


Parrotia persica (HAMAMELIDACEAE)


Persian ironwood

N. Iran, Caucasus of Georgia & Turkey

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Alternate Elliptic to ovate Wavy-edged Toothed (upper half of leaf) 3-5 in long Widely spaced veins Base asymmetric</p>	<p>Apetalous, but large bracts 5-7 stamens, red 2 styles Appear in late winter on bare branches Similar to witch hazel</p>	<p>2-celled woody capsule</p>	<p>Deciduous tree Small (15-30 ft) Exfoliating bark considered decorative - sliver, green, white, cinnamon colors Good fall color (yellow, orange, purplish-red) Trunk forks into many branches near ground Buds velvety Only species in the genus Named for the man who made the first ascent of Mt. Ararat</p>


Osmanthus delavayi (OLEACEAE)

W. China

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Opposite Ovate to elliptic-ovate Less than 1 in long Acute tip Sharply serrulate Gland dotted below</p>	<p>Infl – 4-8 flowered raceme Radial 4-merous, Stamens 2 Short-stalked Fragrant Petals white, trumpet shaped</p>	<p>Bluish-black ovoid shaped drupe</p>	<p>Evergreen shrub to 6 ft Scented flowers Typically flower on older wood</p>

Edgeworthia chrysantha (THYMELAEACEAE)

East Asia - China

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>12.5-17.5 cm long, pointed oval leaves Prominent midrib Soft and felted when young Lose its leaves in fall to reveal flower buds</p>	<p>Flowers before leaves Bright yellow and aging to a creamy white (flowers from February to April) Tubular and ~1cm long (very Daphne-like) Densely packed 8cm diameter globose heads Fragrant Buds appear in late fall</p>	<p>Drupes – dry purplish-green berries</p>	<p>Heavily wooded deciduous shrub 1.2-1.8 meters high and 1.5 meters wide Initially sparse growth and heavy branches Grown for flower, fragrance, and foliage Ophthalmic – sliced root used to remedy eye disease Supple stems used for paper and string</p>

POACEAE


grass family

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Basal or cauline (on the stem) 2-ranked ~w/open sheaths Round in x-section Stems hollow or solid, but always solid at the nodes Ligule between leaf sheath & blade (membranous structure)</p>	<p>Spikelet w/1 to many florets Glumes (bracts at base of inflorescence), lemmas (inner bracts), palea (outer bract), lodicules 1-3 stamens 2-3 carpels</p>	<p>Caryopsis (grain) Dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit w/seed coat fused to pericarp</p>	<p>Herbs Monocots Examples include wheat, corn, rice About 7000 species worldwide</p>

Phyllostachys nigra (POACEAE)

bamboo


E. and Central China

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Leaves green above and whitish below Lanceolate</p>	<p>Spikelets w/ many florets Petals, sepals greatly reduced (lodicules) Stamens 3, 3 carpels</p>	<p>Caryopsis (grain)</p>	<p>Nodes w/2 rings, upper ring more prominent than lower, nodes edged with white below 3 branches at each node Young shoots, sheaths have hair Stems green at first, then speckled, then black, to 25 ft "Phyllo" = leaf, "stachys" = spikelet of the flowers, "nigra" = black Running roots, needs bamboo barrier or will spread</p>

Akebia quinata (LARDIZABALACEAE)

chocolate vine


C. China, Korea, Japan

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Alternate Palmately compound (5-leaflets) Leaflets have petioles Lflts elliptical to ovate 1½ - 3 inches long, usually purplish as they emerge, then blue-green when mature Emarginate apex</p>	<p>Chocolate-purple colored (~ white, red) Often concealed by foliage unisexual, monoecious Female flowers larger w/long stalks and thick styles Male flowers in clusters, smaller w/6-8 stamens</p>	<p>Sausage-like pods, flattened Purple 2.5 – 4 in long</p>	<p>Twining woody vine or ground cover Deciduous (evergreen in warm climates) Rounded stems Green when young, then brown Flowers fragrant</p>

Veronica (formerly *Hebe*) (SCROPHULARIACEAE)


Speedwell

Mainly New Zealand, S.E. Australia

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Opposite, decussate 4-ranked ~ Entire sometimes scale-like</p>	<p>Infl – upright dense spike-like heads in leaf axils 4-lobed (~3-5 parted) Stamens – 2, exserted, one style White, purple</p>	<p>Capsules w/ 2-cells and many small seeds</p>	<p>Evergreen Shrubs or trees, often very small Branches w/ conspicuous leaf scars Large genus (over 500 species) Hebe- Greek Goddess of Youth – Daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of Heracles. Granted Ioloaus' (nephew of Heracles and helped with his labors) wish to become young again to fight Eurystheus (who was responsible for Heracles' labors)</p>

Weigela florida (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)


N. China, Korea

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Opposite Toothed Pubescent on veins below Short petiole</p>	<p>Infl - compound corymbs Abundant flowers Radial, perfect Corolla funnelform to campanulate 5 lobed, lobes often unequal but not 2-lipped Stamens 5, Style 1</p>	<p>Capsule 2-valved</p>	<p>Deciduous shrub Arching branches Weigela from a German botanist's name</p>

Dasiphora fruticosa (ROSACEAE)
(formerly known as *Potentilla fruticosa*)

bush cinquefoil


Europe, N. Asia, N. America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate Pinnately compound 3-7 leaflets (usually 5) Elliptic to linear Revolute margins Leaflets sessile Long pubescence on both sides of leaf Blue to dark green	Solitary, Perfect 1 - 1 1/2" across 5-parted, many stamens Many styles Yellow (~ white or orange) Sepal reddish & green Small, flat, and round	Dry achenes covered w/long hairs	Small deciduous shrub, 1-4' tall Many branches - densely twiggy Alpine plant Branches exfoliate with age Found in northern latitudes around the world Several cultivars developed

Lonicera involucrata (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)

black twinberry or bearberry honeysuckle

Western United States

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Opposite Elliptic-ovate 2-5 in. long ~ pubescent underneath	Fls erect, tubular w/5 lobes 1-2 cm long Corolla not 2 lipped Yellow or tinged w/red Pubescent In pairs cupped by large greenish-purplish bract	Berries – 2 -shiny black w/ 2 pairs of purple-maroon bracts	Erect to straggly shrub to 10 ft Stems greenish 4-angled stem in X-section Best in moist sites Resistant to air pollution Great for large gardens


Landscape Plant Recognition

Plant Descriptions – Field Day #5

Cornus sericea (CORNACEAE)
(a.k.a. *Cornus stolonifera*)

red osier or red twig dogwood


Northern North America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Opposite Elliptic to ovate 5-7 vein pairs Arcuate veins	Terminal cyme 4-merous No bracts Petals white	Drupe White or bluish white Small (7-9 mm)	Deciduous shrub to 9 ft Branchlets dark red Lower branches prostrate and often rooting Many new cultivars with yellow, orange and bright red branches - coppice to keep good color Cornus = horn, sericea = silk

Viburnum opulus (ADOXACEAE)

Snowball Tree

Europe

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Opposite, three lobed 5-10 cm long and broad, with a rounded base Coarsely serrated margins Look somewhat like a maple leaf Wrinkled surface with an impressed leaf venation	White flower Corymbs 4-11 cm in diameter, each corymb is compromised of a ring of sterile flowers 1.5 – 2 cm in diameter with conspicuous petals, small fertile flowers (5mm in diameter) are in the center. Produced in early summer and insect pollinated	Globose Drupe – bright red 7-10 mm in diameter containing a single seed Birds will eat the fruit	Deciduous shrub 4-5 feet tall Naturalized in North America and can misleadingly be called the ‘European Cranberry’ (though it is NOT a cranberry) Berries are edible in small quantities with a very acidic taste, can be toxic if consumed in large quantities and can cause vomiting or diarrhea Can be made into jellies Dried bark can be used as a tincture called “Cramp Bark”, used to alleviate menstrual pains


Landscape Plant Recognition

Plant Descriptions – Field Day #5

Morella californica (MYRICACEAE)
(formerly *Myrica californica*)

myrtle or wax myrtle


West Coast of N. America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple Leaves extend from all sides of branch Lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate ~ crenate-serrate Resinous dotted above, Black dotted below Waxy leaves	Infl – rounded clusters Females on upper portion of reproductive stalk Red when young Hairy stigmas Males on lower portion w/stamens partly enclosed by bract. Females with short style enclosed by bract.	Winged nutlets in brown, cone-like spikes Thinly coated with wax-has been used in candles and soaps Clustered below leaves	Evergreen shrub Aromatic twigs & leaves Grows well in sandy soil "Myrica" is from the classic Greek name for another genus Nitrogen-fixer Used as a seaside windbreak Bark and leaves – used to treat gastrointestinal ailments

Amelanchier (ROSACEAE)

serviceberry/Saskatoon

Europe, Asia, N. America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple Toothed Small deciduous stipules ~ ovate or rounded Lvs red in fall	Infl – terminal raceme White Sepals 5, fused at base, w/small teeth Petals 5, narrow Stamens 10-20 Styles 2-5	Small pome Black or red Important for wildlife	Deciduous tress or shrubs to 30 ft Delicately branching Edible berries (a nutty blueberry) – pies and jams Stems – arrow shafts Sapwood – tool handles and fishing rods Folklore – flowering signaled early American pioneers that the ground has thawed enough in spring for burial of the winter's dead