PLANT GUIDE
Fall

China is home to more than 30,000 plant species – one-eighth of the world’s total. At Lan Su, visitors can enjoy hundreds of these plants, many of which have a rich symbolic and cultural history in China. This guide is a selected look at some of Lan Su’s current favorites.

Please return this guide to the Garden Host at the entrance when your visit is over.
A master species list is available at the entrance. It is also available online at [www.lansugarden.org/plants](http://www.lansugarden.org/plants)

- A Begonia
- B Osmanthus
- C Rose
- D Shore Pine
- E Camellia
- F Weeping Katsura
- G Loquat
- H Crape Myrtle
- I Japanese White Pine
- J Chinese Fringe Flower
- K Citrus
- L Persimmon
- M Seven Sons Flower
- N Crabapple
- O Lacebark Pine
- P Bamboo
**Camellia**
(Camellia ‘Winter’s Rose’)
Bred by the U.S. National Arboretum for winter hardiness, this evergreen is compact and slow growing to a height of two feet. Shell-pink flowers are miniature, rose-form doubles.

**Weeping Katsura**
(Cercidiphyllum japonicum f. pendulum)
This deciduous small tree has weeping branches of heart-shaped leaves. Come fall, its leaves turn an orange-brown and smell like burnt sugar.

**Loquat**
(Eriobotrya japonica)
This rose-family tree is native to south-central China. It has large, serrated deep green leaves and flowers late in the fall. In mild winters, it may produce a small yellow edible fruit.

**Crape Myrtle**
(Lagerstroemia ‘Natchez’ & ‘Tuscarora’)
This Chinese native was a favorite ornamental tree during the Tang dynasty (618-906 CE), when it was a common sight on palace grounds. Look up high for its dense clusters of crinkled blooms and below for its mottled, peeling bark.
**JAPANESE WHITE PINE**  
*(Pinus parviflora)*  
The pine has long been revered by the Chinese as a symbol of longevity. This five-needled pine has foliage with a distinctive white stripe and bluish hue. Its graceful branch pattern and evergreen foliage are something to admire in the cold, winter months.

**CHINESE FRINGE FLOWER**  
*(Loropetalum chinense)*  
Native to China, this evergreen shrub is a witch hazel family member. Strappy, bright pink flowers arrive in a flurry in April and continue sporadically through summer and fall.

**CITRUS**  
*(Citrus ichangensis, Citrus trifoliata ‘Flying Dragon’ [Formerly Poncirus trifoliata])*  
Citrus ichangensis and Citrus trifoliata are both native to China and in the Rutaceae (citrus) family. The Poncirus trifoliata ‘Flying Dragon’ is a dwarf cultivar with highly contorted stems and long sharp spines. Fruits are edible though extremely sour.

**PERSIMMON**  
*(Diospyros kaki ‘Hachiya’)*  
Cultivated for more than 2,000 years in China, this ebony-wood family member grows to 20 feet tall and is hardy to 10° F. Its fruit turns a bright orange as the leaves begin to drop. The highly tannic fruit can only be eaten after it ripens to a mushy softness.

**SEVEN SONS FLOWER**  
*(Heptacodium miconoides)*  
Native to China, this late summer bloomer has fragrant white flowers followed by rose-pink calyces. This multi-stemmed shrub has a fountain shape and interesting, exfoliating bark.

**CRABAPPLE**  
*(Malus ‘Prairiefire’, Malus ‘Sugar Tyme’)*  
Crabapples have fragrant flowers in the spring and plentiful edible fruits summer thru winter. ‘Sugar Tyme’ has white flowers and bright green leaves and fruits, while ‘Prairiefire’ has pink flowers and dark green leaves and burgundy fruits.

**LACEBARK PINE**  
*(Pinus bungeana)*  
Native to China, mature specimens of this species are rarely found in the United States. It often grows as a multi trunk tree with needles in bundles of three. Its most outstanding ornamental quality is its multi-colored bark that naturally flakes off in a lace-like pattern.

**BAMBOO**  
*(multiple species; see master species list)*  
Bamboo is admired in China for its flexible nature and ability to return to its upright position after challenging circumstances, or bend without breaking. It has many uses, from food to medicine to building material, and more. Bamboo is in the Poaceae, or grass, family. It flowers after 60-130 years depending on species, and then dies.

Do you have a question about a specific plant? Email Lan Su’s Horticulture department at horticulture@lansugarden.org for more information.