Dashboard](#)[Pages](#)[References](#)[Reports](#)[Tools](#)[Access](#)

 [No changes](#) >

 > [Home](#) > [Articles](#) > [Lagerstroemia](#) >

# Lagerstroemia

[Article](#)[Manage](#)[Report](#)[Sources](#)[Species](#)[Settings](#)[Delete](#)[Preview](#) 

## Text Report

### Articles

Species: **4**

Infraspecifics: **1**

Total articles: **6**

### Words

Total words: **2,343**

**The RHS Plant Finder  
returns 201 results!**

**Note** *The total word count includes captions, headings, synonyms, common names, etc.*

## Lagerstroemia

A genus of about fifty species in E. and S.E. Asia and Australia. It was named by Linnaeus after his friend Magnus von Lageström of Gothenburg (1696–1759).

Credits

Article from **Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles**

Article from **New Trees** by **John Grimshaw & Ross Bayton**

**Recommended citation**  
'Lagerstroemia' from the website *Trees and Shrubs Online* (treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/lagerstroemia/). Accessed 2024-04-06.



*Lagerstroemia* are generally associated with climates hotter and sunnier than those of the UK, but clones of *L. indica* are now thriving as street trees across the Greater London heat island. August 2018. Image Owen Johnson.

**Editorial Note**

In few other woody genera has there been more extensive recent breeding and selection work than in *Lagerstroemia*. The current TSO account is inadequate, and we would very much like to be able to undertake a full review at the earliest opportunity. It is estimated that the sponsorship cost of this would be in the vicinity of £6000.

John Grimshaw, September 2022

Text below was modified from *New Trees* in September 2023.

*Lagerstroemia* includes about 55 species in Australia and eastern Asia as far north as Japan (Qing *et al.* 2007). They are evergreen or deciduous trees or shrubs with showy flowers and attractive bark. The branchlets are terete or four-angled, rarely with small wings. The leaves are alternate, opposite or in between. The flowers are solitary or in terminal and axillary paniculate cymes; they are hermaphrodite and 6-merous, though 5-merous and 7-merous flowers are common. The calyx is campanulate or funnelshaped with 6–12(–14) veins or ribs; it opens out into narrow or broadly

Glossary

References

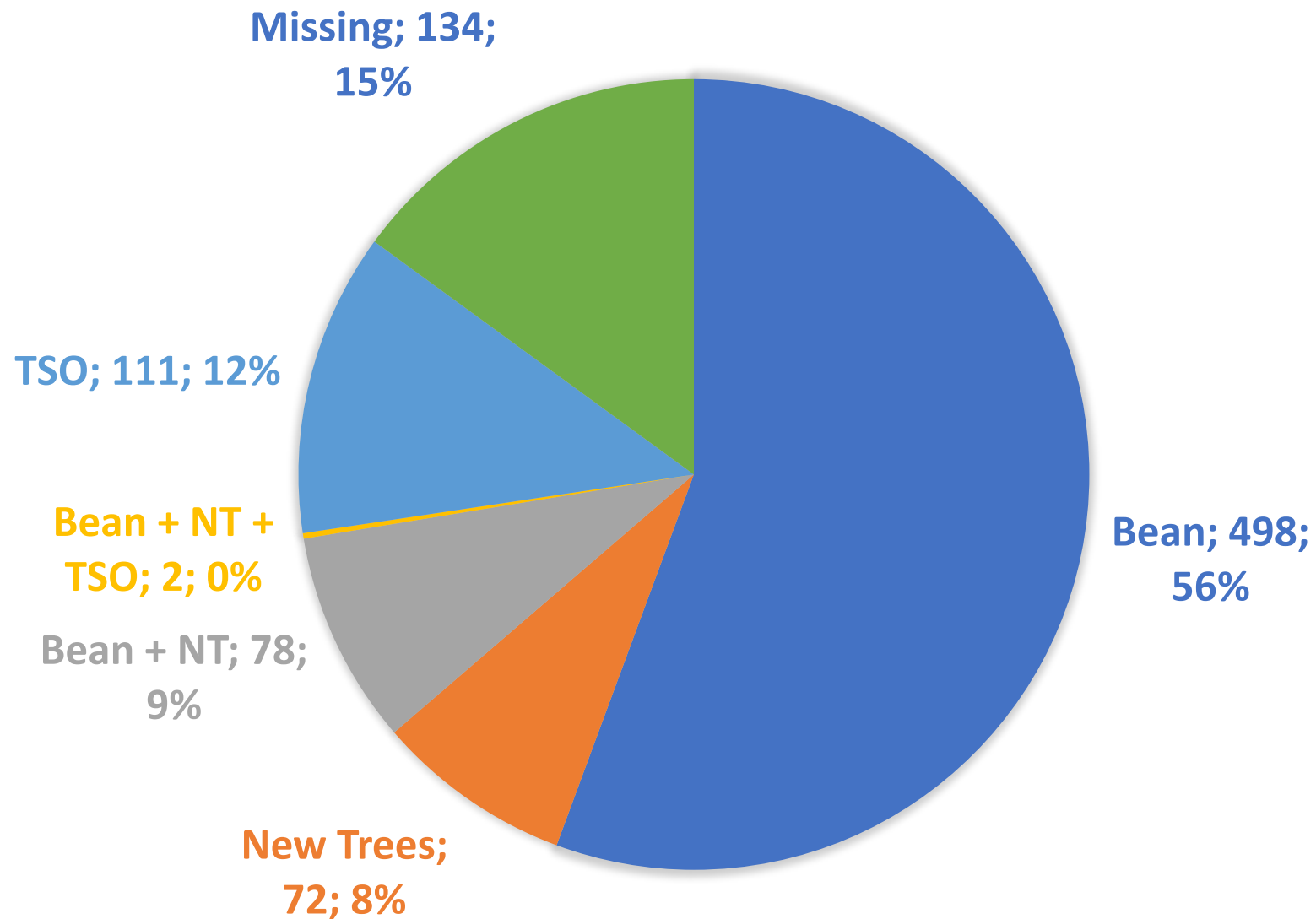




## Summary of article origins on TSO: current and projected genera, October 2022

- A list of current all current genera was obtained directly from the system on 29/09/22
- This was cross-referenced with the *Hillier Manual* (9<sup>th</sup> edition, 2019) to identify missing and defunct genera
- Anomalies between TSO and HM were cross referenced with *Plants of the World Online*
- It was found that 134 genera are currently 'missing' from TSO

# Origin of current and projected genera on TSO, April 2024









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## Trees and Shrubs Online Visitor Summary

To end 2023

### Unique visitors and site visits

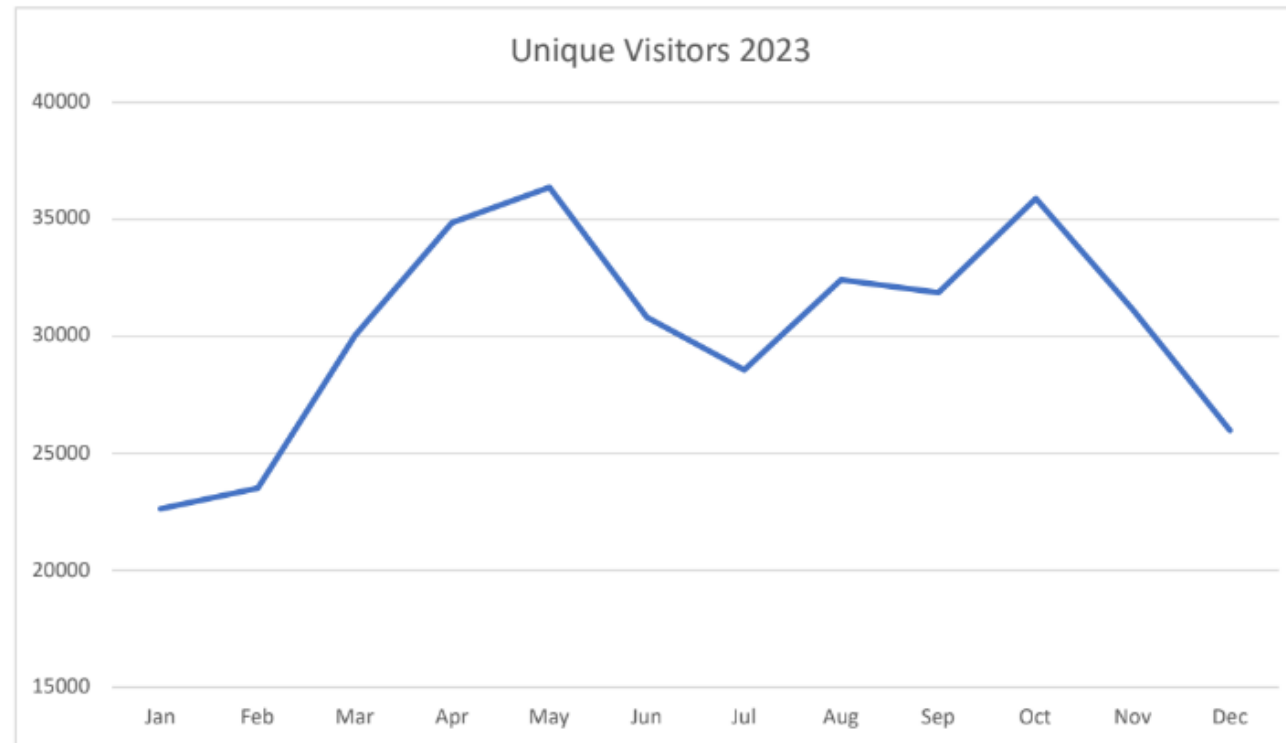
Growth in the monthly number of unique visitors has been continuous over the lifetime of the site, reaching nearly 36,400 in May 2023. The following graph shows spring and autumn peaks since the site was launched.



The monthly pattern of visitors is similar each year, with a spring peak usually in May and a smaller peak around October.



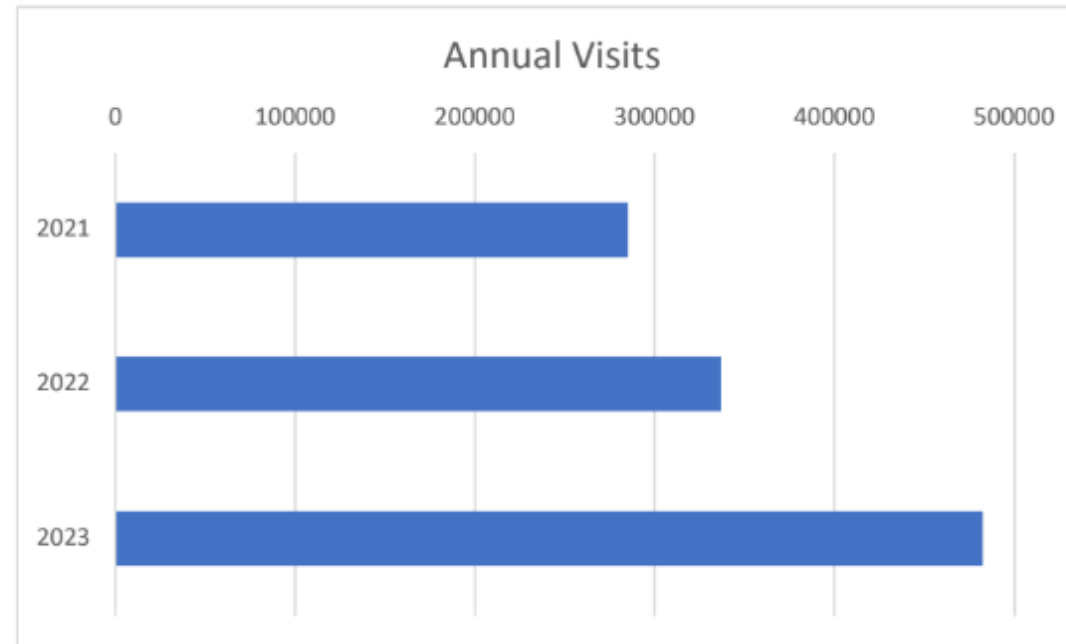
The monthly pattern of visitors is similar each year, with a spring peak usually in May and a smaller peak around October.



The **total number of visits** in each month is typically around 20% greater than the number of unique visitors, and the **number of page views** is more than double the unique visitors.



The total number of visits to the site per year has been growing annually (one visit may involve looking at multiple pages) and is approaching half a million, as shown in the following chart.







### **Top Ten Countries 2023**

United States	168,600
United Kingdom	138,930
France	14,870
Netherlands	13,910
Germany	13,436
Australia	13,432
Russia	10,384
Canada	9,146
Italy	7,552
China	6,877



## *What others are saying...*

- *“Trees and Shrubs Online is an indispensable resource”* – Kyle Port, Plant Records Manager at the Arnold Arboretum
- *“an exceptionally interesting and valuable website”* – Piotr Banaszczak, Head of the Rogów Arboretum, Poland
- *“My most sincere thanks to the IDS for making [Meliosma] much simpler to understand”* – Charles Williams, Caerhays Castle, UK



International Dendrology Society

**Trees and Shrubs *Online***

“Our aspiration is for each new account on TSO to be the best horticultural monograph of the genus available, and very well illustrated”

(JMG, March 2024)





International Dendrology Society

*Trees and Shrubs Online*





## Origin of current genera (749) on TSO

