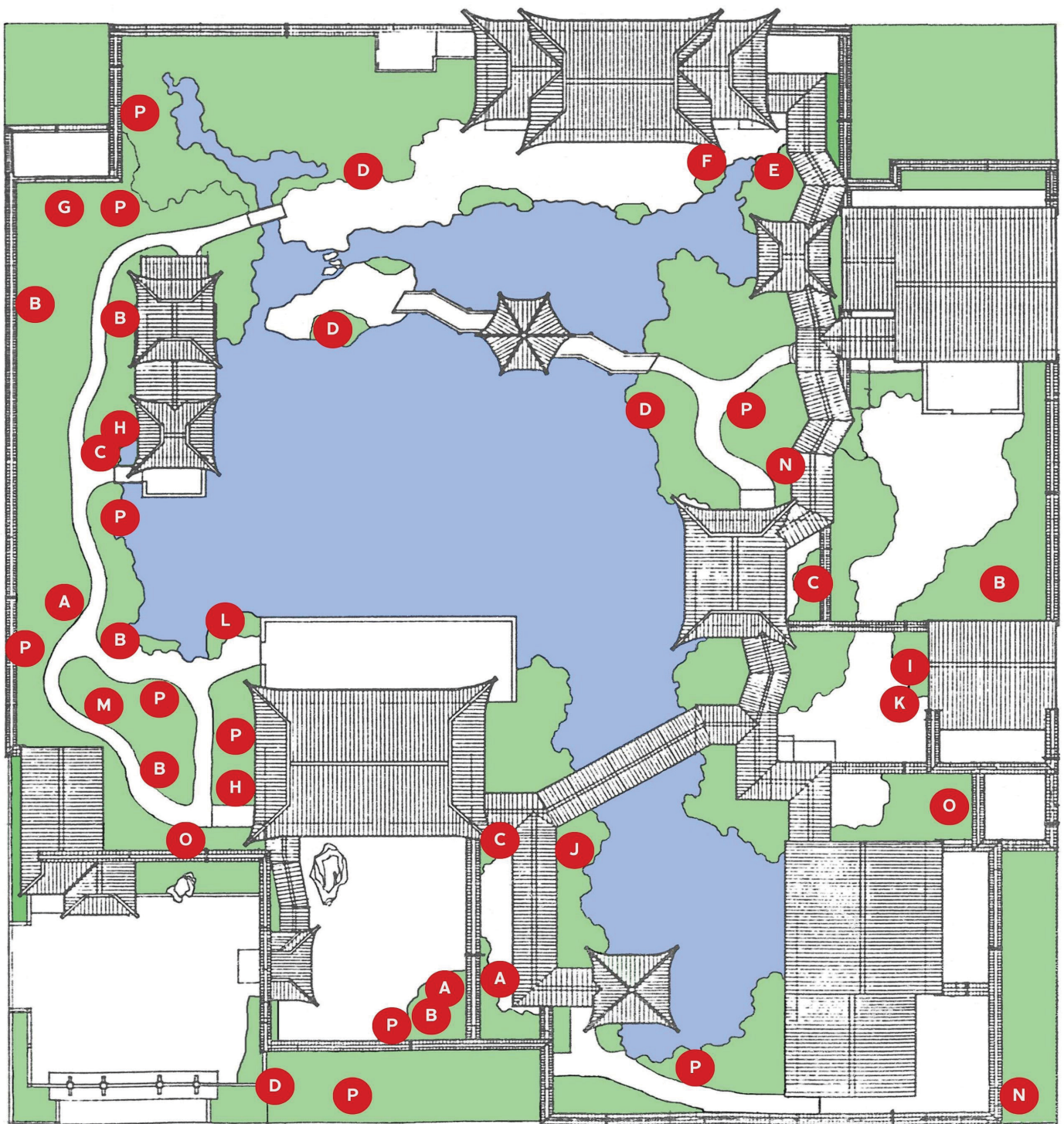


PLANT GUIDE

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. Begonia | E. Camellia | I. Crimson Glory Vine | M. Seven Sons Flower |
| B. Osmanthus | F. Weeping Katsura | J. Japanese Stewartia | N. Crabapple |
| C. Felt Fern | G. Loquat | K. Citrus | O. Lacebark Pine |
| D. Shore Pine | H. Crape Myrtle | L. Persimmon | P. Lilyturf |

A master species list is available at the entrance. It is also available online at
www.lansugarden.org/plants

PLANT Guide

Fall



BEGONIA

A

(*Begonia grandis* ssp. *evansiana*; *Begonia emeiensis*)

Along with pendulant, rose-pink flowers, this plant has prominent red-veins on the undersides of its leaves. Native to China, it has been admired by poets and painters since the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE) as a symbol of feminine modesty, beauty and virtue.



CAMELLIA

E

(*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.



OSMANTHUS

B

(multiple species; see master species list)

Osmanthus are evergreen trees or shrubs with tiny intensely fragrant flowers. Their common name is "sweet olive" due to their sweet fragrance and fruits which resemble olives (though toxic). Lan Su's collection includes several species and cultivars with different habits, leaf shapes, and flower colors (white, yellow, or orange).



WEeping KATSURA

F

(*Cercidphyllum 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.



FELT FERN

C

(*Pyrossia* sp.)

The leaf of the felt fern is used as a diuretic and when dried and applied to the skin can stop bleeding as well. The back of the leaves are velvety & red.

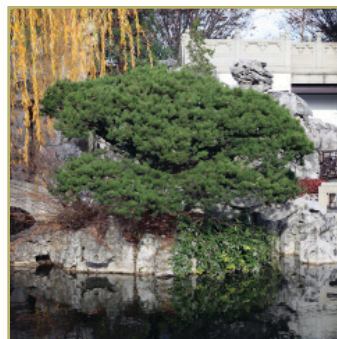


LOQUAT

G

(*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.



SHORE PINE

D

(*Pinus contorta* ssp. *contorta*)

This species is native to the Oregon coast. Pines are an important design element of a Chinese garden and a traditional symbol of strength. Each of the garden's shore pines has different growth habits typical of the species and years of pruning.



CRAPE MYRTLE

H

(*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.

PLANT Guide

Fall



CRIMSON GLORY VINE

(*Vitis coignetiae*)

This deciduous vine is a type of grape which turns into beautiful shades of hot red and crimson-purple in fall. In gardens, its long trailing habit is appreciated as a symbol of continuity..



SEVEN SONS FLOWER

(*Heptacodium miconoides*)

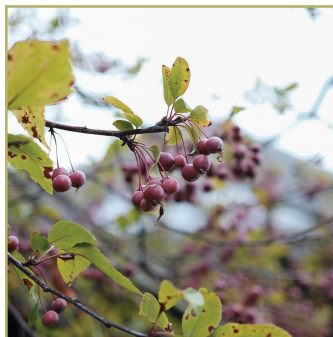
Native to China, this late summer bloomer has fragrant white flowers followed by rose-pink calyces. This multi-stemmed shrub has a fountain shape and interesting, exfoliating bark.



JAPANESE STEWARTIA

(*Stewartia pseudocamellia*)

This medium sized tree has spectacular fall color. The peeling bark as the tree ages also adds fantastic winter interest.



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.



CITRUS

(*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.



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. Its needles are bundles of three. Its most outstanding ornamental quality is its multi-colored bark that naturally flakes off in a lace-like pattern. By fall the old layer of bark has peeled off, revealing new colors and patterns.



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.



LILYTURF

(*Liriope muscan*, *Liriope m* 'Lilac Beauty' *Liriope spicata*, *Liriope S.* 'Silver Dragon')

Used extensively in Chinese gardens and in city plantings throughout the Yangtze river delta region of China, this ornamental grass is lush and no-fuss. You'll see its pretty blooms above the blades which is a tell-tale sign that this plant is not a true grass, but a good lookalike.