



JC Raulston Arboretum

AT NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Planning and planting for a better world

Friends of the JC Raulston Arboretum Newsletter

Number 3, Spring 1998

Director's Letter

Spring greetings from the JC Raulston Arboretum! This gardening season is in full swing, and the Arboretum is the place to be. Emergence is the word! Flowers and foliage are emerging everywhere. We had a magnificent late winter and early spring. The *Cornus mas* 'Spring Glow' located in the paradise garden was exquisite this year. The bright yellow flowers are bright and persistent, and the exfoliating bark and attractive habit make it a winner. It's no wonder that JC was so excited about this seedling selection from the field nursery. We are looking to propagate numerous plants this spring in hopes of getting it into the trade. The magnolias were looking fantastic until we had three days in a row of temperatures in the low twenties. There was plenty of damage to open flowers, but the good news is that, overall, everything fared quite well. As I told a local television station during an interview, the plants are much less worried about the cold than we are!

As spring progresses so do many Arboretum projects and programs. Mitzi and Karen are working hard to get the whole Arboretum mulched. With the help of Paul Lineberger, the Horticultural Field Lab Superintendent, and Brad Holland, his assistant, it will be



Students from a Wake Tech Community College Photography Class find plenty to photograph on a February day in the Arboretum.

done soon. Make sure you check out many of the special gardens in the Arboretum. Our volunteer curators are busy planting and preparing those gardens for another season. Many thanks to all our volunteers who work so very hard in the garden. It shows! Another reminder — from April to October, on Sunday's at 2:00 p.m. visitors can join a guided tour of the Arboretum led by one of many volunteer tour guides. If you have never been on a guided tour, it would be a valuable experience. Our guides have a lot of fascinating information to share about the Arboretum.

Make sure you read the newsletter carefully to catch all the many opportunities and announcements. Once again, my special thanks to all our staff who continue to give more

of themselves than is expected to keep things moving forward. I, for one, am thankful for each and every one of them.

Lastly, when you visit the garden I would challenge you to find the *Euscaphis japonicus*. We had a beautiful seven-foot specimen tree in the field nursery, but since last spring not one in the garden. Keith Cote, a graduate student in our department, volunteered to transplant the one in the field nursery into the garden. In between rain storms he managed to get it moved. We tried to pick a place where it will catch every visitor's eye. Good luck and happy gardening!

Bryce Lane
Arboretum Director

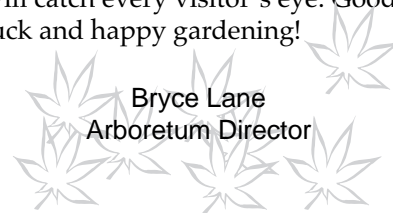


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Editor's News

The JC Raulston Arboretum was built by volunteers and staff with a passion for plants and creating beautiful gardens. Collectively, they focus the light that illuminates this spot of the earth, thereby attracting attention from all points of the globe. This is not a small thing which is happening at the Arboretum. It is a big thing. It is an important thing. It is the blending of energies, talents and gifts of so many people. Only in the past nine months, since I started work as program coordinator, have I seen the scope of the Arboretum's work. I have come to appreciate all of the various groups that make contributions.

It is my hope that this newsletter will capture the creative, innovative, generous and hard-working spirit that people bring to the Arboretum. Let the light from the Arboretum shine ever brighter! Let its beacon draw those who will add their energies, talents, hopes and dreams into the mix. Let us build on the past 22 years and continue the vision to plan and plant for a better world. ■

Correction

Illicium mexicanum 'Aztec Fire' was incorrectly reported in the Fall, 1997 Newsletter to have been found by JC. It was discovered by **John Fairey** and **Carl Schoenfeld** at the **Rancho del Cielo Biosphere Reserve, Mexico**. We also incorrectly spelled John Fairey's name. We regret both errors. ■



Volunteers, left to right, Elaine Pace, Bee Weddington, Betsy Lindemuth and Shirley Jones take a well deserved break during a mailing.



It's amazing how many people ask for the Arboretum cats. Milo does a balancing act, and plays soft and fluffy for a young visitor.



Maize takes a pause from grooming (no pun intended).



Who is this mystery worker? Quick! Turn to p. 20 to find out.

Plant News

A Survey of Chinese Native Plants of Potential Ornamental and Economic Value for the Southeastern United States

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Preface

by Todd Lasseigne

During the fall quarter of 1994, while both Donglin Zhang and I were working on graduate degrees (Ph.D. and M.S. in Horticulture, respectively) at the University of Georgia, Donglin came up with an idea to write a paper on Chinese native plants that he wanted to present at the upcoming American Society for Horticultural Science (A.S.H.S.) meeting in Montréal, Canada, the following summer. At first, I was suspicious, knowing full well that papers of this

sort are not the standard material which A.S.H.S. publishes. Nevertheless, we both thought the idea was a good one, and Donglin discussed it with Dr. Dirr (his Ph.D. advisor/committee chair), who voiced his approval. With that, we were off and running.

Why is an article of this nature important, and why is it being published in the Newsletter of the JC Raulston Arboretum at NC State University? There are several reasons that can justify this. First, the Arboretum's mission is the promotion of "new" landscape plants and the diversification of American landscapes and gardens. JC himself was a fan of many plants that hailed from China, but for various reasons had been neglected by preceding American horticulturists. Secondly, after Donglin and I completed writing and compiling the paper and its accompanying list, we realized that it was unlikely that it would ever be acceptable to A.S.H.S. for publication. So, both during the A.S.H.S. meeting and afterwards, Donglin and I distributed copies of the list of plants to anyone who was interested. JC was one of those people who received it. He remarked to me one day back in the fall of 1996 how "remarkable and important" the list was.

The aim of the following article and accompanying list is to present (bewilder?) you with the absolutely stunning diversity of plants that hail from China. As authors, Donglin and I strived to indicate which plant species had already been introduced into cultivation (into the Western world, not only North America) as accurately as possible, but knew that our knowledge would only approximate the true number. Basically, if any plants were mentioned in Hortus Third, the Hillier Manual, Dirr's Manual, Krussmann, the RHS Index of Gardening, or Bean, we said that they were "introduced" and "culti-

*vated." However, this simplistic view does not take into account the fact that some plants perish shortly after being introduced, as was the case with *Quercus augustinii*, a ring-cupped oak from China which once grew in England at the famous garden at Caerhay's Castle but perished either in a freeze or storm. This example could be repeated several hundred-fold, if not a thousand-fold. Plants known to be introduced by nurseries such as Heronswood, Camellia Forest, Woodlanders, and arboreta such as the JC Raulston Arboretum, were also added to our list. The region of China which is highlighted in our list is south-central China, especially Hunan Province, from where Donglin hails and taught forest tree identification several years back. I remember commenting to Donglin when we first started typing the list how ridiculously large some of the generic lists seemed to be. It seemed impossible to me that so many oaks, maples, illiciums, iteas, photinias, callicarpas, and so forth, existed in that one part of China. Why hadn't these plants turned up in England, when I had lived there for nearly one year? I had never seen or heard of these plants, and surely (sarcastically) the British had already collected all of the different tree species from China, I thought!!*

In studying the list of plants that Donglin brought to my attention, I have realized just how many of these still await introduction into the United States. Ernest Wilson, during the first decade of this century, had seen many of these plants. (In fact, he named many of them!) I also learned, however, that Wilson and others had actually introduced some of these plants to the northern U.S., for example Boston, but unfortunately the northeastern climate was unsuitable for the plants, and they perished. Why these plants weren't also sent to southern horticultural institutions (if there really were any equipped to handle them) remains unknown to

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me. The "take-home lesson" (as some of my professors might say) is that many of the plants native to China will NEVER be adaptable to the northern and midwestern U.S. Many will also never grow in the southeast. However, invariably, SOME plants from a certain part of China will grow in a certain part of the U.S. What we need to do, as southeastern horticulturists, is to get into cultivation those plants from locations in China that will furnish adaptable ("pre-adapted") plants. It is also extremely likely that by collecting seed of plants already introduced from China, but using populations from more southerly locations in China, we may find that we actually can grow species "X". For example, Sorbus are considered to be "northern" plants; that is, they do not perform well in the southern climate. However, several Sorbus are native in parts of south-central China, and some even at low elevations. These plants may possess abnormally high (for Sorbus, that is) heat tolerance. If we always looked north for plants, we might have never realized that there were such things as evergreen Hamamelidaceae, the loropetalums and distyliums. We would not currently be growing the ring-cupped oaks, such as Quercus myrsinifolia (itself only the tip of a proverbial iceberg of other evergreen oaks and their relatives).

Furthermore, the Chinese flora (as with our own) is under siege from development, population, and land-use pressures. Many of the plants listed below are, in fact, threatened to some degree. Conservation, in the strict sense, is NOT accomplished by introducing plants into cultivation. But, we would be remiss, at the least, if we did not try to grow some of these plants before they disappear forever. Many of the plants native to China also date back to prehistoric eras, to a time when the Asian flora was linked to our American flora. Thus, sister species

and genera to our American native plants (especially the southeastern plants) abound in China.

The information contained below is, as yet, not readily available in the North American horticultural literature. With the ongoing translation, updating, and publishing of the Flora of China, however, our knowledge of Chinese plants increases daily. In the meantime, only nondescriptive lists such as our compilation are available. (Even lists such as these are difficult to find, nondescriptive as they are.) Undoubtedly, there are errors or differences in opinion as to which particular plants constitute a "true species." However, most of the names are correct and accepted by modern taxonomists. As a check, I compared several genera from this list with treatments that have already been published in the English-version Flora of China, such as Styra, Osmanthus, Callicarpa, Ardisia, and Symplocos. In all cases except Symplocos, only one or two species had been reduced to synonymy with other names already listed. In the case of Symplocos, the entire genus was recently revised by an expert in the group, upon which many of the older species were found to be too narrowly defined, such that many were lumped into variable, more broadly defined species. Ultimately, however, this is only a matter of taxonomic opinion, as someone of expert abilities may ultimately disagree in the future with even this current view of the Symplocos.

Donglin and I hope that you will find inspiration from our article and the list. The age of plant exploration is not over. For the southeastern U.S. at least, it has only begun.

Introduction

China, E.H. Wilson's "Mother of Gardens," remains a vast untouched resource of ornamental

plants to this day. Southeastern gardens and arboreta teem with plants from China, which boasts the most diverse temperate flora in the world, with as much as 30,000 species of plants described. Because of the geographical, climatic, and floristic similarities between China and the southeastern United States, many of the plants native to China are adaptable to the southeast. Based on studies of phytogeography, floristics, history of plant hunting, and performance of plants already introduced into cultivation from China, ≈2000 species of Chinese woody plants are presented for ornamental evaluation. These species represent genera that have not been fully trialed (e.g. *Elaeocarpus*) or lesser known species of more common genera (e.g. *Acer*, *Quercus*), being native to central and southern China. Characterization of these species' geography and climatic preferences in China will allow horticulturists to more accurately predict the species' performance throughout the southeastern United States. Maps of areas already explored in the past (by George Forrest, Ernest H. Wilson, and other contemporary explorers) as well as maps of suggested areas that have not been fully botanized are presented for review.

Similarities in Vegetation

The floristic relationships between eastern Asia and eastern North America have been studied by botanists and geobotanists for over 150 years. The most outstanding feature of these relationships is the large number of genera of predominantly woody flowering plants occurring disjunctly between these two regions. Geographically, both the United States and China are situated over approximately the same range of latitudes in the

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northern hemisphere (see Figure 1). Although the total areas of China (9.6 million km²) and the United States (9.3 million km²) are similar, complex topography and the vast territories involved increase both the diversity of habitats and the variety of climatic types. Dominated by monsoonal winds arising from the differences in the heat-absorbing capacity of the Asian continent versus those of the Pacific Ocean in the southeast and the Indian Ocean in the southwest, the annual rainfall over the greater part of China is highly concentrated within the summer months. Likewise, influenced by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, the climate of the southeastern United States is also warm and humid in summer. In addition, the soil types of the southeastern United States and corresponding areas of China are similar. These similarities in diversity of physical environmental factors in China and the United States make it possible to introduce native Chinese woody plants with potential ornamental value to the southeast.

It has been reported that half of our woody ornamental plants originate from China. Generally, Chinese plants were brought to the United States via the following three routes. (1) Before 1700, many Chinese ornamental plants were cultivated in Japan by Buddhist monks and other plant enthusiasts. From Japan, they were later introduced into Europe and the United States. (2) During the eighteenth century, European travellers were enthralled by the mystique and richness of China whose floral treasures seemed endless. Beginning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, China was discovered to be an apparently inexhaustible source of fine plants, many of which thrived in European gardens.

Among the most famous of the "plant hunters" sent to collect these wonders was Robert Fortune (1812-1880), who collected along the east coast cities of China (Guangzhou to Shanghai) and brought back thousands of plants to Europe (*Ilex cornuta*, *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Mahonia bealei* and *Lonicera fragrantissima*, among others). Thus, plants were introduced directly from China into the West. (3) Ernest Henry Wilson (1876-1930) collected in central and western China for more than ten years, earning the nickname "Chinese Wilson". His early collections were sent back to the Veitch Nursery firm in England. His later collections, however, were conducted on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum (Boston, Mass.), beginning the era wherein Chinese ornamental plants were directly introduced into the United States. (Wilson is credited with introducing plants such as *Acer griseum*, the original Kurume azaleas, *Kolkwitzia amabilis*, *Berberis julianae*, and others.) The contributions of Frank N. Meyer, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Joseph J. Rock, and the Sino-American Expedition continued this trend. Plant introductions from China to the West continue to the present day, through the efforts of individuals like Roy Lancaster (Britain) in the 1980s, and a veritable flood of travellers in the 1990s, including individuals such as Dan Hinkley (Heronwood Nursery) and Dr. Clifford Parks (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). Areas already explored are presented in Fig. 2.

Proposed Areas for Exploration

Although thousands of Chinese plants have already been introduced into the United States, there is currently no coordination among Southeastern botanical and horticultural institutions for the intro-

duction of "new" Chinese plants. The Chinese plants that flower in our gardens today are derived almost exclusively from past collections of the Arnold Arboretum, the U.S. National Arboretum, and other northern U.S. and European gardens and nurseries. Many plants (such as those collected by Wilson) that proved to be nonhardy at northeastern United States institutions were often lost or discarded. It is clear that the areas already explored by Europeans and Americans may still be worthy of further investigation by southeastern institutions. It is also clear that expeditions with a southern focus need to be undertaken.

Difficulties in transportation for early collectors rendered remote areas containing rich floras inaccessible. For instance, no collections are recorded from the mountainous areas of Hunan in southern China. With over 1900 woody plant species (25% of all woody plant species in China) and a climate similar to that of the southeastern United States, Hunan Province holds tremendous potential for future plant introductions. As examples, two plants introduced as recently as the 1980s can be highlighted. Both *Heptacodium miconioides* (discussed below) and *Sinocalycanthus chinensis* (Chinese sweetshrub) were found in Zhejiang Province. Dan Hinkley, of Heronwood Nursery, considers *Sinocalycanthus* to be "the most exciting new plant introduced into Western cultivation since *Davidia involucreta*." Praise indeed! The lesson to learn from this is that unique plants remain to be introduced from China to the West. If plant exploration efforts in China continue to focus on the northern and southwestern provinces, we will miss out on a large portion of the plants from eastern and south-

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eastern China which are, in many cases, better adapted to the south-eastern U.S. climate than plants native to other parts of China.

An accompanying list of ≈1200 “new” plants features those expected to perform well in some part of the southeastern United States based on knowledge of the physical environment in China where these plants occur as well as their affinities to Southeastern taxa. An additional ≈800 taxa already introduced, but not widely available and from different provenances, are presented concurrently in the list (entitled “Inventory of Selected Woody Plants of China”). Suggested areas worthy of exploration in China are presented in Figure 3.

Economic Value

Early Chinese woody plant introductions have played and continue to play a crucial role for the green industry. Millions of dollars are annually generated from these plants, many of which were introduced nearly 100 years ago. *Ilex cornuta* and *Nandina domestica*, for instance, have dominated the Southeastern market for many decades, with sales amounting to \$10-15 million annually. Currently, *Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum*, hailing from southern China, is making inroads into the horticultural marketplace. Pink Chinese loropetalum (also called fringe flower) is desired for its fuchsia-pink flowers and colorful evergreen leaves. Other Chinese plants, such as *Taxus chinensis* and *Heptacodium miconioides*, may also bring tremendous economic value to the green industry. Chinese yew will be of value as a large, needle-leaved evergreen with outstanding heat tolerance and adaptability to pruning into hedges. Seven-son’s

tree has been billed as the potential “crepe myrtle of the North”, owing to its superb exfoliating bark and pink calices that are showy in late summer through early fall. These few plants, and many more worth describing, all wait to contribute beauty to our gardens and economic value to our nurseries and landscapes. It is incredulously unreasonable to assume that all Chinese plants with future economic potential have already been introduced.

Conclusions

Chinese woody plants are the garden treasury of the southeastern United States. Zone maps now exist for both the United States and China that equate geographic areas with minimum winter temperature extremes. The use of these zone maps can suggest yet more areas to explore for plants that should perform well as superior garden subjects in the southeastern United States. The results of our survey, hopefully, will enhance a continued interest in the wonderful diversity of the Chinese flora.

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Plant News

1997 Bedding Plant Trials

by Doug Bailey, Associate Professor
Department of Horticultural
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Editor's note: Each year the colorful and educational annual trials are enjoyed by many at the Arboretum. Below is a summary from the summer of 1997, just in time to plan your summer annual plantings.

Over 450 entries of annual and perennial plants were evaluated during the 1997 bedding plant season at test gardens in Raleigh, North Carolina. The trial gardens are used each year to evaluate bedding plants for landscaper and home owner use.

The trial gardens are located at the Horticulture Field Lab, 4301 Beryl Road, in Raleigh. The site is located on latitude 35°47'N, longitude 78°42'W, with an elevation of 400 feet. Transplants were grown in 2.5 inch by 2.2 inch containers, and most were planted in the trial garden on 13 May 1997. A few slower selections were planted when ready. Plant spacing in the trials was 18 inches in-row, and 24 inches between-row. Seven plants of each entry were used to evaluate the performance of the cultivars with the exception of All-America Selections judged entries, which had 14 plants each.

All plants were grown in full sun except for begonias, hypoestes, impatiens, New Guinea impatiens, setcreasea, and tuberous begonias; these were grown under 55% shade. When needed, water was applied using overhead irrigation.

Temperatures were cooler than normal during May and June and

very close—slightly above in July and slightly below during August and September—to average for the remainder of the summer season. Looking at the entire five month season, temperatures were moderate and averaged about 1.5% below normal (73 °F average daily temperature).

Rainfall received during the five-month period (15.8 inches) was below our average of 21.2 inches (Table 1 and Figure 2) and much below our record 35.3 inches of rainfall during the 1996 season. May was much dryer than average; June and July rainfall was above average. August and September were well below average for rainfall.

Beds were pretreated with Basamid® for weed control prior to planting. Fertilizer was applied as a preplant incorporation and as dry applications during the bedding plant season. No insecticide applications were made during the evaluation to document major pest problems. No major pests were noted during the 1997 season, however the Japanese beetle population seems to increase every year in the gardens. Plant diseases were less prevalent in 1997 than in 1996 or 1995. The lack of rainfall may have accounted for the reduction in diseases such as *Rhizoctonia* that sometimes present a problem. The major disease problems included Botrytis blight and bacterial leaf spot on geraniums.

Sources of Seeds and Plants

The following companies graciously sponsored the 1997 trial gardens. The companies are acknowledged in the ratings table and in the listings by the abbreviation that appears to the left of the company name. Appreciation is

also given to Fafard, Inc. and to the North Carolina Commercial Flower Growers' Association for their contributions towards the trials.

- AAS, All-America Selections,
- BALL, Ball Seed Co.
- BEN, Ernst Benary of America
- BG, Bodger Seeds Ltd.
- BWN, Berylwood Nursery, Inc.
- DHN, Dæhnfeldt Inc.
- ECKE, Paul Ecke Ranch
- FIS, Fischer USA, Inc.
- GOLD, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc.
- MI, Henry F. Michell Company
- NCSU, Department of Horticultural Science, NC State University
- NOV, Novartis Flower Seeds, Inc.
- OGL, Oglevee, Ltd.
- PA, PanAmerican Seed Co.
- SAK, Sakata Seed America, Inc.

NC State Leaders of the Pack

The following were selected in 1997 on their ability to display attractive landscape color throughout the majority of the bedding plant season. At any one time, other species or entries may have made a better short-term showing, but the "Leaders of the Pack" were selected for consistent, dependable full-season performance as a source of color and beauty in the landscape. The cultivar source is shown in parenthesis.

Ageratum

'Blue Hawaii' (BG)

Begonia (Fibrous)

Mix: 'Partyfun Mix' (BEN)

Pink: 'Super Olympia Pink' (BEN),

'Ambassador Pink' (DHN), 'Victory Green Leaf Pink' (GOLD)

Red: 'Inferno Red' (DHN),

Rose: 'Eureka Bronze Rose' (NOV),

'Ambassador Rose Blush' (DHN),

'Ambassador Rose' (DHN)

White: 'Eureka Bronze White'

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Plant News

Bedding, continued

(NOV), 'Inferno White' (DHN)

Begonia (Tuberous)

'Panorama Scarlet' (BEN)

Celosia

'Prestige Scarlet' (SAK)

Coleus

'Rose Trailer' (NCSU), 'Touchelay'

(NCSU), 'Camellia' (NCSU),

'Alabama Sun' (BWN), 'El Brighto'

(NCSU), 'Black Trailer' (NCSU)

Dianthus

'Floral Lace Picotee' (BALL), 'Floral

Lace Light Pink' (BALL), 'Floral

Lace Cherry' (BALL)

Geraniums From Cuttings

Coral: 'Lucille' (OGL)

Orange: 'Lollipop' (OGL)

Pink: 'Gypsy' (OGL), 'Melody'

(OGL)

Red: 'Melody Red' (OGL), 'Sin-

cerely Yours' (OGL), 'Tango' (FIS)

Salmon: 'Morning Mist' (OGL),

'Schoene Helena' (FIS)

White: 'Lotus' (FIS)

Geraniums From Seed

Coral: 'Pinto Coral' (NOV)

Red: 'Maverick Scarlet' (GOLD)

Impatiens

Blue/Violet: 'Dazzler Violet'

(BALL), 'Super Elfin Violet Im-

proved' (PA), 'Accent Violet'

(GOLD)

Coral: 'Tempo Coral' (BG)

Mix: 'Carnival Mix' (DHN),

'Dazzler Merlot Mix' (BALL),

'Accent Peppermint Mix' (GOLD)

Orange: 'Tempo Orange' (BG)

Impatiens, continued

Pink: 'Carnival Pink' (DHN),

'Tempo Watermelon' (BG)

Red: 'Accent Cranberry Punch'

(GOLD), 'Impulse Cranberry'

(NOV), 'Accent Red' (GOLD)

Rose: 'Cajun Carmine' (NOV),

'Super Elfin Rose' (PA), 'Tempo

Rose' (BG), 'Victorian Rose'

(GOLD)

Salmon: 'Impulse Coral' (NOV),

'Accent Salmon' (GOLD)

White: 'Pride White' (SAK)

Lavender

'Lady' (AAS)

Marigold

Gold: 'Antigua Gold' (GOLD),

'Bounty Gold' (SAK)

Gold/Red: 'Hero Flame' (BG)

Red: '96BP03' (AAS), 'Safari Red'

(BG)

Yellow: 'Bonanza Yellow Improved'

(PA)

Narrow-Leaf Zinnia

'Crystal White' (AAS)

New Guinea Impatiens

Blue: 'Paradise Aruba' (ECKE)

Orange: 'Paradise Timor' (ECKE)

Orange/Red: 'Paradise Antigua'

(ECKE), 'Pure Beauty Apollon'

(ECKE)

Pink: 'Pure Beauty Jolana' (ECKE)

Red: 'Paradise Tarawa' (ECKE)

Salmon/White: 'Pure Beauty

Melissa' (ECKE)

Nierembergia

'Purple Robe' (AAS)

Ornamental Pepper

'Velvet Elvis' (NCSU)

Osteospermum

'Sunscape Daisy Zimba' (ECKE)

Petunia

Blue/Purple: 'Purple Wave' (PA),

'Celebrity Lilac Morn' (BG), 'Plum

Crazy Madness' (BALL)

Mix: 'Celebrity Watercolors Mix'

(BG)

Pink: 'Pink Wave' (PA), 'Hurrah

Pink' (NOV), 'Fantasy Pink'

(GOLD), 'Fantasy Pink Morn'

(GOLD), 'Eagle Pink' (SAK)

Red: 'Fantasy Crystal Red' (GOLD)

Rose: PrimeTime Rose' (GOLD)

White: 'Hurrah White' (NOV),

'White Madness' (BALL)

Yellow: 'Celebrity Chiffon Morn'

(BG)

Plectranthus

'Silver' (BWN), 'Variegatus' (NCSU)

Salvia

Blue: 'Signum' (BG)

Purple: 'Salsa Light Purple'

(GOLD)

Red: 'Red Vista' (PA)

Red/White: 'Salsa Scarlet Bicolor'

(GOLD)

Rose: 'Salsa Rose' (GOLD)

White: 'Salsa White' (GLC)

Sweet Potato

'Sulfur' (NCSU), 'Pink Frost'

(NCSU), 'Blackie' (NCSU)

Verbena

Blue/Purple: 'Imagination' (AAS)

Red: 'Quartz Scarlet' (PA)

Vinca

Blue/Purple: 'Blue Pearl' (PA),

'Grape Cooler' (PA), Heat Wave

Grape' (BG)

Pink: 'Orchid Cooler' (PA), 'Blush

Cooler' (PA), 'Icy Pink Cooler' (PA)

Rose: 'Rose Cooler' (PA)

Zinnia

'Profusion Orange' (AAS), 'Profu-

sion Cherry' (AAS)

NCSU Exceptional Performance Winners

Each year, the best of the best, those cultivars that exemplify outstanding performance during the trials, will be recognized as "Exceptional Performers". The winners are judged on full-season performance and are recommended as outstanding selections for our region. Growers, retailers and landscapers are encouraged to consider these cultivars first for their color needs. Only six cultivars were selected from over 450 entries in the 1997 trial garden. The seasonal average score and the source of the plants are given for each winner:

1997 Winners

1. Begonia, 'Ambassador Rose Blush' (Dæhnfeldt Inc.)
2. New Guinea Impatiens, 'Paradise Aruba' (Paul Ecke Ranch)
3. Sweet Potato, 'Sulfur' (NC State University)
4. Begonia, 'Inferno Red' (Dæhnfeldt Inc.)
5. Begonia, 'Eureka Bronze Rose' (Novartis Flower Seeds, Inc.)
6. Zinnia, 'Profusion Orange' (Sakata Seed America, Inc.) ■

Garden News

Japanese Garden Renovations Planned

by Dan Howe
Japanese Garden Curator

Renovations to the wall in the Zen Garden at the Arboretum are planned for this spring. The wooden cap on the garden wall has deteriorated over the years, and volunteers are soliciting donations from area lumber companies to replace it and to repair portions of the translucent wall on the other side of the garden. More renovations are in the planning stage for the Japanese Garden, and some of our design-oriented volunteers are beginning to rethink how the Japanese Garden will relate to the new plan for the Arboretum grounds once the Education Center is built.

If you are interested in joining in the demolition of the old wall cap and/or the construction of the new one, if you can donate materials (cedar or cypress) for the new cap, or if you are generally interested in participating in the on-going redesign and maintenance of the Japanese Garden, contact Dan Howe (890-3650 daytime, e-mail howeda@raleigh-nc.org). You will be notified when the work day is scheduled. Thanks are due to volunteers **Bob Roth, Beth Webb, Beverly Norwood** and **Clarence Boyd** for their hard work getting the Japanese Garden plans off the ground. ■

The Garden of Winter Delights

by Jonathan Nyberg

In October 1998, **Frank Simpson** and I took over the duties as curators to the Garden of Winter Delights (formerly known as the Winter Garden). Our goal is to create a beautiful garden while at the same time maintaining collections of selected plants. To fulfill this goal, we are soliciting donations of quantities of plants as well as plants donated for uniqueness. **Doris Huneycutt**, of Pittsboro, NC recently donated clumps of *Helleborus orientalis* seedlings. (For those members in Chatham Co., be sure to read Doris's gardening



St. Fiacre, donated by Marion Redd, marks the west entrance to the Garden of Winter Delights. Shown

column in *The Chatham Record*.) Perhaps others will donate more uncommon types that we can display, and maybe even inspire people to grow more varieties of hellebores. Who knows? We may someday have our own hellebore festival. My goodness, just a few years ago you couldn't give away hellebores, and now within the span of eight days in March there were three hellebore festivals that I know of — **Gethsemane Gardens, Pine Knot Farms** and **Picadilly Farms**.

What accounts for the rise of the hellebore? One theory is the rise of the hosta. Gardens everywhere must be inundated with hostas by now. Well, hostas disappear from sight for 6 months of the year. What do you look at for the other six? Why not hellebores? They are very tough, look great all year, but especially good from December to February. They are long lasting plants that improve greatly with age and varmints don't seem too fond of them. Their main drawback has been the inability to select clones, relying instead on seed strains. However, I've been told that tissue cultured clones are not too far away — so watch your checkbook!

One thing for sure, three hellebore festivals show a greater sophistication and awareness among nursery owners that promotion and marketing generally will sell more plants. This is a very positive move for our industry. At a recent Arboretum seminar, nurseryman **David Johnson** compared the nursery industry with Pepsi and Coke, which are products that may actually be bad for you, but are so heavily promoted that many of us buy them. Contrast this with the plant industry that provides a product with real value but is hesitant to promote itself. So if festivals work to bring people to the nursery, let's have more festivals.

Then again, it might be that hellebores are more common because of a general increase in awareness of the delights of gardening during the winter. More and more people are agreeing with Elizabeth Lawrence, who opens her classic, *A Southern Garden*, with these words:

Perhaps it will seem contrary to begin the garden

See **Garden**, next page

Garden News



Curator Jonathan Nyberg shows off the fabulous Japanese lantern, donated by Marion Redd and now in the Garden of Winter Delights.

year with winter, but to me it begins with the flowering of the first paper-whites and sweet violets after heavy frost has cut down the last chrysanthemum. We do not have to wait for spring to start the new season. After the slimy stalks of fall flowers have been cleared away, the garden assumes its winter aspect, and winter flowers begin to bloom.

Or, perhaps some gardeners are listening as she chastises them at the beginning of *Gardens in Winter*:

I never did care for fair-weather gardeners. Standing behind glass doors, they look out at the cold ground and leafless branches and exclaim, 'How beautiful this must be in spring!' ...How beautiful it is now, I want to cry.

In the Triangle there are several advantages to gardening during the winter. There is always plenty of water, therefore no irrigation is necessary. There are no biting, stinging insects or hot, blazing sun. The trunks and branches of deciduous trees are visible and quite attractive. Conifers look their best, and you can usually get a better view into your neighbor's yard. I'll agree there are fewer plants to choose from, but thank God! Who can choose from all those plants that are available from April through October?

At least with winter flowers you can get to know them a little.

Well, here is a list of genera that we want to get to know. If you are a plant-nut that has been smitten by one of the following groups, there exists a great opportunity to become, say, the curator of the *Galanthus* Collection at The JC Raulston Arboretum at NC State University. Now that would look good on a resume! Besides, we need plant-nuts at the Arb. It was built by plant-nuts, and that is the one group we absolutely can't afford to lose. As plant-nuts go, so goes the Arboretum.



Volunteer Mike Nyberg tries to hide behind the *Cornus officinalis* 'Kintoki'

Galanthus
Leucojum
Crocus
Iris
Eranthis
Hyacinthus
Muscari
Narcissus
Scilla
Arum
Carex
Sedum
Helleborus
Hedera
Mahonia
Corylopsis
Cornus or *Acer* with winter interest
Salix
Anything contorted or weird

For summer interest, we want to work with *Zephyranthes* and *Habranthus*.

If you want to be involved with the Garden of Winter Delights, there are several possibilities: donation of plants, curator of a collection within the garden, or just plain dirt gardener. We want to thank **Emily Brown, Andrew Goodridge, Michael Nyberg, Doris Huneycutt, Mitzi Hole, Karen Jones and Frank Hyman** for helping us this past winter.

Oh! We do have a festival to announce. The first annual **Prunus Mume Festival** is going to be held in the Garden of Winter Delights on Sunday, February 7, 1999. So save the date and we'll get you more details later. ■



WINTER'S BEAUTY

by Danese Thompson

An unusually balmy January morn,
spent spying on nature's magic.
Most consider the winter garden quite forlorn,
Yet quiet contemplation will reveal the
sensual moods of life.

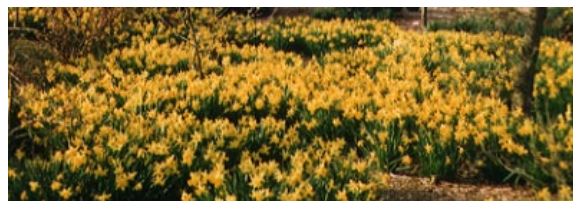
Evergreens and conifers flourish in striking
shades of silver, plum, green and gold.
Hollies, nandinas, pyracanthas and viburnums
awaken with fleshy berries in luring
shades of red, blue, yellow and black.
Each providing a safe winter's haven and an
ample feast to nature's gentle creatures,
all nestled together in their softest boughs.

Naked trees baring their majestic souls,
it would seem.
Their true shape and form no longer masked
by summer's gleam.
Magnificent trunks embraced by smooth,
furrowed, or peeling bark;
in subdued shades of light and dark.
Trees swaying and softly moaning in the wind
with sumptuous bark pining to be touched, caressed.

Faint sweet scents wafting to the observant nose.
A winter's gift from the honeysuckle, witchhazel,
mahonia and apricot.
Their diminutive blossoms of yellow, white, pink and rose;
a visual feast amid so many naked branches.

Brazen perennials, once considered beautiful,
now seemingly dead.
Tan blades and blonde heads of tall slender grasses,
lingering leaves in soft shades of brown.
All rustle and dance in rhythm to the poignant
song of the winter's wind.

Jonquil blades shoving up through dark, rich dirt.
Buds swelling larger and larger with each passing day.
Every plant becoming fertile, awaiting the
sweet pollen of its mate.
Mother Earth quivering in rapture, will soon burst
forth with the rebirth of spring.



Garden News

Work Day in the Klein-Pringle White Garden

by Harriet Bellerjeau

February 28th was an iffy situation with heavy rains in the morning threatening cancellation of the first of a series of Saturday work days for the **Klein-Pringle White Garden**. Co-curators **Jeff Briggs**, **Karen Jones** and **Anne Owens** worked with a fine group of volunteers. Thanks to **Ed Kluttz** they got a new screening fence built and painted. Four magnificent B&B vibernums were planted, donated by **John Allen** of **Shiloh Nursery** in Harmony, NC. They also planted two large conifers and moved a lot of mulch. As the first garden visitors see coming through the main entrance, their goal was to bring this special place into tip-top shape for the upcoming summer season. Thanks to the following volunteers who made this day possible: **Christy Sporleder**, **Chris David**, **Doris Huneycutt**, **Wayne Friedrich**, **Tricia Tripp**, **Louise Binder** and **Catherine Maxwell**. ■



Jeff Briggs hauls in a giant Mohawk Viburnum for instant impact.



Wayne Friedrich, left, and Doris Huneycutt dig a big hole.



Chris David gets it just right.



Catherine Maxwell, left, chasing off the paparazzi, or has she forgotten which end of the shovel to use? Christy Sporleder takes a well deserved lunch break.

Development News

Joslin's Create New Public Garden

by Catherine Maxwell

The gardening community is richer today, thanks to the generosity of William and Mary Coker Joslin of Raleigh, who recently donated their four-acre home and gardens to NC State University. The property will serve as an interdisciplinary research, teaching, and outreach laboratory for the departments of horticulture, landscape architecture, botany, plant pathology, and parks and recreation management. The facility will be sustained by an endowment created by the Joslins, and maintained in perpetuity as a part of NC State.

Joan DeBruin, Director of Gift Planning, echoed the thoughts of many who have worked with the Joslins.

"The Joslins epitomize the word philanthropist," she said. "Their goal is to leave things significantly better than the way they found them. This is exhibited by the many civic, cultural and educational institutions they have contributed time and resources to throughout their lives. It is really just a privilege to work with people with so much foresight."

As philanthropists, public servants, and champions of education and the environment, William and Mary Joslin continue a rich heritage that reaches back generations. Mary Coker Joslin's grandfather, James Lide Coker, founded Coker College



Mary Coker Joslin

in 1908. In 1932, her parents, David Robert and May Roper Coker, founded Kalmia Gardens in Hartsville, SC. Her father and grandfather founded the Pedigreed Seed Program. Her father was on the original board of trustees of Brookgreen Gardens. Locally, Mary Joslin's uncle, Dr. W. C. Coker, founded the Coker Arboretum on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Both William and Mary Joslin have a lifelong commitment to public service. They serve on the board of Kalmia Gardens in Hartsville, SC. William Joslin is a former chairman of the board of the NC National Heritage Trust, and is past president of the board of the NC Nature Conservancy. He is also a past chairman of the NC Botanical Garden board. Mrs. Joslin has been a teacher of French at Ravenscroft School and at Saint Augustine's College.

The Joslin's creation and stewardship of their lovely home and garden has spanned four decades. Inspired by a love of the natural beauty of the area, and foreseeing



William Joslin

the trend toward increasing density in development, the Joslins gradually acquired and protected four acres of beautiful land in the heart of Raleigh. The property, located on West Lake Drive near the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and St. Mary's Street, includes a naturalistic stream and ravine garden, woodland, a formal perennial garden, a vegetable garden, a terrace garden and rose arbor, and beautifully landscaped grounds surrounding the home. Numerous species of plants, both native and exotic, comprise an extremely diverse flora. The late JC Raulston visited the home and garden in the summer of 1996, and gave his enthusiastic approval of the gift of the property to the university.

The Joslins will maintain residence and continue to maintain and build the garden. Upon their death, care of the property will become the responsibility of NC State University. The ongoing stewardship of the property will be monitored by an oversight committee composed of representatives from the university real estate office, landscape services, the physical plant, and the academic departments that the facility serves, as well as a representative from the family.

See **Joslin**, next page

Joslin, continued

The Joslin Gardens will offer learning opportunities for faculty, undergraduate, and graduate students in a wide range of university curricula. Because of its nature as a residential site, its varied topography, and its maturity, it will augment existing resources within the university.

For the Department of Horticultural Science, the Joslin Gardens will provide myriad benefits. The gardens will be a valuable satellite testing ground for plants introduced by the JC Raulston Arboretum. At the eight-acre arboretum, plants that have been tested must be moved out to leave room for new plants collected for evaluation. In the Joslin's gardens, selected plants can be grown to maturity and observed in a residential setting. This will be a great asset both for ongoing plant evaluation and for students studying a variety of horticultural topics.

For students in plant identification and taxonomy, the gardens will provide a treasure trove of plant diversity and consistently available subjects for study. This becomes increasingly important as urban renewal encroaches on many of the mature specimens in neighborhoods near the university on which faculty have relied for years.

For students in landscape horticulture, the gardens will provide opportunities for design and hands-on garden development. For students in grounds maintenance classes, the wide variety of landscape styles and microclimates will provide many experiential laboratory opportunities. Perhaps of greatest importance, however, the gardens will serve as a springboard for research and teaching in the

increasingly important field of urban residential horticulture.

Faculty and administrators in the departments of plant pathology, botany, and parks and recreation management have also expressed interest in incorporating the Joslin property in their programs. Of primary interest, however, is the concept of creating a fellowship for a student who will serve as the primary caretaker of the garden.

This fellowship will be available to graduate or undergraduate students with an interest in public garden management or urban horticulture. While serving as the principal groundskeeper for the gardens, the fellow will also pursue studies in such areas as integrated pest management or plant physiology. The fellow will be paid a stipend funded by the endowment, and will be invited to live rent free on site in the downstairs apartment.

"The Joslin's generosity will be a great asset to our university and to the people of North Carolina for generations to come," said Chancellor Larry Monteith. "Vision and foresight such as theirs led to the founding of NC State and have helped produce our outstanding university. We must thank them for keeping the spirit of stewardship alive and for allowing us to join them in the preservation of the wonderful resource they have created." ■

"When you cease to make a contribution you begin to die."

Eleanor Roosevelt

Bumgardner Legacy Grows

by Catherine Maxwell

Dr. Harvey Bumgardner's interest in horticulture began during his childhood years in King's Mountain, North Carolina. His Grandfather Mabry shared his love for cultivating vegetables, flowers, and roses, including a rose Harvey calls "Papa Mabry" that flourishes in his Oakwood garden today.

In 1945, at age sixteen, Harvey left King's Mountain to attend the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, finding a campus bustling with returning veterans. He later enlisted in the Marine Corps before returning to Chapel Hill, then transferred to NC State University. He graduated from State in 1951 in poultry science, and went on to receive his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Maryland. In 1955, he returned to NC State as a member of the faculty.

As a professor in the Department of Poultry Science at NC State, he made many contributions to the University and to the poultry industry. Perhaps most notably, he was a key participant in the North Carolina Mission to Peru, and served as Chief of the Mission from 1963 to 1969. During his tenure, the International Potato Research Institute in Peru was developed.

It was after he returned to Raleigh, however, that his love for roses was rekindled. A lunchtime discussion with Rebecca Gill inspired him to buy two roses from the Winn-Dixie. They flourished, and next year a dozen more joined them. Today,

See **Bumgardner**, next page

Development News

Bumgardner, continued

Harvey's Oakwood garden includes some 300 varieties of roses among a host of other plants. An accredited life-judge and an official consulting rosarian, Harvey has won two national awards for his roses.

Not surprisingly, it is by his reputation as a rosarian and volunteer curator of the Finley Rose Garden in the Arboretum that the Arboretum community knows him best. The original rosarian at the Arboretum, Harvey began his curatorship with a few plants in the area that is now the mixed shrub border. In 1992, he and groundcover curator Suzanne Edney swapped locations. Harvey worked with students in Will Hooker's and Dick Wilkinson's landscape design classes to create the rose garden as it is today, a wonderful collection of roses, and a gracious garden retreat within the Arboretum. Harvey curates the roses with Anne Clapp.

Raleigh also knows him for the roses that he has planted and tended throughout town, especially in historic Oakwood.

"He worked for years at the Mordecai garden sale, and rooted many of the old roses himself," said Pickett Guthrie. "He inspired me to start growing roses twenty years ago, and some of his grandchildren from the Mordaeai sales are still in my garden today. He has such a generous attitude in sharing his knowledge that you might mistake him for an amateur like the rest of us."

Carol Caldwell, NC State's former first lady, agrees.

"I really looked forward to his coming each week to tend my roses," she said. "He knows roses inside out. He gave me such confidence."

Harvey's latest gift to the community is one that will live on forever. Through a charitable unitrust, he has established an unrestricted endowment fund for the JC Raulston Arboretum.

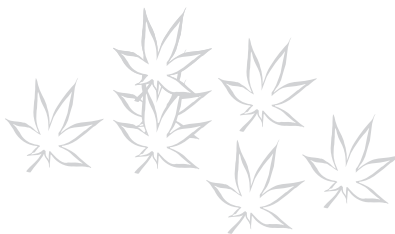
"We can never thank Harvey enough, both for his generosity and his vision in making this gift," said Bryce Lane, arboretum director. "JC Raulston taught his students that the difference between a great garden and a great garden that endures is a strong endowment. Harvey's gift will not only help ensure the future of the Arboretum, but will also set an example for the exceptional contribution that an individual can make through estate planning."

Harvey's continuing contributions are best summed up in the words of Carol Caldwell.

"As Raleigh grows, it is harder to feel a sense of community. Harvey has created a community through his work with roses and those who love them. Harvey's work, both in his career on the faculty and as a rosarian, means so much to the Arboretum, to the University, and to the community," she said. "The world is a better place because of him." ■

Apology

Our sincere apologies go out to **Charlotte Harris, of Charlotte's Creative Designs**, who donated an exquisite silver bracelet for the Gala auction, and whose name was inadvertently left out of the auction preview information. ■



Volunteer News

by Harriet Bellerjeau

New curators

Bill Satterwhite put on another volunteer hat and became our Blue Bird Houses curator last fall. Bill's love of blue birds has taken him all over the area making and putting up homes for these beautiful, feathered friends. The new additions and rearrangement of boxes at the Arboretum are some of the 65 to 70 for which he monitors activity and reports it to the NC Blue Bird Society. We look forward to being on the receiving end of his vast interest and experience. The open fields and meadows are the blue bird's best habitat, and with those that surround the Arboretum, Bill hopes for a successful nesting.

It was a bit ironic shivering under our umbrellas in the wet, looking at the specimen agaves, cactus, dasylyrion, nolina's and those marvelous things that prefer the hot, dry climates of our southwestern states, but there they were with **James Brantley** who is the new curator of the Southwest Garden. This avid gardener brings his experience from gardening in New Mexico and bringing into being his own six-acre garden in NC. He is looking forward to the new season and says that if you are an enthusiast whose interest is Southwest plants, he'd be happy to hear from you.

Retired curators

Lynn Hoyt, Blue Bird Houses and **Larry Garver** and **Linda Jones**, Wisteria Garden. Many thanks for sharing your time and talents with the Arboretum.

See **Volunteer**, next page

Volunteer News

Volunteer, continued

Tour Guides

A special thanks to **Vivian Finkelstein** for organizing the 1998 tour guide training. Her appeal for new tour guides brought 18 new guides into our seasoned group. With a total of 44, up from last year's number, **Fran Johnson** is busy at work matching guides to scheduled tours and the Sunday afternoon tours from April through October, ensuring that all tours have a guide. The tours range from groups of 10 and 15 to over 100. The larger groups are divided with each 20 visitors assigned to a guide. You can imagine the logistics involved when 115 seventh graders are coming for a tour.

At the time of this writing in mid-March, booked tours through mid-May indicate 27 scheduled tours alone will serve close to 1,000 visitors! This does not include the regular Sunday tours nor those that have not yet been requested. And the season is yet young.

Appreciation Luncheon

Every year, the Arboretum seizes the opportunity to fete the very core of the Arboretum's heart. Seventy-five volunteers, who normally prefer to remain anonymous, accepted their invitation to be formally recognized, fed and pampered.

These are the volunteers who pull their mail to "save the stamp," who drive from as far as Pittsboro and Knightdale, Durham and Chapel Hill on a regular basis to tend their gardens. They are the guides who give tours with more dedication than a letter carrier. Without grudging, they bag plants in the heat and prepare endless mounds of postcards and newsletters for mailings. They serve the arboretum with an exceptional degree of love and caring. And

we can not say enough words to adequately thank them.

Susan Little, who spoke on behalf of the Arboretum Board, brought these wonderful words from Webster's to describe a Arboretum volunteer. "A volunteer is: growing spontaneously without direct human control or supervision especially from seeds lost from a previous crop."

When donations were asked for to help appreciate the volunteers, no one said no. There were gift certificates from nurseries and eateries, and the NCSU Bookstore. The Arboretum staff nurtured seedlings and provided enough plants for everyone. A JC Raulston Arboretum tee-shirt and sweat-shirt brought looks of envy. But the grandest prize came from **Tony and Michele Avent** at Plant Delights Education Center for \$300 worth of classes throughout the year.

The Department of Horticultural Science, Arboretum board and staff recognizes the following volunteers for their significant contributions during 1997. We want to remember them again by printing the names of those whose hours during the year were 50 and up, and up, and up to over 450!!!

Roseanna Adams, Mary Caldwell, Tom Bumgarner, Laurie Cochran, Mary Edith Alexander, Edith Eddleman, Anne Clapp, Harvey Bumgardner, Genelle Dail, Vivian Finklestein, Carolyn Fagan, Rosemary Kautzky, Amelia Lane, Laurie Cochran, John Schott, Kathleen Tompson, Patricia Highland, Guy Meilleur, Charlotte Presley, Jean Wilkinson, Mary Peters, Glenn Rose, Tina Oberle, Lisa Stroud, Doug Ruhren, Art Kelly, Ann Goebel, Nancy, Donna Maroni and Fran Johnson.

It is my distinct pleasure to work with all of the JC Raulston volunteers. Each of you is a treasure. Every hour is a special gift. The Arboretum is truly a reflection of your many acts of kindness. Thank you!

Other news

The tedious job of final edits and formatting the new **Volunteer/Tour Guide Manual** were taken on by **Linda Quin** to whom I give personal thanks. This was no easy task and her patience and attention to detail make this edition a joy to read. There is a copy in the Volunteer Office, Mitzi's Office and at Kilgore Hall. We also thank **Dr. Tom Monaco**, department head and **Vivian Finkelstein** for their contributions to editing.

Help Wanted!!!!

We're searching for folks to do **mailings**. This is a huge job. Mailings to our list of friends are sometimes sent out several times a month, then we'll hit a dry spell with maybe one a month. Come join us for a day or two in the classroom. Snacks and drinks are provided along with the jovial camaraderie of fellow volunteers. It's a great way to get to know others. And we need to give our "regulars" a much deserved break.

We would also like to find **photographers** to take photos of the Arboretum, its plant materials, and to document workdays and events. The Saturday and Sunday slots are still open for folks who want to work in the **volunteer office**. **Weekend and evening callers** are especially needed to contact the many volunteers who work during the day. If you have plant identification or **computer mapping** skills, our plant recorder needs assistance drawing plants on the computerized maps. Please call Harriet at the arboretum office at 515-3132. For gardening opportunities, see the boxed list of curators on page 36. ■

Reviews and Previews

by Jonathan Nyberg

Dennis Werner gave a well-attended lecture about the timely topic of variegation. Personally, I believe we are in the 'Age of Variegation,' or so it will be dubbed by future horticultural historians. With more people looking for new plants than ever before in human history, it is becoming clear that the easiest way to find a new plant is to simply find a variegated form of a known plant. Well, Dennis helped us all understand the basis of variegation, what might be going on inside the leaf and how a plant breeder might use that information. Who can eat a **peanut M & M** again without thinking of the L1, L2 and L3 layers? Probably the highest testimony to the quality of his lecture happened the next day when a volunteer came up to me at the Arb and said, "I've never noticed all the different types of variegation before." So, thank you very much Dennis — I have a feeling it won't be your last Friend's lecture!

C. Ritchie Bell enthralled a packed room with his anecdotes, opinions ("go call your lawyer now"), slides and knowledge about native perennials, natural history and social ills. He also generously donated to the Arboretum a set of three videos of **Seasonal Wild Flowers**, produced with his wife, Anne H. Lindsey. To order these beautiful videos, call 800-942-6516. Thank you, Dr. Bell, for your generosity.

As this goes to press there are still a

few places in **Doug and Edith's Perennial Workshop** on May 14th. I can't even begin to put into words the value of these two, not only to the Arboretum but to the gardening world at large. We are blessed to have such treasures among us. Life is short; come learn from the best!

The **Private Gardens of Asheville** tour is not full yet. If you've been putting off your registration just put down this newsletter, write a check and send it in now. OK, didn't that feel good?

Now, the next thing to do is go to your calendar and mark off Friday evening, **November 6, 1998**. You've had plenty of notice so you'll have no excuses for not coming to a **Education Center Benefit Lecture and Plant Auction** featuring one of the most distinguished Plantsman of his or any generation, **Dr. Michael Dirr**, from the University of Georgia. Dr. Dirr is personally donating dozens of plants for the auction. But that's not all, he is also conducting a **Propagation Workshop** at the Arb on Saturday **November 7, 1998**. The workshop will be geared to those in the nursery industry, but it will be open to everyone.

For those in the business of plants, the National Conference of the **American Nursery and Landscape Association** is being held this year in conjunction with the already huge **Southern Nursery Association** show in Atlanta, GA. The Arboretum will be there, too, so make plans to attend this fantastic show and to stop by and say hi to us.

I could, literally I think, go on and on forever. In short, thanks to all those who have made past events so meaningful. Please come out to an Arboretum event soon. Please consult the **Calendar of Events** for details of events mentioned above. ■

Mystery Solved !

(Continued from page 2)



Arboretum student-worker Lisa Johnson is the face behind the hair.

Pleasure for an hour,
a bottle of wine;

Pleasure for a year,
marriage;

Pleasure for a life-
time, a garden.

Chinese saying

Travel News

*My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing;
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.*

Edna St. Vincent Millay

1997 Expedition to South Korea

by Tony Avent

Editor's note: This is the second installment of Tony's account of his recent trip to South Korea. See the Winter 1998 Newsletter for installment #1.

Tuesday 9-30-97

Ki-Hun had told us of a nice woodland walk along a river on our way to Chinbu, so off we went. After turning off the paved road, we bounced around, making occasionally "quickie" stops including forging one river in the van until the road abruptly ended. Even along the road, we passed a few scattered gems including a giant *Cornus controversa* (50' tall) in full fruit, along with big patches of *Clerodendron trichotomum*. As we passed farm after farm, we were alarmed to see crops rotting in the field. Ki-Hun told us that there was such a glut of food in the market that prices were depressed and the farmers had chosen not to harvest. This is a stark contrast, where only a few miles to the North, their are claims of famine in North Korea.

From here, we walked thru a mile of fields until we entered the forests

along the river. Even in some of the grown-over meadows that we passed, the vegetation was exciting with finds such as *Tripterygium regelii* (a hydrangea look alike) and thousands of *Patrinia scabiosifolia*. Much of the walk was on a worn down path thru the short bamboo, sometimes on flat ground and sometimes on the edge of the cliff. The woods were anchored with *Cornus controversa*, linderas, and a variety of maples.

Our first truly exciting find was the rare *Hanabusaya asiatica*. This wonderful and hard to grow campanula relative was in full flower along moist slopes. The woods were also filled with *Arisaema peninsulae*, although most of the plants had suffered miscarriages (ripe seed heads but no viable seed). Other interesting woodland gems included a variety of terrestrial orchids, veratrums, ferns, and even a asian skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus nipponicus*, found by Darrell.

Tuesday night, we completed the drive two hours south to the small village of Chinbu, adjacent to our next site, Mt. Odae. This must have been the hardest floors yet, or else my bones were beginning to protrude from my body.

Wednesday 10-1-97

Off we went in the early morning to Mt. Odae, another National Park complete with monastery, monks...the whole bit. We hadn't driven along the road far, when we spied a large patch of trillium and cephalanthera orchids. Each plant of the *Trillium kantschaticum* had a foliage spread of 2-3'. One of the more dominant ferns was an exact look alike to our native *Osmunda cinnamomea*, which indeed occurs also in Korea.

We made numerous stops along the ridge, either climbing up or down the steep 50-70% slope, to find more

wonderful treasures including a forest of the evergreen *Rhododendron brachycarpum* and the deciduous *Rhododendron schlippenbachii*. I was quite shocked to find the hillside chocked full of military bunkers from a war that still hasn't ended.

Thursday 10-2-97

From the same hotel, we headed southeast to our next stop, the port city of Pohang. Driving along the coastal highway, we watched the squid harvest in full swing. As the squids are returned to land, they are cut open and hung on close lines to dry along the highway...what an aroma. We made a lunch stop after a half day of driving on the shore (Sea of Japan). Instead of preparing sandwiches, we all left Sue at the van as we checked out the coastal flora. I was thrilled to find many of our most popular ornamental grasses all native to one area, *Miscanthus sinensis*, *Pennisetum alopecuroides*, *Imperata cylindrica*, and *Calamagrostis brachytricha*.

We arrived in Pohang, and immediately went to the post office for our first shipment home. Express mail made everything fairly easy, especially since the post office also provided the require brown paper wrapping and string. After the post office stop, everyone was running low on money, so we walked to the bank several blocks away.

Changing money was easy for everyone except Sue, who tried unsuccessfully to get money with a credit card. Due to a translation problem, we still don't know what the problem was. During this time, Ki-Hun was phoning to make hotel reservations on Ullung Island for the following day.

While everyone was finishing in the bank, I went to check out the familiar "golden arch" sign that I'd

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Travel, continued

seen on the street nearby. After three blocks in every direction, I stumbled into a nice, but well hidden McDonalds. Unfortunately, the menu wasn't in English and "hold the pickles and the lettuce" didn't translate well. I quickly found that pointing to a #3 value meal was just the trick. Upon returning to the bank, I discovered that I wasn't the only one longing for a stomach settling meal, and subsequently escorted Darrell back to the golden arches.

As we wound up back at the van, Ki-Hun had found that all of the hotels were filled on Ullung island (National Holiday) for Friday, so time to change plans (which had become a common occurrence). We would use the next day to visit Mt. Chuwang, just north of our hotel. As we were having trouble distinguishing the odor of the drying squid from ourselves, we thought it best to drop off our laundry, so after dinner we passed our smelly apparel to a professional cleaner.

Friday 10-3-97

We set out for the 1.5 hour drive back north to Chuwang, for the hike to the top of Mt. Chuwang. Along the initial part of the trail was nearly a mile of vendors selling everything from carved statues to roots of many of the native plants. Finally we reached the trail and started upward. The giant sheer rock cliffs were indeed the most spectacular sight so far on the trip. To say the vegetation along the trail was desolate, however might be sort of like calling the Pope Catholic. We quickly decided that to find anything interesting here, we would have to detour from the trail. Cutting off the main trail, we followed the river and were quickly in a wonderfully rich area of *Asarum sieboldii*, various

polygonatums, disporums, and smilacinas, along with a large population of *Lilium tsingtauense*. This was also one of the only sites that we would find *Arisaema robustum*.

One of the highlights of this mountain was the wonderful sedum, *S. rotundifolium*, which hung vicariously from the faces of the rocks that comprised this giant mountain. The sedum was in full flower, as the attractive bright pink blooms hung down for viewing. The other highlight had to be the one small bank of *Jeffersonia dubia*, discovered by Bleddyn.

This was probably the busiest of the National Parks that we had yet to visit, and certainly one of the most spectacular. The giant sheer cliffs and fabulous waterfalls certainly brought back memories of the Great Basin region of the Pacific Northwest US. The Korean culture has only recently embraced leisure, and Koreans are certainly making the best use of their National Park System. I had begun making informal counts of folks that passed us on the trail and found an average of 35 people per minute passed me on the trail. Groups on the steep, virtually rugged paths were both school kids (all in their school uniforms), old men, couples, as well as lady's days out...complete with makeup and jewelry

Saturday 10-4-97

We departed Pohang around 8:30 a.m. with tickets in hand to catch the ferry to Ullung Island, some 216 km to the east. I was quite surprised at how nice the ferry is, with comfortable seats (by this time, any seats would have been a relief) and a big screen television. This was nothing to our surprise when the movies that they showed were all in American, and subtitled in Korean.

After a smooth and relaxing ride, we arrived at Ullung Island at 130 p.m. The steep volcanic rock cliffs surrounding the island gave way as we rounded the corner to a small depression into which the village had been sandwiched. The port was docked with squid boats, surrounded literally by miles of close line hanging with fresh squid. The families of the fishermen would work frantically killing, cleaning, and hanging the squid before the next shipment arrived.

As we de-ferryed, we were scurried away to the military office at the ferry. We were asked our intentions, for identification, and other questions that we didn't cherish. After being told that we needed to fill out special forms, the office clerk gave up when he found that the office had run out of the needed forms. Of course, he promised to "get with us later" which never happened. Most of the islands, such as Ullung are still heavily used as strategic military bases, although I can't imagine we looked like North Koreans.

We made the short walk to our hotel, only to find that the guests that had been there the night before decided to stay, and they had no more rooms. After Ki-Hun and the desk clerk had a heated discussion, we discovered that they would send us to a nearby hotel up the road. We were escorted to the hotel, as our bags followed later by vehicle. The rooms were not bad, although the lack of a sink in the shrunken size bathroom made seed cleaning difficult at best.

Discontent with the room quickly faded as I stuck my head out the window to view steep volcanic cliffs full of *Ligularia tussilaginea* (*Farfugium japonicum*) just coming

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Travel News

Travel, continued

into flower. Being one of my favorite plants, this was indeed a thrill. While others spent the afternoon investigating the village, Ki-Hun and I hiked up the mountain behind the hotel...I wanted to walk thru the ligularias.

There was no part of the village that even approached flat, and it got steeper the further we walked. Even walking across a farmers field on a 40% slope got me winded. The farmers on this island had gone as far as constructing their own chair lifts to move the produce and other items to and from the mountainous fields.

Arriving at the top, not only the ligularias greeted us, but wonderful trees such as *Camellia japonica*, *Neolitsea sericea* and *Machilus thunbergii*. All along the treacherous walk back down an adjacent valley were fascinating plants including a variety of native artemisias, chrysanthemums, and a giant native stand of *Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Moudry'. Arriving back at sea level, there was still another few miles to the hotel, but this part of the journey was on a relatively flat boardwalk (that circled the entire island) perched between the cliffs and the sea.

Sunday 10-5-97

We awoke to sunny skies, despite the weather forecast for a day of rain, and departed by bus from Podung to a larger fishing village further along the island, called Chowdung. We arrived just in time to board the ferry (The Chung Mu) for the journey further along the island to a small village called Chonpu (The sheer cliffs don't allow a road all the way around the island). This was the impression of a ferry that I had pictured before

the trip. The small ferry held about 1 vehicle along with 50 people, some in a small cabin, and the rest of us standing on the top deck.

Although we didn't get the promised rain, we did get the wind and associated choppy seas. About halfway thru our journey, and after slowing several times for the rough seas, the boat was hit broadside by a wave that sent the boat well into a 45 degree lurch. I still don't know what the screaming Koreans beside us were yelling, but from the look on their face, this was not supposed to happen. After the rocking subsided, the boat was reoriented and we continued, albeit a bit slower. We finally arrived at Chonpu to catch yet another bus to the village of Chukan. The bus, speeding around the curves on the edge of the cliff wasn't great, but it couldn't compare to the now memorable boat ride.

Our trail upward began by following a steep road up past farm fields. At the first turn off, only 1000' feet up the road the vegetation began to change. The first thing I noticed was *Disporum flavens*...not just a few plants, but it was everywhere. And best of all, it was covered in fruit. Only a curve further and there were arisaemas...not just a few, but hundreds and many of them were loaded with fruit. This is the only island where many of the *Arisaema peninsulae* have dramatic silver patterns to the leaves, and sure enough, there they were.

As I was stumbling thru the disporums, I spotted another of our target plants for the trip, the giant hepatica, *H. maxima*. It was hard to imagine that this plant was going to live up to its advance billing, but there it was...18" wide clumps of glossy dark green leaves that were as large as the palm of your hand. While we only found a few plants

at this point, we would soon arrive at areas where it literally carpeted the ground.

Further along the road, as the hepatica thickened, so did the arisaema seed heads and another surprise, *Trillium kamtschaticum*. I'd grow this trillium just for the arisaema like foliage that could span 2-3' in width.

After a refreshing 3.5 hour hike, we arrived in the village of Nari, a small farming village in the center of the island at 1406' (an old volcanic crater). The crops being grown in the village surprised us, including giant fields of platycodon (balloon flower) and codonopsis. After a delicious lunch of cold Spam sandwiches, we were on our way again, for what we had been warned was the most difficult part of the hike.

The climb was gradual and the woods were extremely rich with flora, especially ferns. It wasn't far before I found both *Adiantum pedatum* (maidenhair fern) that appeared identical to our US native, and *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (the popular Hart's tongue fern) growing nearby. The woods were filled both with spectacular *Arisaema peninsulae* specimens as well as hundreds of *Lilium hansonii* specimens (dormant except for seed pods on 3' stems).

Another find that really excited me was a giant clump of ophiopogon. All of the ophiopogon that we had seen on the trip was typically running, but here was a solitary clump, nearly 2' across and 1' tall with narrower than normal foliage. Time will only tell if this is as good as it looked. ■

Continued in next newsletter

T-Shirt News

Wear a Piece of History: Vintage Arboretum T-shirts

Remember your favorite Arboretum t-shirt? The one you wore to all the events until it got too dirty, then wore completely out in the garden? Or the one you lost at the gym? Time and time again, you've asked us when we were going to reprint the shirts from years past. Well, here's your chance.

To keep the cost of vintage shirts reasonable, however, we need to have advance orders of fifty or more per design. No money will be collected with the initial order. If a minimum order is reached, those ordering that specific shirt will be billed upon receipt of the shirt by mail. If a minimum order is not reached, you will also be notified.

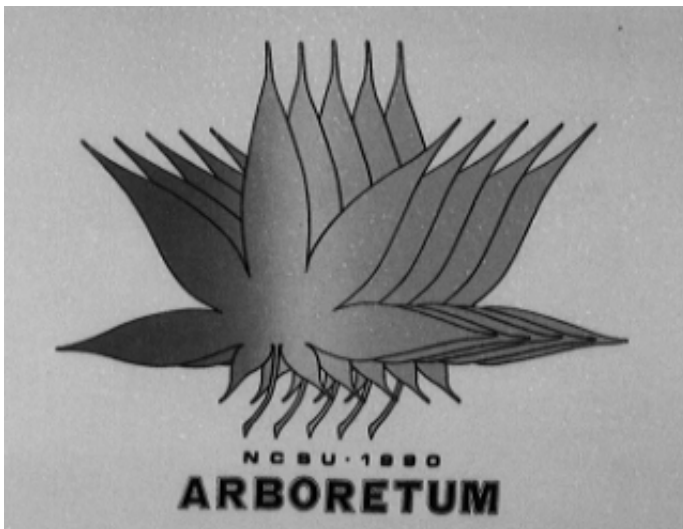
If you placed orders at the Green and Growin' Show or the Volunteer Luncheon, don't worry, we still have your order, but feel free to add to it. The deadline to receive orders is **July 1, 1998**. You should receive your T-shirt or sweatshirt in September. Enormous thanks are due to **Kate Boykin of Kate Boykin Photography** for producing the following pictures.

How to order: Cut out or copy these pages. You can also place the order on your own paper, but be sure and indicate the year of the t-shirt. Fill out the mailing information. Indicate under each picture the **quantity, size, color, and whether t-shirt or sweatshirt**. Use additional paper if necessary.

T-shirts — \$20 Sweatshirts — \$30 (includes mailing) **Total order.....\$_____**

Mail order to: JC Raulston Arboretum, Vintage T-shirts, Box 7609, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695

Name:
Address:
Phone:

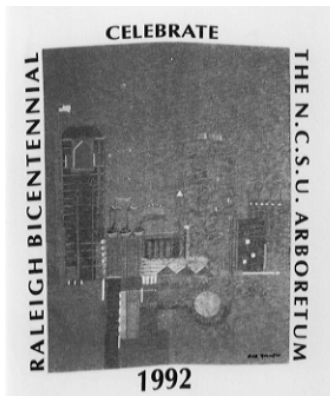


1990 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat

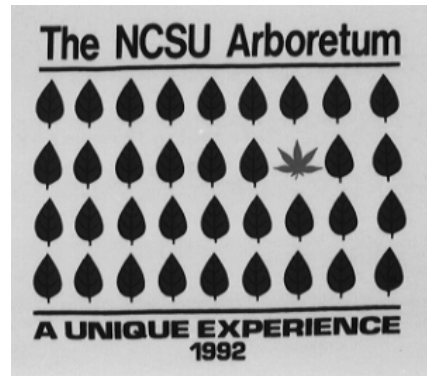


1991 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat

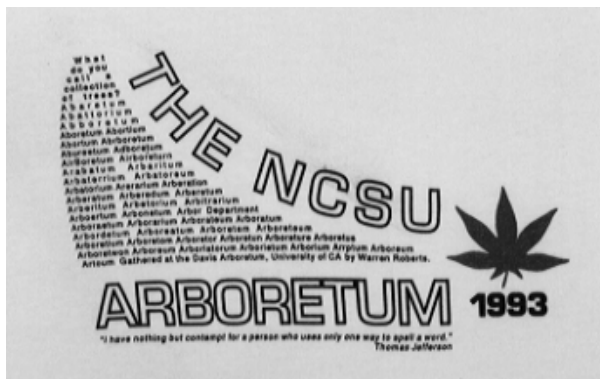
T-Shirt News



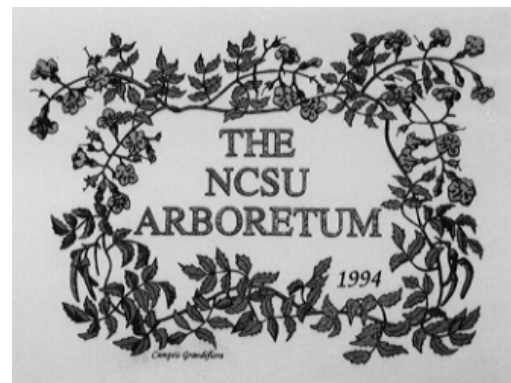
1992 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat



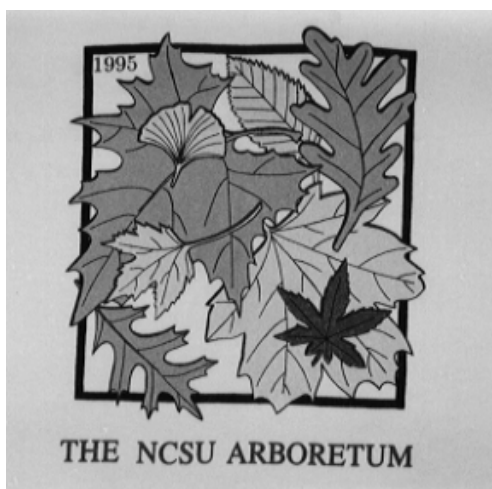
1992 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat



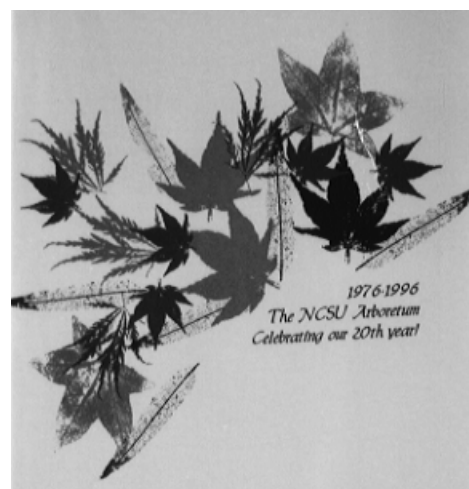
1993 Peach. State quantity, size, T or Sweat



1994 White or Blue. State quantity, size, T or Sweat



1995 Navy Blue. State quantity, size, T or Sweat



1996 Teal or White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat

JC

The dedication below is from the NC State University Horticulture Club Newsletter of 1979.

Dedication

by John Biernbaum

In an effort to recognize a man highly respected by the entire Club and his students, we dedicate this year of growth and experience to Dr. "J.C." Raulston -- a man dedicated to the growth and experience of students.

Dr. Raulston came to N.C. State in 1975. He is presently an associate professor with 20% research and 80% teaching responsibilities. He previously taught at Texas A&M (1973-1975) and the University of Fla. (1969-72). His degrees were earned at Okla. State University (BS 1962) and the University of Md. (MS 1966 and PhD. 1969).

Since coming to State, Dr. Raulston as been actively involved with the Club -- serving as the advisor in 1976-77. He has helped with apple cider and his horticulture show experiences have been invaluable for the Southern Living Show. The Florida trips and other field trips have been important horticulture experiences to the students. Working with the arboretum will provide tools that students will use for many years to come.

In the classroom, his knowledge is undisputed and his experience is



most he can give. He is a dynamo whose aura of activity and success seems to inspire all those around him. His influence has been crucial to many of us who are at a point where we must decide what we want to accomplish in our lives and to determine our goals and limits. J.C. Raulston is making every day count, filling each moment with activity and learning experiences. This should be one of our goals set before leaving NCSU -- to experience life to its fullest everyday, and we should thank J.C. Raulston for giving us the example.

respected. He has the ability to be demanding without ever being questioned. His experiences throughout the world (travel to 28 countries) seem limitless and most importantly are shared with others; he is a true teacher. This dedication of time and effort is so critical to the student population. No matter how busy, he will make time to talk or help with a problem. Nothing can say it better than the 1978 Outstanding Teacher Award presented to Dr. Raulston -- he ranked as one of the top 12 out of 1200.

Everyone tends to marvel when they hear a list of his accomplishments and activities. Some of us begin to wonder why he does so much. But we end up realizing his total enjoyment of life. Surely a man like J.C. Raulston can sleep well every night, no matter how much he has to do tomorrow, because he has given today the



China, continued
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Inventory of Selected Woody Plants of China

*Refers to plants that are known to be in cultivation, but are not widely available; other non-asterisked plants are not known to be in general cultivation, but may be found in specialist collections or arboreta.

Aceraceae:

*Acer amplum
Acer bicolor
*Acer catalpifolium
Acer chingii
Acer cinnamomifolium
*Acer davidii
Acer discolor
Acer elegantulum
*Acer erianthum
*Acer fabri
*Acer flabellatum
*Acer franchetii
*Acer grosseri
*Acer henryi
Acer kawakamii
Acer kweilinense
*Acer laevigatum
*Acer longipes
Acer lucidum
Acer lungshengense
*Acer maximowiczianum
(syn. *A. nikoense*)
*Acer maximowiczii
Acer metcalfi
Acer miaotaiense
*Acer mono
Acer nayongense
*Acer oblongum
Acer olivaceum
*Acer oliverianum
Acer proliferum
*Acer pseudosieboldianum
Acer pubinerve
Acer pubipalmatum
Acer robustum
Acer rubronervium
*Acer sinense
Acer sinopurpurascens
Acer tenellum
*Acer tetramerum
*Acer tonkinense
Acer tsinglingense
Acer tutcheri
*Acer wilsonii

Acer yangjuechii
Dipteronia dyeriana
*Dipteronia sinensis

Actinidiaceae:

*Actinidia arguta
Actinidia callosa
Actinidia carnosifolia
Actinidia chrysantha
Actinidia cinerascens
Actinidia eriantha
Actinidia fortunatii
Actinidia fulvicoma
Actinidia glaucophylla
Actinidia globosa
Actinidia henryi
*Actinidia kolomikta
*Actinidia lanceolata
Actinidia latifolia
Actinidia liangkwanensis
Actinidia macrosperma
*Actinidia melanandra
Actinidia melliana
*Actinidia polygama
*Actinidia purpurea
Actinidia rubricaulis
Actinidia sabiaefolia
Actinidia sorbifolia
Actinidia styracifolia
Actinidia tetramera
Actinidia trichogyna
Actinidia valvata
*Clematoclethra lasioclada
*Clematoclethra strigillosa

Alangiaceae:

*Alangium chinense
Alangium faberi
Alangium kurzii
*Alangium platanifolium

Anacardiaceae:

*Choerospondias axillaris
*Rhus chinensis
*Rhus hypoleuca
*Rhus potaninii
Rhus punjabensis
*Toxicodendron
verniciifluum

Annonaceae:

Fissistigma oldhamii

Apocynaceae:

Alyxia hainanensis
Alyxia levinei
Alyxia sinensis
Anodendron affine
Cleghornia henryi
Pottsia grandiflora
Pottsia laxiflora
*Trachelospermum asiaticum
Trachelospermum axillare
Trachelospermum bodinieri
Trachelospermum
brevistylum
Trachelospermum
cathayenum
Trachelospermum dunnii
Trachelospermum gracilipes

Aquifoliaceae:

Ilex aculeolata
Ilex angulata
*Ilex asprella
*Ilex bioritsensis

Ilex brachyphylla
*Ilex buergeri
*Ilex centro-chinensis
Ilex championii
Ilex chapaensis
Ilex chieniana
Ilex chingiana
*Ilex ciliospinosa
Ilex confertiflora
*Ilex corallina
*Ilex cyrtura
Ilex dasyphylla
Ilex editicostata
*Ilex elmerrilliana
*Ilex fargesii
Ilex ficifolia
Ilex ficoidea
Ilex formosana
Ilex glomerata
Ilex godajam
Ilex hainanensis
*Ilex haecana
Ilex hirsuta
Ilex hylonoma
Ilex intermedia
*Ilex kengii
Ilex kudingcha
Ilex kwangtungensis
Ilex litseaefolia
Ilex lohfaensis

*Ilex macrocarpa
*Ilex macropodium
Ilex melanophylla
Ilex memecylifolia
*Ilex micrococca
Ilex nitidissima
Ilex oligodonta
*Ilex pedunculosa
*Ilex pernyi
*Ilex pubescens
*Ilex purpurea (syn. *I.*
chinensis)

*Ilex rotunda
Ilex sinica
Ilex sterrophylla
Ilex stewardii
Ilex suaveolens
Ilex subcoides
Ilex supracostata
Ilex szechwanensis
Ilex theicarpa
Ilex tsoi
Ilex tutcheri
Ilex verisimilis
Ilex viridis
*Ilex wilsonii
*Ilex yunnanensis

Araliaceae:

Aralia armata
*Aralia chinensis
*Aralia cordata
Aralia dasphylla
Aralia decaisneana
Aralia echinocaulis
*Aralia foliolosa
Aralia henryi
Aralia nudulata
Aralia spinifolia
*Dendropanax chevalieri
Dendropanax confertus
*Dendropanax dentiger
Dendropanax ferrugineus
Dendropanax parvifloroides
*Dendropanax proteus
Dendropanax shinningensis
*Eleutherococcus divaricatus

Eleutherococcus
evodiaefolius
Eleutherococcus gracilistylus
*Eleutherococcus henryi
*Eleutherococcus
leucorrhizus
*Eleutherococcus senticosus
*Eleutherococcus sessilifolius
*Eleutherococcus
setchuenensis
*Eleutherococcus simonii
Elertherococcus sinensis
*Eleutherococcus trifoliatus
*Hedera nepalensis
Heteropanax
brevipedicellatus
Heteropanax chinensis
Heteropanax fragrans
Hunaniopanax hypoglaucus
Kalopanax septemlobus
Macropanax rosthornii
Oplopanax elatus
*Pseudopanax davidii (syn.
Nothopanax davidii)
*Schefflera delavayi
Schefflera hypoleuca
Schefflera minutistellata
*Schefflera octophylla
Schefflera venulosa

Aristolochiaceae:

*Aristolochia
mandshuriensis
Aristolochia mollissima

Asclepiadaceae:

Metaplexis hemsleyana
Stephanotis mucronata
Telosma cordatum

Berberidaceae:

Berberis aemulans
*Berberis amurensis
*Berberis atrocarpa
*Berberis brachypoda
Berberis chingii
*Berberis circumserrata
Berberis dasystachya
*Berberis dielsiana
*Berberis henryana
Berberis impedita
Berberis mingetensis
Berberis oblanceifolia
*Berberis poiretii
*Berberis triacanthophora
*Berberis virgetorum
*Berberis wilsoniae
*Mahonia confusa
Mahonia fordii
*Mahonia fortunei
Mahonia ganpinensis
*Mahonia gracilipes
*Mahonia japonica
*Mahonia lomariifolia
Mahonia schochii
Mahonia shenii
Mahonia siamensis

Betulaceae:

Alnus cremastogynae
*Alnus japonica
Alnus trabeculosa
*Betula albosinensis
Betula austrosinensis
*Betula chinensis
*Betula costata
*Betula cylindrostachya

*Betula davurica
Betula insignis
*Betula luminifera
*Betula utilis
Carpinus chuniana
*Carpinus cordata
Carpinus davidii
Carpinus dayongensis
*Carpinus fangiana
*Carpinus fargesiana
Carpinus hupeana
Carpinus londoniana
*Carpinus polyneura
*Carpinus pubescens
Carpinus putoensis
Carpinus shimenensis
*Carpinus simplicidentata
Carpinus tschonoskii
*Carpinus turczaninowii
*Carpinus viminea
*Corylus chinensis
Corylus fargesii
*Corylus ferox
*Corylus heterophylla
*Corylus mandshurica
*Ostrya japonica
Ostrya multinervis
Ostrya rehderiana
*Ostryopsis davidiana
Ostryopsis nobilis

Bigoniaceae:

*Campsis grandiflora
*Catalpa bungei
*Catalpa fargesii
*Catalpa ovata

Boraginaceae:

*Ehretia acuminata
Ehretia dicksonii
Ehretia longiflora
*Ehretia thyrsoiflora

Bretschneideraceae:

Bretschneidera sinensis

Buxaceae:

*Buxus bodinieri
Buxus harlandii
Buxus henryi
Buxus megistophylla
Buxus myrica
*Buxus sinica
*Pachysandra axillaris
Pachysandra bodinieri
*Pachysandra stylosa
Sarcococca longipetiolata

Calycanthaceae:

Chimonanthus caespitosus
Chimonanthus
campanulatus
Chimonanthus grammatus
*Chimonanthus nitens
*Chimonanthus praecox
Chimonanthus salicifolius
*Chimonanthus
zhejiangensis
*Sinocalycanthus chinensis

Capparaceae:

Capparis acutifolia
Capparis koi
Capparis membranacea

See China, next page

Plant News

China, continued

Capparis urophylla

Caprifoliaceae:

*Abelia biflora
*Abelia buddleioides
*Abelia chinensis
Abelia dielsii
*Abelia engleriana
Abelia forrestii
*Abelia graebneriana
*Abelia ionandra
Abelia macrotera
Abelia parvifolia
*Abelia schumannii
*Abelia umbellata
*Abelia uniflora
*Abelia zanderi
Diervilla japonica
Dipelta elegans
*Dipelta floribunda
Dipelta ventricosa
Dipelta yunnanensis
*Heptacodium miconioides
*Kolkwitzia amabilis
*Leycesteria crocodyrsos
*Leycesteria formosa
Lonicera acuminata
Lonicera affinis
*Lonicera chrysantha
Lonicera confusa
Lonicera ferdinandii
Lonicera ferruginea
Lonicera gynochlamydea
Lonicera harmsii
*Lonicera henryi
Lonicera hypoglauca
Lonicera kungeana
Lonicera macrantha
Lonicera macranthoides
*Lonicera modesta
Lonicera nervosa
Lonicera nubium
Lonicera pampaininii
Lonicera pekinensis
*Lonicera reticulata
Lonicera serreana
*Lonicera similis
Lonicera tatarinowii
Sambucus adnata
*Sambucus javanica
Sambucus williamsii
*Viburnum betulifolium
Viburnum brachybotryum
*Viburnum buddleifolium
*Viburnum burejaeticum
*Viburnum calvum
*Viburnum chingii
Viburnum chinshanense
*Viburnum chunii
*Viburnum
 cinnamomifolium
Viburnum congestum
*Viburnum cordifolium
*Viburnum corymbiflorum
*Viburnum cylindricum
*Viburnum dasyanthum
*Viburnum erosum
*Viburnum erubescens
*Viburnum farreri
*Viburnum foetidum
Viburnum fordiae
Viburnum formosanum
Viburnum glandulosum
Viburnum glomeratum

*Viburnum grandiflorum
Viburnum hanceanum
*Viburnum harrayanum
Viburnum hengshanicum
*Viburnum henryi
*Viburnum hupehense
*Viburnum ichangense
*Viburnum lobophyllum
Viburnum lutescens
Viburnum melanocarpum
Viburnum mongolicum
Viburnum oliganthum
*Viburnum propinquum
*Viburnum schensianum
*Viburnum sempervirens
*Viburnum setigerum
*Viburnum sympodioides
Viburnum taiwanianum
*Viburnum ternatum
Viburnum tubulosum
*Viburnum urceolatum
*Viburnum utile
*Viburnum wilsonii
*Weigela japonica

Celastraceae:

Celastrus aculeatus
*Celastrus angulatus
*Celastrus flagellaris
*Celastrus gemmatus
Celastrus glaucophyllum
Celastrus hindsii
Celastrus hirsutus
Celastrus hookeri
*Celastrus hypoleucus
Celastrus kusanoi
Celastrus oblancheifolius
*Celastrus rosthornianus
Celastrus stylosus
Celastrus vaniotii
Dipentodon sinicus
Euonymus acanthocarpus
Euonymus aculeatus
Euonymus angustatus
*Euonymus bungeanus
*Euonymus carnosus
Euonymus centidens
*Euonymus chinensis
*Euonymus cornutus
Euonymus dielsianus
Euonymus distichus
Euonymus euscaphis
Euonymus gibber
Euonymus giraldii
*Euonymus grandiflorus
*Euonymus hamiltonianus
*Euonymus hederaceus
Euonymus laxiflorus
Euonymus lecleri
Euonymus longiflorus
*Euonymus macropterus
*Euonymus myrianthus
Euonymus oblongifolius
*Euonymus oxyphyllus
Euonymus pauciflorus
*Euonymus phellomanus
Euonymus przewalskii
*Euonymus sanguineus
Euonymus subsessilis
*Euonymus vagans
*Euonymus verrucosoides
*Euonymus wilsonii
Microtropis biflora
Microtropis fokiensis
Microtropis gracilipes
Microtropis obliquinervis

Monimopetalum chinense
Perrottetia racemosa
Cephalotaxaceae:
Amentotaxus argotaenia
Amentotaxus formosana
Amentotaxus yunnanensis
*Cephalotaxus fortunei
*Cephalotaxus lanceolata
*Cephalotaxus mannii
*Cephalotaxus oliveri
*Cephalotaxus sinensis
*Cephalotaxus wilsoniana

Clethraceae:

*Clethra barbinervis
Clethra bodinieri
Clethra brammeriana
*Clethra cavaleriei
*Clethra delavayi
Clethra esquirolii
*Clethra fabri
*Clethra fargesii
Clethra kaipoensis
Clethra magnifica
*Clethra monostachya
Clethra nanchuanensis
Clethra pinfaensis
Clethra polyneura
Clethra purpurea
Clethra sleumeriana
Clethra wuyishanica

Clusiaceae:

Garcinia multiflora
Hypericum ascyron
Hypericum attenuatum
Hypericum erectum
Hypericum fabri
*Hypericum forrestii
Hypericum hengshanense
*Hypericum hookerianum
*Hypericum japonicum
Hypericum longistylum
*Hypericum monogynum
*Hypericum perforatum
Hypericum sampsonii
Hypericum seniawinii

Combretaceae:

Combretum alfredii
Combretum wallichii
*Quisqualis indica

Coriariaceae:

*Coriaria sinica

Cornaceae:

*Aucuba chinensis
Aucuba filicauda
*Aucuba himalaicus
Aucuba orbocata
*Aucuba omeiensis
*Camptotheca acuminata
*Cornus angustata
Cornus austrosinensis
*Cornus bretschneideri
*Cornus capitata
*Cornus chinensis
*Cornus controversa
Cornus gigantea
*Cornus hemsleyi
Cornus hongkongensis
Cornus hupehensis
*Cornus macrophylla
Cornus melanotricha
Cornus oblonga

*Cornus officinalis
*Cornus paucinervis
*Cornus poliophylla
Cornus ulotricha
*Cornus walteri
*Cornus wilsoniana
*Davidia involucreta
Diplopanax stachyanthus
*Helwingia chinensis
Helwingia himalaica
*Helwingia japonica
Nyssa leptophylla
Nyssa shangszzeensis
Nyssa shweliensis
*Nyssa sinensis
Nyssa wenshanensis
Nyssa yunnanensis
Toricellia angulata
Toricellia tiliifolia

Cupressaceae:

*Calocedrus macrolepis
*Chamaecyparis formosensis
Cupressus chengiana
*Cupressus duclouxiana
*Cupressus funebris
Cupressus gigantea
*Cupressus torulosa
*Fokienia hodginsii
Juniperus centasiatica
Juniperus convallium
*Juniperus formosana
Juniperus gaussonii
Juniperus komarovii
Juniperus pingii
Juniperus przewalskii
*Juniperus recurva
*Juniperus rigida
Juniperus saltuaria
Juniperus tibetica

Daphniphyllaceae:

Daphniphyllum
 angustifolium
Daphniphyllum calycinum
*Daphniphyllum humile
*Daphniphyllum
 macropodium
Daphniphyllum oblongum
Daphniphyllum oldhamii
Daphniphyllum paxianum

Ebenaceae:

*Diospyros armata
*Diospyros cathayensis
Diospyros chunii
*Diospyros eriantha
Diospyros japonica (syn. D.
 glaucifolia)
*Diospyros lotus
*Diospyros morrisiana
Diospyros oleifera
*Diospyros rhombifolia
Diospyros tsangii
Diospyros tutcheri

Elaeagnaceae:

Elaeagnus argyi
Elaeagnus cuprea
Elaeagnus difficilis
*Elaeagnus glabra
Elaeagnus gonyanthes
Elaeagnus henryi
Elaeagnus lanceolata
*Elaeagnus macrophylla
Elaeagnus magna
Elaeagnus stellipila

Elaeagnus tutcheri

Elaeocarpaceae:

Elaeocarpus chinensis
*Elaeocarpus decipiens (syn.
 E. sylvestris)
Elaeocarpus duclouxii
Elaeocarpus glabripetalum
Elaeocarpus japonicus
Elaeocarpus lanceaefolius
Elaeocarpus limitanea
Elaeocarpus petiolatus
Sloanea hemsleyana
Sloanea hongkongensis
*Sloanea sinensis

Ericaceae:

Enkianthus angustifolius
*Enkianthus chinensis
*Enkianthus deflexus
Enkianthus hirtinervis
Enkianthus pauciflorus
*Enkianthus quinqueflorus
Enkianthus serotinus
*Enkianthus serrulatus
Enkianthus sichuanensis
Gaultheria leucocarpa
*Lyonia formosa
*Lyonia ovalifolia
*Rhododendron anhweiense
*Rhododendron auriculatum
Rhododendron bachii
Rhododendron brevinnerve
Rhododendron cavaleriei
Rhododendron championae
Rhododendron
 chishinianum
Rhododendron chunienii
Rhododendron chunii
*Rhododendron concinnum
Rhododendron
 crassimedium
*Rhododendron discolor
Rhododendron faithae
Rhododendron farrerae
Rhododendron
 ginganshanicum
Rhododendron hancockii
Rhododendron haofui
Rhododendron huguangense
Rhododendron hunanense
Rhododendron kiangsiense
Rhododendron kwangtuense
Rhododendron
 kwangtungense
Rhododendron latoucheae
Rhododendron levinei
Rhododendron liliiflorum
*Rhododendron mariae
*Rhododendron mariesii
Rhododendron minutiflorum
Rhododendron mitriflorum
Rhododendron
 moulmainense
*Rhododendron oldhamii
*Rhododendron ovatum
Rhododendron
 pachyphyllum
Rhododendron pinetorum
Rhododendron
 polyraphidoideum
Rhododendron polystichum
Rhododendron pulchroides
*Rhododendron purdomii

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Rhododendron
 qianguangense
Rhododendron *rhodanthum*
Rhododendron *rhuyuanense*
Rhododendron *rivulare*
Rhododendron *seniavinii*
Rhododendron *simiarum*
*Rhododendron *simsii*
Rhododendron *stamineum*
Rhododendron
 subflumineum
*Rhododendron
 sutchuenense
Rhododendron *versicolor*
Rhododendron *westlandii*
*Rhododendron *wilsonae*
Rhododendron
 yangmingshanense
*Vaccinium *bracteatum*
Vaccinium *carlesii*
Vaccinium *chingii*
Vaccinium *fimbriicalyx*
Vaccinium *henryi*
Vaccinium *iteophyllum*
Vaccinium *japonicum*
Vaccinium *kwangsiense*
Vaccinium *longicaudatum*
Vaccinium *lungshengense*
*Vaccinium *oldhamii*
Vaccinium *sinicum*
*Vaccinium *sprengelii*
*Vaccinium *urceolatum*

Euphorbiaceae:

Alchornea *dauidii*
Alchornea *rugosa*
Alchornea *trewioides*
Andrachne *chinensis*
*Antidesma *bunius*
Antidesma *filipes*
Antidesma *japonicum*
Antidesma *microphyllum*
Antidesma
 pseudomicrophyllum
*Bischofia *polycarpa*
Croton *lachnocarpus*
Croton *tiglium*
Discocleidion *rufescens*
Glochidion *philippinense*
Glochidion *puberum*
Glochidion *wilsonii*
*Mallotus *apelta*
Mallotus *barbatus*
Mallotus *dunnii*
*Mallotus *japonicus*
Mallotus *lianus*
Mallotus *microcarpus*
Mallotus *millietii*
Mallotus *paxii*
Mallotus *philippinensis*
Mallotus *repandus*
Mallotus *tenuifolius*
Mercurialis *leiocarpa*
Phyllanthus *chekiangensis*
Phyllanthus *flexuosus*
Phyllanthus *glaucus*
Phyllanthus *matsumurae*
Phyllanthus *multiflorus*
Phyllanthus *reticulata*
Phyllanthus *urinaria*
Phyllanthus *ussuriensis*
Phyllanthus *virgatus*
Sapium *atrobadiomaculatum*
Sapium *discolor*

*Sapium *japonicum*
Sapium *rotundifolium*
Sauropus *garrettii*
*Securingega *suffruticosa*
*Vernicia *montana*

Eupteleaceae:

*Euptelea *pleiosperma*
*Euptelea *polyandra*

Fabaceae:

Acacia *concina*
Acacia *pennata*
Acacia *sinuata*
Albizia *chinensis*
*Albizia *kalkora*
Albizia *macrophylla*
Bauhinia *apertilobata*
*Bauhinia *championii*
*Bauhinia *corymbosa*
*Bauhinia *glauca*
Bauhinia *hupehana*
Bauhinia *kwangtungensis*
Bauhinia *paraglauca*
*Caesalpinia *sepiaria*
Calophaca *sinica*
Campylotropis *giraldii*
Campylotropis *ichangensis*
*Campylotropis *macrocarpa*
*Caragana *arborescens*
*Caragana *jubata*
Caragana *leveillei*
*Caragana *microphylla*
Caragana *pekinensis*
Caragana *rosea*
*Caragana *sinica*
Caragana *stenophylla*
*Cercis *chinensis*
*Cercis *chingii*
*Cercis *chuniana*
*Cercis *gigantea*
*Cercis *racemosa*
*Cercis *yunnanensis*
Cladrastis *lichuanensis*
*Cladrastis *platycarpa*
*Cladrastis *sinensis*
Cladrastis *wilsonii*
Dalbergia *balansae*
Dalbergia *bentharii*
Dalbergia *dyeriana*
*Dalbergia *hancei*
*Dalbergia *hupeana*
Dalbergia *millietii*
Dalbergia *mimosoides*
Dalbergia *rimosa*
Derris *fordii*
Derris *marginata*
Gleditsia *fera*
Gleditsia *heterophylla*
Gleditsia *longoleguminosa*
Gleditsia *melanacantha*
Gleditsia *microcarpa*
Gleditsia *officinalis*
*Gleditsia *sinensis*
Gleditsia *vestita*
*Gymnocladus *chinensis*
*Indigofera *amblyantha*
Indigofera *atropurpurea*
Indigofera *bungeana*
Indigofera *carlesii*
Indigofera *densiflora*
*Indigofera *fortunei*
*Indigofera *hirsuta*
Indigofera *ichangensis*
*Indigofera *incarnata* (syn. *I. decora*)
Indigofera *nigrescens*

*Indigofera *kirilowii*
*Indigofera *pseudotinctoria*
*Maackia *chinensis* (syn. *M. hupehensis*)
Maackia *tenuifolia*
Millettia *argyrea*
Millettia *cognita*
Millettia *congestiflora*
Millettia *dielsiana*
Millettia *eurybotrya*
Millettia *heterocarpa*
Millettia *kiangsiensis*
*Millettia *nitida*
Millettia *oosperma*
Millettia *pachycarpa*
Millettia *pulchra*
*Millettia *reticulata*
Millettia *sericeoma*
Millettia *speciosa*
Millettia *tsui*
Millettia *velutina*
Mucuna *cyclocarpa*
Mucuna *sempervirens*
Ormosia *balansae*
Ormosia *henryi*
Ormosia *hosiei*
Ormosia *microphylla*
Ormosia *nudo*
Ormosia *semicastrata*
Ormosia *sericeolucida*
Ormosia *xylocarpa*
Pterolobium *punctatum*
Sophora *alopeuroides*
Sophora *brachygyna*
*Sophora *dauidii* (syn. *S. viciifolia*)
*Sophora *flavescens*
Wisteria *praecox*
Wisteria *villosa*
Zenia *insignis*

Fagaceae:

*Castanea *henryi*
*Castanea *sequinii*
Castanopsis *carlesii*
Castanopsis *ceratocantha*
Castanopsis *chinensis*
Castanopsis *chingii*
Castanopsis *chunii*
Castanopsis *eyrei*
Castanopsis *fabri*
Castanopsis *fargesii*
Castanopsis *fissa*
Castanopsis *fordii*
Castanopsis *hupehensis*
Castanopsis *hystrix*
Castanopsis *jucunda*
Castanopsis *kawakamii*
Castanopsis *lamontii*
*Castanopsis *sclerophylla*
Castanopsis *tibetana*
Castanopsis *urainan*
Castanopsis *yueluensis*
*Fagus *engleriana*
Fagus *hayatae*
*Fagus *longipetiolata*
*Fagus *lucida*
Fagus *pashanica*
Lithocarpus *amoenus*
Lithocarpus *calophyllus*
*Lithocarpus *chinensis*
Lithocarpus *chrysocomus*
*Lithocarpus *cleistocarpus*
*Lithocarpus *corneus*
Lithocarpus *cucullatus*
Lithocarpus *dictyneura*
*Lithocarpus *edulis*

Lithocarpus *elizabethae*
Lithocarpus *eriobotryoides*
Lithocarpus *fenestratus*
Lithocarpus *floccosus*
Lithocarpus *fordiana*
*Lithocarpus *glaber*
Lithocarpus *haipinii*
*Lithocarpus *hancei*
*Lithocarpus *harlandii*
*Lithocarpus *henryi*
Lithocarpus *iteaphylloides*
Lithocarpus *litseifolius*
Lithocarpus *oleaeifolius*
*Lithocarpus *pachyphyllus*
Lithocarpus *paihengii*
Lithocarpus *paniculatus*
Lithocarpus *petelotii*
Lithocarpus *skanianus*
Lithocarpus *synbalanos*
*Lithocarpus *ternaticupulus*
Lithocarpus *truncatus*
Quercus *acrodonta*
*Quercus *aliena*
Quercus *argyalis*
Quercus *argyrotricha*
Quercus *augustinii*
*Quercus *bambusifolia*
Quercus *baronii*
*Quercus *championii*
*Quercus *chenii*
Quercus *chungii*
Quercus *ciliaris*
Quercus *delicatula*
*Quercus *dentata*
Quercus *disciformis*
Quercus *engleriana*
*Quercus *fabri*
Quercus *fangshanensis*
Quercus *fleuryi*
*Quercus *gilva*
*Quercus *glandulifera*
*Quercus *glauca*
*Quercus *gracilis*
Quercus *hopeiensis*
Quercus *hui*
Quercus *jenseniana*
*Quercus *lamellosa*
Quercus *liaotungensis*
*Quercus *mongolica*
Quercus *multinervis*
*Quercus *myrsinifolia*
Quercus *ningangensis*
Quercus *nubium*
Quercus *obovatifolia*
*Quercus *oxyodon*
*Quercus *oxyphylla*
Quercus *pachyloma*
*Quercus *phillyraeoides*
*Quercus *salicina*
Quercus *spinosa*
Quercus *stewardiana*
*Quercus *variabilis*
Quercus *xiangxiensis*

Flacourtiaceae:

*Carrierea *calycina*
Homalium *cochinchinense*
*Idesia *polycarpa*
*Poliathyrsis *sinensis*
Xylosma *controversum*
*Xylosma *japonica*
Xylosma *longifolium*

Gnetaceae:

Gnetum *montanum*
Gnetum *parvifolium*

Grossulariaceae:

*Itea *chinensis*
Itea *coriacea*
Itea *glutinosa*
Itea *homalioidea*
Itea *kwangsiensis*
*Itea *oldhamii*
*Itea *szechuanica*
*Itea *yunnanensis*
Ribes *acuminatum*
Ribes *burejense*
Ribes *dauidii*
*Ribes *emodense*
*Ribes *fasciculatum*
Ribes *franchetii*
Ribes *glaciale*
Ribes *hunanense*
Ribes *manschuricum*
Ribes *moupinense*
Ribes *pulchellum*
*Ribes *tenue*

Hamamelidaceae:

Altingia *chinensis*
Altingia *gracilipes*
*Corylopsis *multiflora*
*Corylopsis *stelligera*
Quercus *baronii*
*Disanthus *cercidifolius*
Distylium *buxifolium*
Distylium *chinensis*
Distylium *elaegnoides*
Distylium *macrophyllum*
*Distylium *myricoides*
*Distylium *racemosum*
*Exbucklandia *populnea*
Exbucklandia *tonkinensis*
*Fortunearia *sinensis*
*Liquidambar *alycina*
*Liquidambar *formosana*
*Rhodoleia *championii*
Semiliquidambar *cathayensis*
*Sinowilsonia *henryi*
Sycopsis *dunnii*
*Sycopsis *sinensis*
Sycopsis *tutcheri*

Hippocastanaceae:

*Aesculus *chinensis*
Aesculus *wangii*
*Aesculus *wilsonii*

Hydrangeaceae:

*Decumaria *sinensis*
*Deutzia *discolor*
Deutzia *glabrata*
Deutzia *grandiflora*
Deutzia *hamata*
*Deutzia *ningpoensis*
*Deutzia *parviflora*
*Deutzia *schneideriana*
*Deutzia *setchuenensis*
*Dichroa *febrifuga*
Dichroa *yaoshanensis*
Hydrangea *angustipetala*
*Hydrangea *anomala*
*Hydrangea *aspera*
*Hydrangea *chinensis*
Hydrangea *fulvescens*
Hydrangea *hedyotidea*
Hydrangea *hypoglauca*
Hydrangea *linkweiensis*
*Hydrangea *longipes*
*Hydrangea *rosthornii*

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Hydrangea stenophylla
*Hydrangea strigosa
*Philadelphus pekinensis
*Philadelphus sericanthus
Pileostegia tomentella
*Pileostegia viburnoides
Schizophragma
 choufenianum
*Schizophragma corylifolium
*Schizophragma
 integrifolium
Schizophragma molle

Icacinaeae:

Nothapodytes pittosporoides

Illiciaceae:

Illicium brevistylum
Illicium difengpi
Illicium dunnianum
*Illicium henryi
Illicium jiadifengpi
*Illicium lanceolatum
Illicium majus
Illicium micranthus
Illicium pachyphyllum
*Illicium simonsii
Illicium symplocifolium
Illicium szechuanensis
Illicium ternstroemioides

Juglandaceae:

Annamocarya sinensis
Carya cathayensis
Carya hunanensis
*Cyclocarya paliurus
Engelhardia aceriflora
Engelhardia chrysolepis
Engelhardia fenzelii
Engelhardia roxburghiana
*Juglans cathayensis
*Juglans mandshurica
Platycarya longipes
*Platycarya strobilacea
Pterocarya delavayi
*Pterocarya hupehensis
*Pterocarya rhoifolia
*Pterocarya stenoptera
*Pterocarya tonkinensis

Lardizabalaceae:

*Akebia trifoliata
*Decaisnea fargesii
Decaisnea insignis
*Holboellia coriacea
*Holboellia fargesii
*Holboellia grandiflora
*Sinofranchetia chinensis
Stauntonia brachyanthera
Stauntonia chinensis
Stauntonia elliptica
*Stauntonia hexaphylla
Stauntonia leucantha
Stauntonia obovata

Lauraceae:

Actinodaphne cupularis
Actinodaphne koshepangii
*Actinodaphne lancifolia
Actinodaphne locomtei
*Actinodaphne longifolia
(syn. A. acuminata)
Actinodaphne pilosa
Actinodaphne sessiliflora

Beilschmiedia fordii
Beilschmiedia tsangii
Cinnamomum appelianum
Cinnamomum argenteum
Cinnamomum austrosinensis
Cinnamomum bodinieri
*Cinnamomum burmannii
*Cinnamomum
 chekiangensis
*Cinnamomum japonicum
Cinnamomum jensenianum
Cinnamomum micranthum
Cinnamomum
 parthenoxylon
Cinnamomum pauciflorum
Cinnamomum
 pedunculatum

*Cinnamomum porrectum
Cinnamomum rigidissimum
Cinnamomum septentrionale
Cinnamomum subavenium
Cinnamomum tsangii
Cinnamomum validinerve
Cinnamomum wilsonii
*Cryptocarya chinensis
Cryptocarya chingii
Cryptocarya concinna
Cryptocarya densiflora
Iteadaphne caudata
*Lindera aggregata
*Lindera angustifolia
*Lindera chienii
Lindera chunii
Lindera communis
*Lindera erythrocarpa
Lindera floribunda
*Lindera fragrans
Lindera fruticosa
*Lindera glauca
Lindera guangxiensis
Lindera kwangtungensis
Lindera lungshengensis
*Lindera megaphylla
Lindera metalfiana
Lindera nacusua
Lindera nessiana
*Lindera obtusiloba
*Lindera praecox (syn.
 Parabenzoin praecox)

Lindera prattii
Lindera pulcherrima
*Lindera reflexa
*Lindera rubronervia
*Lindera strychnifolia
*Lindera umbellata
Litsea auriculata
*Litsea cubeba
*Litsea elongata
Litsea eugenioides
Litsea euosma
Litsea globosa
Litsea greenmaniana
Litsea hunanensis
Litsea ichangensis
Litsea lancilimba
Litsea merrilliana
Litsea mollis
Litsea pedunculata
Litsea pungens
Litsea rotundifolia
Litsea rubescens
Litsea subcoriacea
Litsea suberosa
Litsea veitchiana
Litsea verticillata
*Machilus ichangensis

Machilus microcarpa
*Machilus thunbergii
*Machilus japonica
*Machilus yunnanensis
Mespilodaphne thouvenotii
Neocinnamomum delavayi
Neocinnamomum fargesii
Neolitsea aurata
Neolitsea brevipes
Neolitsea cambodiana
Neolitsea chuii
Neolitsea confertifolia
Neolitsea ellipsoides
Neolitsea hongkongensis
Neolitsea ksiangkweiensis
Neolitsea levinei
Neolitsea phanerophlebia
Neolitsea pinnatinervis
Neolitsea pulchella
*Neolitsea sericea
Neolitsea shinguanensis
Neolitsea sutchuanensis
Neolitsea umbrosa
Neolitsea wushanica
Neolitsea zeylanica
*Nothaphoebe cavaleriei
Nothaphoebe fargesii
Nothaphoebe konishii
Persea calcicola
Persea chienkweiensis
Persea chinensis
Persea daozenensis
Persea decursinervis
*Persea grijsii
*Persea ichangensis
Persea kwangtungensis
Persea leptophylla
Persea litseifolia
Persea longipediellata
Persea oreophila
Persea pauhoi
Persea phoenicis
Persea rehderi
Persea salicina
Persea velutina
Persea versicolora
Phoebe bournei
*Phoebe chekiangensis
Phoebe faberi
Phoebe hui
Phoebe humanensis
Phoebe nanmu
Phoebe neurantha
Phoebe neuranthoides
*Phoebe shearerii
Phoebe zhennan
Sassafras randaiense
*Sassafras tzumu
Sinossassafras flavinervia

Loganiaceae:

*Buddleja asiatica
*Buddleja officinalis
*Gelsemium elegans

Lythraceae:

Lagerstroemia caudata
*Lagerstroemia
 chekiangensis
Lagerstroemia excelsa
Lagerstroemia glabra
*Lagerstroemia limii
*Lagerstroemia subcostata

Magnoliaceae:

Alcandrea cathartii

*Liriodendron chinense
Magnolia amoena
*Magnolia biondii
*Magnolia coco
*Magnolia delavayi
*Magnolia globosa
*Magnolia nitida
*Magnolia officinalis
Magnolia rostrata
*Magnolia sieboldii
*Magnolia sinensis
*Magnolia sprengeri
*Magnolia wilsonii
*Magnolia zenii
Manglietia aromatica
*Manglietia chingii
*Manglietia fordiana (?syn.
 M. yunnanensis?)
*Manglietia forrestii
Manglietia grandis
Manglietia hookeri
*Manglietia insignis
Manglietia megaphylla
*Manglietia moto
Manglietia patungensis
Manglietiastrum sinicum
*Michelia champaca
Michelia chapensis
*Michelia compressa
Michelia crassipes
*Michelia doltsopa
*Michelia floribunda
*Michelia foveolata
Michelia martinii
*Michelia maudiae
Michelia mediocris
*Michelia platyptala
*Michelia skinneriana
*Michelia tsoi
*Michelia wilsonii
*Michelia yunnanensis
*Parakmeria lotungensis
Parakmeria omeiensis
Parakmeria yunnanensis
Paramichelia baillonii
*Tsoongiodendron odorum

Malvaceae:

*Hibiscus hamabo
*Hibiscus mutabilis
*Hibiscus paramutabilis
*Hibiscus sinosyrriacus
*Hibiscus taiwanensis
Urena lobata
Urena procumbens

Melastomataceae:

Osbeckia chinensis
Osbeckia crinita
Osbeckia opiparea

Meliaceae:

*Melia toosendan
Munronia hunanensis
Munronia unifoliolata
Toona ciliata
*Toona sinensis (syn. Cedrela
 sinensis)
Toona sureni

Menispermaceae:

*Cocculus orbiculatus
Menispermum dahuricum

Moraceae:

Broussonetia kaempferi

*Broussonetia kazinoki
Cudrania cochinchinensis
Cudrania fruticosa
Cudrania pubescens
Ficus abelii
Ficus chartacea
Ficus erecta
Ficus formosana
Ficus foveolata
Ficus gasperiniana
Ficus henryi
Ficus heteromorpha
Ficus hirta
*Ficus hispida
Ficus langkokensis
Ficus martinii
Ficus nervosa
Ficus pandurata
Ficus pyriformis
Ficus rectinervia
Ficus sarmentosa
Ficus tsiangii
Ficus variolosa
*Ficus virens
*Morus cathayana
Morus mongolica
Morus wittiorum

Myricaceae:

Myrica esculenta
*Myrica rubra

Myrsinaceae:

Ardisia alyxiifolia
Ardisia brevicaulis
Ardisia chinensis
Ardisia elegantissima
Ardisia faberi
Ardisia hanceana
*Ardisia lindleyana (syn. A.
 punctata)
Ardisia mamillata
Ardisia merrillii
*Ardisia primulifolia
*Ardisia pusilla
Ardisia quinquegona
Ardisia sinoaustralis
Ardisia thyrsiflora
Embelia laeta
Embelia parviflora
Embelia subcoriacea
Embelia undulata
Embelia vestita
*Maesa hupehensis
Maesa insignis
*Maesa japonica
Maesa montana
Maesa perlarius
Maesa tenera
*Myrsine africana
Myrsine elliptica
Myrsine seguinii
*Myrsine semiserrata
Myrsine stolonifera

Myrtaceae:

Syzygium austrosinense
Syzygium buxifolium
Syzygium grijsii
Syzygium hancei
Syzygium handelii
Syzygium howii
Syzygium rehderianum
Syzygium tsoongii

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Oleaceae:

Schoepfia chinensis
Schoepfia jasminodora

Oleaceae:

Chionanthus henryanus
Chionanthus longiflorus
Chionanthus ramiflorus
*Chionanthus retusus
*Fontanesia fortunei
*Forsythia giraldiana
Forsythia likiangensis
Fraxinus baroniana
*Fraxinus bungeana
*Fraxinus chinensis
Fraxinus ferruginea
*Fraxinus floribunda
*Fraxinus griffithii
Fraxinus hupehensis
*Fraxinus mandshurica
*Fraxinus paxiana
Fraxinus platypoda
Fraxinus trifoliata
Jasminum lanceolaria
*Jasminum sambac
Jasminum sinense
Jasminum urophyllum
*Ligustrum quihoui
*Osmanthus armatus
Osmanthus attenuatus
Osmanthus cooperi
*Osmanthus delavayi
Osmanthus fordii
Osmanthus henryi
Osmanthus marginatus
Osmanthus matsumuranus
Osmanthus minor
Osmanthus reticulatus
Osmanthus serrulatus
Osmanthus wukangensis
Osmanthus venosus
*Osmanthus yunnanensis

Palmae:

*Guihaia argyrata
Trachycarpus nana
*Trachycarpus wagnerianus

Pentaphylacaceae:

Pentaphylax euryoides

Pinaceae:

Abies beshanzenensis
Abies chengii
*Abies chensiensis
Abies delavayi
*Abies fabri
Abies fanjingshanensis
*Abies fargesii
*Abies kawakamii
*Abies nephrolepis
Abies recurvata
Abies yunbaoshanensis
Abies ziyuanensis
Cathaya argyrophylla
Keteleeria calcarea
Keteleeria cyclolepis
*Keteleeria davidiana
*Keteleeria evelyniana
Keteleeria fortunei
Keteleeria pubescens
Larix chinensis
*Larix gmelinii
*Larix mastersiana

Larix principis-rupprechtii

Larix speciosa
*Picea asperata
Picea aurantiaca
*Picea brachytyla
Picea crassifolia
Picea likiangensis
Picea meyeri
Picea morrisonicola
Picea neveitchii
Picea shrenkiana
*Picea wilsonii
Pinus amamiana
*Pinus armandii
*Pinus bungeana
Pinus dabeshanensis
Pinus densata
Pinus finzeliana
Pinus Gerardiana
Pinus henryi
Pinus hwangshanensis
Pinus kesiya
Pinus kwangtungensis
*Pinus massoniana
Pinus morrisonicola
*Pinus tabuliformis
*Pinus taiwanensis
Pinus wangii
*Pinus yunnanensis
*Pseudolarix amabilis
Pseudotsuga brevifolia
Pseudotsuga forrestii
Pseudotsuga gaussonii
*Pseudotsuga sinensis
*Pseudotsuga wilsonii
*Tsuga chinensis
*Tsuga dumosa
*Tsuga formosana
*Tsuga forrestii
Tsuga longibracteata

Pittosporaceae:

*Pittosporum
adaphniphyloides
Pittosporum brevicalyx
Pittosporum densinervatum
*Pittosporum glabratum
*Pittosporum heterophyllum
*Pittosporum illicoides
Pittosporum kobuskianum
Pittosporum omeiense
Pittosporum parvicapsulare
Pittosporum pauciflorum
Pittosporum podocarpum
Pittosporum subulisepalum
Pittosporum trigonocarpum
*Pittosporum truncatum
Pittosporum tubiflorum

Podocarpaceae:

Nageia fleuryi
*Nageia nagii
*Podocarpus chinensis
*Podocarpus neriifolius

Polygalaceae:

Polygala fallax

Polygonaceae:

Atraphaxis manshurica

Proteaceae:

Helicia cochinchinensis
Helicia reticulata

Ranunculaceae:

*Clematis apiifolia
Clematis argenticulida
*Clematis brevicaudata
Clematis chienii
*Clematis chinensis
Clematis courtoisii
Clematis crassifolia
Clematis filamentosa
Clematis finetiana
Clematis ganpiniana
*Clematis gouriana
*Clematis grata
Clematis hancockiana
*Clematis henryi
Clematis kirilowii
*Clematis lasiandra
Clematis leschenaultiana
*Clematis macropetala
*Clematis meyeniana
Clematis obscura
Clematis ochotensis
Clematis parviloba
*Clematis peterae
Clematis pseudotophora
Clematis quinquefoliolata
Clematis repens
Clematis tatarinowii
*Clematis uncinata
Clematis urophylla

Rhamnaceae:

Berberchemia barbigeria
Berberchemia floribunda
Berberchemia huana
Berberchemia kulingensis
Berberchemia lineata
Berberchemia polyphylla
*Berberchemia racemosa
Berberchemia sinica
Berberchemia wilsonii
*Hovenia acerba
*Hovenia dulcis
Hovenia trichocarpa
Paliurus hemsleyanus
Paliurus hirsutus
Paliurus ramosissimus
*Rhamnella franguloides
Rhamnus arguta
Rhamnus brachypoda
Rhamnus bungeana
*Rhamnus crenata
*Rhamnus davurica
Rhamnus dumetorum
Rhamnus fulvotincta
Rhamnus globosa
Rhamnus grandiflora
Rhamnus hemsleyana
Rhamnus iteinophyllum
Rhamnus lamprophylla
Rhamnus leptophylla
Rhamnus nepalensis
Rhamnus obovatis
*Rhamnus parvifolia
Rhamnus rugulosa
Rhamnus schneideri
Rhamnus ussuriensis
*Rhamnus utilis
Rhamnus virgata
*Rhamnus wilsonii
Sageretia gracilis
Sageretia henryi
Sageretia lucida
Sageretia melliana
Sageretia paucicostata
Sageretia rugosa

Sageretia subcaudata

Sageretia thea

Rhoipteleaceae:

Rhoiptelea chiliantha

Rosaceae:

*Amelanchier asiatica
Amelanchier sinica
*Chaenomeles cathayensis
*Cotoneaster acutifolius
*Cotoneaster dielsianus
*Cotoneaster foveolatus
*Cotoneaster hupehensis
*Cotoneaster integerrimus
*Cotoneaster melanocarpus
*Cotoneaster multiflorus
*Cotoneaster obscurus
Cotoneaster schantungensis
Cotoneaster silvestrii
Cotoneaster submultiflorus
*Cotoneaster zabelii
Crataegus aurantia
*Crataegus cuneata
*Crataegus hupehensis
*Crataegus pinnatifida
*Crataegus sanguinea
*Crataegus wilsonii
Docynia delavayi
Docynia indica
*Eriobotrya cavaleriei
*Eriobotrya deflexa
Eriobotrya fragrans
Eriobotrya prinooides
*Exochorda giraldii
*Exochorda serratifolia
*Maddenia hypoleuca
Malus asiatica
*Malus formosana
*Malus halliana
Malus honanensis
*Malus hupehensis
*Malus kansuensis
Malus melliana
*Malus micromalus
*Malus prunifolia
*Malus spectabilis
*Malus yunnanensis
*Neillia affinis
Neillia gracilis
Neillia rubiflora
Neillia serratisepala
*Neillia sinensis
*Neillia thyrsiflora
*Neillia uekii
*Photinia beauverdiana
*Photinia benthamiana
Photinia chishiniana
*Photinia davidsoniae
*Photinia glomerata
Photinia hirsuta
Photinia impressivena
Photinia lanuginosa
Photinia lasiogyne
*Photinia parvifolia
*Photinia prunifolia
Photinia schneideriana
*Photinia villosa
Photinia zhejiangensis
*Physocarpus amurensis
Prunus adenodonta
*Prunus buergeriana
Prunus clarifolia
*Prunus conradinae
*Prunus cyclamina
*Prunus davidiana

Prunus dictyoneura
*Prunus dielsiana
Prunus droseracea
Prunus gracilifolia
*Prunus grayana
Prunus humulis
*Prunus japonica
*Prunus mandshurica
*Prunus maximowiczii
Prunus napaulensis
Prunus obtusata
Prunus phaeosticta
Prunus pogonostyle
*Prunus pseudocerasus
*Prunus salicina
*Prunus scopulorum
*Prunus sibirica
*Prunus simonii
Prunus spinulosa
Prunus szechuanica
Prunus tomentosa
*Prunus undulata
Prunus wilsonii
Prunus yunnanensis
Prunus zippeliana
*Pseudococcydonia sinensis
Pygeum topengii
Pygeum wilsonii
*Pyracantha atalantoides
*Pyracantha crenulata
Pyracantha densiflora
*Pyracantha fortuneana
*Pyracantha koidzumii
*Pyrus betulifolia
Pyrus bretschneideri
Pyrus hopeiensis
Pyrus phaeocarpa
*Pyrus ussuriensis
Pyrus xerophila
Raphiolepis ferruginea
Raphiolepis integerrima
Raphiolepis lanceolata
Raphiolepis major
Raphiolepis rugosa
Raphiolepis salicifolia
Rosa cymosa
*Rosa helenae
*Rosa henryi
*Rosa moyesii
*Rosa roxburghii
*Rosa rubus
*Rosa saturata
Rosa sertata
*Rosa soulieana
*Rosa adenophorus
*Rubus alceifolius
Rubus alnifoliolatus
Rubus amabilis
Rubus assamensis
Rubus aurantiacus
*Rubus bambusarum
*Rubus biflorus
Rubus buergeri
*Rubus caesius
Rubus chingii
*Rubus cockburnianus
Rubus corchorifolius
Rubus delavayi
Rubus ellipticus
Rubus erythrocarpus
Rubus eucalyptus
Rubus fabri
*Rubus foecianus

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- Rubus formosensis
Rubus gongshanensis
Rubus grayanus
Rubus hanceanus
*Rubus henryi
Rubus hunanensis
*Rubus lutescens
Rubus kawakamii
Rubus lambertianus
Rubus lasiostylus
Rubus leucanthus
Rubus lineatus
Rubus lobophyllus
Rubus lutescens
Rubus malifolius
Rubus multibracteatus
Rubus niveus
Rubus oblongus
Rubus paniculatus
Rubus parvifolius
Rubus pectinarius
*Rubus phoenicolasius
Rubus pinnatisepalus
Rubus poliophyllus
Rubus potentilloides
Rubus ptilocarpus
Rubus quinquefoliolatus
Rubus reflexus
*Rubus rosifolius
Rubus rufus
Rubus shihae
Rubus simplex
Rubus stans
Rubus subornatus
Rubus suzukianus
*Rubus taiwanicola
*Rubus thibetanus
Rubus tsangii
Rubus tsangorum
Rubus viburnifolius
Rubus wangii
Rubus wardii
Rubus xanthocarpus
Rubus xanthoneurus
Rubus xichouensis
Rubus yiwuanus
Rubus yunnanicus
Rubus zhaogoshanensis
*Sorbaria arborea
*Sorbaria kirilowii
*Sorbaria sorbifolia
*Sorbus aronioides
*Sorbus caloneura
Sorbus chengii
*Sorbus discolor
Sorbus dunnii
Sorbus epidendron
*Sorbus folgneri
Sorbus glomerulata
Sorbus grandulosa
Sorbus hemsleyi
Sorbus hunanica
*Sorbus keissleri
*Sorbus koehneana
*Sorbus megalocarpa
*Sorbus pallescens
*Sorbus pohuashanensis
Sorbus rhombifolia
*Sorbus wilsoniana
Sorbus xanthoneura
Sorbus zahlbruckneri
Spiraea aquilegifolia
*Spiraea arcuata
*Spiraea bella
- *Spiraea canescens
Spiraea cavaleriei
*Spiraea chamaedryfolia
*Spiraea chinensis
Spiraea dasyantha
Spiraea elegans
*Spiraea formosana
*Spiraea fritschiana
*Spiraea henryi
Spiraea hirsuta
*Spiraea mollifolia
*Spiraea mongolica (syn. S. gemmata)
Spiraea prostrata
*Spiraea pubescens
Spiraea purpurea
*Spiraea salicifolia
Spiraea sericea
*Spiraea trilobata
*Spiraea veitchii
Spiraea velutina
Spiraea wilsonii
Spiraea yunnanensis
*Stephanandra chinensis
*Stephanandra incisa
*Stranvaesia amphidoxa
Stranvaesia amphileia
*Stranvaesia davidiana
- Rubiaceae:**
*Adina pilulifera
Adina polycephala
Adina racemosa
*Adina rubella
*Damnacanthus indicus
Damnacanthus labordei
Damnacanthus subspinosus
*Emmenopterys henryi
Lasianthus lancilimbus
Leptodermis oblonga
*Leptodermis pilosa
*Luculia gratissima
*Luculia pinceana
Morinda officinalis
Morinda parvifolia
Morinda umbellata
Mussaenda esquirolii
Mussaenda hirsutula
Mussaenda pubescens
Randia canthioides
Randia cochinchinensis
Serissa serissoides
Tarenna acutisepala
Tarenna attenuata
Tarenna depauperata
Tarenna lanceolata
Tarenna mollissima
Tarenna pubinervis
Tricalysia dubia
Tricalysia fruticosa
Tricalysia lutea
Tricalysia viridiflora
Uncaria rhynchophylla
Uncaria sinensis
- Rutaceae:**
*Citrus ichangensis
*Citrus junos
Clauseua dunniana
Evodia austrosinensis
*Evodia baberi
Evodia compacta
*Evodia daniellii
Evodia eutaecarpa
Evodia fargesii
Evodia glauca
- Evodia meliifolia
*Orixa japonica
Paramignya confertifolia
*Phellodendron chinense
Phellodendron macrophyllum
*Phellodendron wilsonii
Skimmia arborescens
*Skimmia reevesiana
*Toddalia asiatica
*Zanthoxylum ailanthoides
Zanthoxylum armatum
Zanthoxylum austrosinense
Zanthoxylum avicennae
Zanthoxylum bungeanum
Zanthoxylum dissitum
Zanthoxylum echinocarpum
Zanthoxylum kwangsiense
Zanthoxylum macranthum
Zanthoxylum micranthum
Zanthoxylum molle
Zanthoxylum ovalifolium
Zanthoxylum podocarpum
Zanthoxylum rehetoides
Zanthoxylum scandens
*Zanthoxylum schinifolium
*Zanthoxylum simulans
Zanthoxylum stenophyllum
Zanthoxylum stipitatum
- Sabiaceae:**
Meliosma angustifolia
*Meliosma beaniana
Meliosma buchananifolia
Meliosma callicarpifolia
*Meliosma dilleniifolia
*Meliosma flexuosa
Meliosma fordii
Meliosma glandulosa
Meliosma henryi
Meliosma kirkii
Meliosma laui
*Meliosma myriantha
*Meliosma oldhamii
*Meliosma parviflora
Meliosma paupera
Meliosma rhoifolia
Meliosma rigida
Meliosma simplicifolia
Meliosma squamulata
*Meliosma veitchiorum
Meliosma velutina
Meliosma yunnanensis
Sabia campanulata
Sabia coriacea
Sabia discolor
Sabia emarginata
Sabia japonica
Sabia limoniacea
Sabia schumanniana
Sabia swinhoii
Sabia yunnanensis
- Salicaceae:**
Chosenia arbutifolia
*Populus adenopoda
*Populus cathayana
Populus davidiana
Populus hopeiensis
Populus hsianganica
*Populus lasiocarpa
Populus maximowiczii
Populus nakaii
*Populus purdomii
*Populus tomentosa
- Salix balansaei
Salix cantoniensis
Salix cathayana
*Salix chaenomeloides
Salix cheilophila
Salix chienii
Salix comusii
*Salix dasyclados
Salix delavayana
Salix dichoneura
Salix dunnii
Salix erioclada
*Salix fargesii
Salix glandulosa
Salix heterochroma
Salix hylonoma
Salix linearistipularis
Salix liouana
*Salix magnifica
Salix mesnyi
Salix nankingensis
Salix praticola
Salix rosthornii
Salix sinica
Salix sinopurpurea
Salix suchowensis
Salix tetrasperma
*Salix triandra
Salix variegata
Salix wallichiana
Salix wilsonii
- Santalaceae:**
Pyrularia edulis
Pyrularia sinensis
- Sapindaceae:**
Eurycorymbus cavaleriei
*Koelreuteria bipinnata
*Koelreuteria elegans
*Koelreuteria paniculata
Sapindus delavayi
*Sapindus mukorosis
Sapindus rarak
*Xanthoceras sorbifolia
- Sargentodoxaceae:**
Sargentodoxa cuneata
- Schisandraceae:**
Kadsura coccinea
Kadsura heteroclita
Kadsura lancilimba
Kadsura longipedunculata
Kadsura polysperma
Schisandra bicolor
*Schisandra chinensis
*Schisandra glaucescens
Schisandra henryi
Schisandra japonica
*Schisandra lancifolia
*Schisandra propinqua
*Schisandra rubriflora
*Schisandra spenanthera
Schisandra tuberculata
Schisandra viridis
- Scrophulariaceae:**
Paulownia australis
Paulownia catalpifolia
Paulownia elongata
*Paulownia fargesii
*Paulownia fortunei
*Paulownia kawakamii
Paulownia longifolia
Paulownia rehderiana
- Simaroubaceae:**
*Ailanthus giraldii
*Ailanthus vilmoriniana
*Picrasma quassioides
- Stachyuraceae:**
Stachyurus brachystachyus
*Stachyurus chinensis
*Stachyurus himalaicus
Stachyurus oblongifolius
Stachyurus obovatus
*Stachyurus salicifolius
*Stachyurus szechuanensis
*Stachyurus yunnanensis
- Staphyleaceae:**
*Euscaphis japonica
*Staphylea bumalda
*Staphylea holocarpa
*Tapiscia sinensis
Turpinia arguta
Turpinia cochinchinensis
- Sterculiaceae:**
Corchoropsis psilocarpa
*Corchoropsis tomentosa
Firmiana major
*Firmiana simplex
Reevesia glaucophylla
Reevesia kwangsiensis
Reevesia longipetiolata
*Reevesia pubescens
Sterculia henryi
Sterculia lanceifolia
Sterculia lanceolata
Sterculia nobiles
- Styracaceae:**
*Alniphyllum fortunei
*Alniphyllum hirsutum
Bruinsmia polysperma
Sapindus macgregorii
Huodendron biaristatum
Huodendron tibeticum
Huodendron tomentosum
*Melliiodendron xylocarpum
Parastyrax lacei
*Pterostyrax corymbosus
Pterostyrax leveillei
*Pterostyrax psilophyllus
Rehderodendron kwangtungense
Rehderodendron kweichowense
*Rehderodendron macrocarpum
*Sinojackia dolichocarpa
Sinojackia henryi
*Sinojackia rehderiana
*Sinojackia xylocarpa
Styrax argentifolius
*Styrax hemsleyanus
*Styrax chinensis
*Styrax confusus
*Styrax dasyanthus
Styrax fabri
Styrax formosanus
Styrax grandiflorus
*Styrax hemsleyanus
Styrax huana
Styrax macrocarpum
*Styrax odoratissimus
Styrax roseus
Styrax rugosus

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**Styrax serrulatus*
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Styrax supaii
Styrax tonkinensis
**Styrax wilsonii*
Styrax wuyuanensis
Styrax zhejiangensis

Symplocaceae:

Symplocos adenophylla
Symplocos adenopus
Symplocos anomala
Symplocos austrosinensis
Symplocos cochinchinensis
Symplocos congesta
Symplocos glandulifera
Symplocos glauca
Symplocos groffii
Symplocos heishanensis
Symplocos lancifolia
**Symplocos paniculata*
Symplocos pseudobarberina
Symplocos ramosissima
Symplocos stellaris
Symplocos sumuntia
Symplocos viridissima
Symplocos wikstroemiifolia

Tamaricaceae:

Myricaria bracteata
Myricaria elegans
Myricaria laxiflora
Myricaria paniculata
Myricaria platyphylla
Myricaria swuamosa
Tamarix aphylla
Tamarix austromongolica
**Tamarix chinensis*
Tamarix taklamakanensis

Taxaceae:

**Pseudotaxus chienii*
**Taxus chinensis*
Taxus fuana
**Taxus mairei*
**Taxus wallichiana*
**Torreya fargesii*
**Torreya grandis*
Torreya jackii
Torreya yunnanensis

Taxodiaceae:

**Cryptomeria fortunei*
**Cunninghamia konishii*
**Cunninghamia unicanaliculata*
**Glyptostrobus pensilis*
**Taiwania cryptomerioides*
**Taiwania fustiana*

Tetracentraceae:

**Tetracentron sinense*

Theaceae:

Adinandra bockiana
Adinandra glischroloma
**Adinandra millettii*
Adinandra nitida
Anneslea fragrans
Camellia acutissima
Camellia assimilis
Camellia brevistyla
Camellia caudata
Camellia chekiangoleosa

Camellia compressa
Camellia cordifolia
Camellia costaei
**Camellia crapnelliana*
Camellia cryptoneura
**Camellia cuspidata*
Camellia euryoides
**Camellia fraterna*
Camellia furfuracea
Camellia gigantocarpa
**Camellia granthamiana*
Camellia grijsii
Camellia handelii
Camellia lancilimba
Camellia microphylla
**Camellia oleifera*
Camellia paratuberculata
Camellia parvilimba
Camellia parvimuricata
**Camellia pitardii*
Camellia polyodonta
Camellia puniceiflora
**Camellia reticulata*
Camellia rhytidocarpa
**Camellia rosaeflora*
Camellia rosthorniana
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Eurya ciliata
Eurya distichophylla
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Eurya hebeclados
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**Eurya japonica*
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Eurya macartneyi
Eurya metcalfiana
Eurya muricata
Eurya nitida
Eurya obtusifolia
Eurya palentipila
Eurya pseudopolyneura
Eurya rubiginosa
Eurya saxicola
Eurya semiserrulata
Eurya stenophylla
Eurya tetragonoclada
Eurya trichocarpa
Eurya weissiae
**Gordonia axillaris*
**Gordonia chrysantha*
Gordonia kwangsiensis
Gordonia szechwanensis
**Schima argentea*
Schima bambusifolia
Schima grandiperulata

Schima parviflora
Schima remoteserrata
Schima sinensis
**Schima wallichii*
Stewartia nanlingensis
Stewartia oblongifolia
**Stewartia pteropetiolata*
(syn. *Hartia sinensis*)
**Stewartia rostrata*
Stewartia rubiginosa
**Stewartia sinensis*
Ternstroemia
kwangtungensis
Ternstroemia luteoflora
Ternstroemia nitida
Ternstroemia subtundifolia
Tutcheria brachycarpa
Tutcheria greeniae
Tutcheria hirta
Tutcheria microcarpa
**Tutcheria spectabilis*
Tutcheria tenuifolia

Thymelaeaceae:

**Daphne acutiloba*
**Daphne aurantiaca*
Daphne championi
**Daphne genkwa*
**Daphne longilobata*
**Edgeworthia papyifera*
**Edgeworthia chrysantha*
Wikstroemia alba
Wikstroemia canescens
Wikstroemia chamaedaphne
Wikstroemia glabra
**Wikstroemia indica*
Wikstroemia micrantha
Wikstroemia nunnula
Wikstroemia nutans
Wikstroemia pampaninii
Wikstroemia pilosa
Wikstroemia stenantha
**Wikstroemia terniflora*

Tiliaceae:

Corchorus acutangulus
**Corchorus olitorius*
**Grewia biloba*
Grewia brachypoda
Grewia henryi
**Tilia chinensis*
Tilia endochrysea
**Tilia henryana*
Tilia hupehensis
Tilia integerrima
**Tilia japonica*
**Tilia mandshurica*
Tilia membranacea
**Tilia miqueliana*
Tilia mofungensis
**Tilia mongolica*
Tilia nobilis
Tilia oblongifolia
Tilia obscura
**Tilia oliveri*
Tilia omeiensis
Tilia paucicostata
Tilia populifolia
Tilia tuan

Ulmaceae:

**Aphananthe aspera*
**Celtis biondii*
**Celtis bungeana*
Celtis cerasifera
**Celtis chosieniana*

Celtis julianae
**Celtis labilis*
Celtis retrandra
**Celtis sinensis*
Celtis tetrandra
Celtis vandervoetiana
**Hemiptelea davidii*
**Pteroceltis tatarinowii*
Trema cannabina
Trema nitida
Trema orientalis
Ulmus bergmanniana
Ulmus castaneifolia
Ulmus chenmoui
Ulmus chingii
**Ulmus davidiana*
Ulmus elongata
Ulmus gaussenii
Ulmus glaucescens
**Ulmus laciniata*
**Ulmus macrocarpa*
Ulmus szechuanica
Zelkova schneideriana
**Zelkova sinica*

Verbenaceae:

Callicarpa bodinieri
Callicarpa brevipes
Callicarpa candicans
**Callicarpa cathayana*
Callicarpa formosana
**Callicarpa giraldii*
Callicarpa gracilipes
**Callicarpa integerrima* (syn. *C. pedunculata*)
Callicarpa kochiana
**Callicarpa kwangtungensis*
Callicarpa lingii
Callicarpa lobo-apiculata
Callicarpa longipes
Callicarpa longissima
Callicarpa macrophylla
Callicarpa membranacea
**Callicarpa nudiflora*
Callicarpa peichieniana
**Callicarpa pilosissima*
Callicarpa rubella
Caryopteris aureoglandulosa
**Caryopteris divaricata*
Caryopteris forrestii
Caryopteris glutinosa
**Caryopteris incana*
Caryopteris jinshajiangensis
**Caryopteris mongholica*
Caryopteris paniculata
Caryopteris terniflora
Clerodendrum canescens
**Clerodendrum chinense*
(syn. *C. philippinum*)
**Clerodendrum colebrookianum*
**Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum*
Clerodendrum fortunatum
**Clerodendrum japonicum*
Clerodendrum kwangtungense
Clerodendrum lindleyi
Clerodendrum luteopunctatum
Clerodendrum mandarinorum
Premna cavaleriei
Premna microphylla
Vitex canescens
Vitex duclouxii

**Vitex negundo*
**Vitex quinata*
**Vitex rotundifolia*
Vitex sampsonii
**Vitex trifolia*
Vitex yunnanensis

Vitaceae:

**Parthenocissus aconitifolia*
**Ampelopsis bodinieri*
**Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
Ampelopsis delavayana
**Ampelopsis humulifolia*
**Ampelopsis japonica*
Ampelopsis sinica
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Cissus repens
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Parthenocissus glaucophylla
**Parthenocissus henryana*
**Parthenocissus heterophylla*
**Parthenocissus himalayana*
Parthenocissus laetivirens
**Parthenocissus thomsonii*
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Tetrastigma hypoglaucum
Tetrastigma obtectum
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Vitis adstricta
**Vitis amurensis*
Vitis bellula
Vitis chunganensis
**Vitis davidii*
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Vitis ficifolioides
**Vitis flexuosa*
Vitis pentagona
**Vitis piasezkii*
Vitis pseudoreticulata
Vitis quinquangularis
Vitis rotundifolia
Vitis romanetii
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 Xylosma — Flacourtiaceae

Zanthoxylum — Rutaceae
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 Zenia — Fabaceae ■

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 Department of Horticultural Science
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 Raleigh, NC 27695-7609
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Friends of the JC Raulston Arboretum Newsletter is published four times a year.

Jonathan Nyberg, Editor

JC Raulston Arboretum Staff

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Development Director	Catherine Maxwell	515-2000
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Volunteer Coordinator	Harriet Bellerjeau	515-3132
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Arboretum Technician	Mitzi Hole	515-1632
Gardener	Karen Jones	515-1632
Plant Recorder	Valerie Tyson	515-1632
Horticultural Advisor	Doug Ruhren	515-1632
Arboretum Office/ Volunteer office	Staffed by volunteers	515-7641

Volunteer Curators (* indicates help needed)

Butterfly Garden*	Patricia Highland	217-1252
Blue Bird Houses	Lynn Hoyt	362-1301
Blue Conifer Collection*	Guy Meilleur	387-7045
Iris Curator	Catherine Gaertner	380-5172
Japanese Garden*	Dan Howe	848-5462
JC Raulston Archives	Mary & Claude Caldwell	515-3132
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Lath House*	Charlotte Presley	851-0555
Magnolia Curator	Pat McCracken	365-7878
Mixed Shrub Border*	Amelia Lane	787-6228
Perennial Borders*	Edith Eddleman	286-7691
	Doug Ruhren	688-0240
Rose Garden	Harvey Bumgardner	832-5426
	Anne Clapp	787-9852
Southwest Garden*	James Brantley	890-3675
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Tour Guide Trainer	Vivian Finkelstein	847-3658
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White Garden	Karen Jones	834-6351
Garden of Winter Delights*	Jonathan Nyberg	688-0240
	Frank Simpson	682-5754
Wisteria Garden* Curator needed		

NC State University Horticultural Field Laboratory

Superintendent	Paul Lineberger	515-3144
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