

A FEW DWARF SHRUBS

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Acer Campestre nanum Lodd, also called *A. campestre globosum de Vos* and *A. campestre compactum* Schw.

A very dense, globular, slow growing form of the Common European Hedge Maple. Scions were obtained from Arnold Arboretum in 1950 and grafted onto *Acer campestre* during the winter and grown in a grafting case. These plants are now 3 feet high and wide. The plants on the slide were grafted in the winter of 1954 and now measure 2½ feet high and 2 feet wide.

Acer Ginnala Durand Dwarf

In 1954 a large witches broom was found on an old *Acer Ginnala* in Durand Eastman Park, Rochester, New York. In 1956 we made a few grafts on *Acer Ginnala* and grew them in a grafting case. What you see is now a plant 3 feet high and 5 feet wide. Growth when small is short and slow but increases with age. This year's growth was 9-12 inches. Anyone can speculate about the ultimate size of this round shrub-like plant. The same brilliant fall colors of orange, scarlet and purple appear in this cultivar.

Berberis thunbergii aureo-marginata, Schneider

Similar in growth habits to the type except somewhat slower, the slide shows a plant grown from a summer cutting in 1957. Six years later our plant is 3 feet high and 4 feet wide. Distinguished by three colors of foliage, green, yellow and pink, these colors become brighter during the fall. A close-up slide of the foliage will also reveal pink stems.

Berberis thunbergii Crimson Pygmy

First named and described as *B. thunbergii atropurpurea nana* G. van Eck. It has also been listed and sold as "Little Favorite." This plant rose to popularity very quickly after its introduction in the early 1950's. Plants retain their uniform compactness of growth, excellent red color that becomes more intense in the fall. The twelve year old plants in our slide are now 2 feet high and 5 feet wide.

Euonymus europaea nana (Loud) Beissner, Dwarf European Spindle-Tree

Our slide shows a plant grown as a summer cutting in 1955. Plants grow quickly, they are now 2½ feet high and 2 feet wide. Branches are upright, growth is dense, indicating possibilities for a good hedge or accent plant. More tender than the type species, damage occurs only during winters with below our normal temperatures. Flowers and fruit have never been noted on our plants.

Forsythia intermedia Mertensiana, Mertens & Nuss.

A new Forsythia that originated in Switzerland about 1950.

Our plants from a hardwood cutting in 1960 show a dwarf and spreading habit. The plant you see is 2 feet high and 4 feet wide. The ultimate height is unknown but it has good form when young for a dwarf plant. It blooms with light yellow flowers.

Forsythia virdissima Bronxensis Everett

This plant originated at the New York Botanical Garden in 1939. The ten year old plants on the screen show a dwarf, flat topped plant 18 inches high and two feet wide. It also has the distinction of a dwarf Forsythia that blooms satisfactorily. We have found it to be more flower bud hardy than many of the other Forsythias. There are reports that this cultivar does not root along the stems, as the other dwarf Forsythias do, therefore, it should retain its form and shape and remain within the planting area.

Genista tinctoria L., Dyers Greenweed

A plant native to much of Europe and Western Asia, and naturalized in parts of our eastern states, we have a clone that came to us from a nearby garden. Neat and attractive low rounded shrubs, 2 feet high and 3-4 feet wide, and annually covered with a mass of yellow flowers in early June. It has proved hardy except in our most severe winters. Genistas are adaptable to poor soil or sand, gravel and drier sites. This shrub is easily produced from summer cuttings.

Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelianum (Koehne) Rehd., Regel Privet

Plants purchased in 1955 are now 4½ feet high and 6 feet wide. Attention is directed to this plant because some growers are producing it from seed with the unfortunate result of losing the true form and shape. Always wider than high and distinct with horizontal slender branches. Annual clusters of small, persistent blue berries, and a shrub tolerant of shade and soils. The true shrub is now somewhat difficult to find.

Lonicera tatarica nana (Alphand) Rehd.

A dwarf form of Tatarian Honeysuckle. The slide shows a plant started by a hardwood cutting in the spring of 1958. Seven years later it is now 5 feet high and 4 feet wide. The annual growth is 9-12 inches. It blooms well in the spring with small pink flowers, and bears the usual heavy crop of fruit. Height at maturity would be about half that of the type species.

Lonicera xylosteum nana, Dwarf European Fly Honeysuckle

This plant went unnoticed in our collection until planted into a well drained, sloping area filled with humus. Five year old plants from hardwood cuttings have rapidly become 3 feet high and 6 feet wide. Rather flat-topped and densely branched from the ground, with soft grey-green leaves that remain on the plant until late fall. Our plants have not bloomed, but

the flowers should be pale yellow, followed by dark red berries.

Potentilla fruticosa L., Cinquefoil

Although this species has long been known and cultivated, it is only in recent years that it has received the popularity it deserves. The species occurs throughout the Northern Hemisphere and is very variable. Many varieties and cultivars are known. A few are shown, namely: Katherine Dykes and Gold Drop and a slide of the collection showing the color range from white through all shades of yellow. Full sun is required, but they tolerate a wide range of soils and dry conditions and most of them bloom from June to October.

Ribes alpinum pumilum (Lindl.) Rehd., Dwarf Alpine Currant

Smaller in every part from the type species, and also different in growth habit. Branches remain stiff and the bush rounded and mound-like, and never opening up as do old Alpine Currants. The early spring blooms become small, bright red fruit that is quickly gathered by the robins. The plants you see were grown by summer cuttings in 1943. Plants are now 3 feet high and 4 feet wide. This cultivar has been tested and is immune to the White Pine Blister Rust.

Rosa multiflora nana

There is no authority for this name nor does it appear in the literature. I found a hedge of material by this name at Breeze Hill, the home of J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1955. The original plants came from the now defunct Gardens Nursery, Osage, Iowa. Seedlings vary in growth, some grow rapidly and need to be rogued out. What you see are 8 year old plants in bloom and fruit on October 15, 3½ feet high and 3 feet wide. It may have potential as an ornamental, informal hedge, understock or shelter plant.

Viburnum opulus compactum, Compact European Cranberry-Bush

Here we have a plant that has all the superior qualities necessary to make an excellent dwarf shrub. Propagation is very easy from summer cuttings. Growth is rapid, and flowering and bright red fruit occur at an early age. A fine rounded shrub that will become 5 feet high and never leggy. The plants in the slide are 3 feet high and 3½ feet wide from 1954 summer cuttings.

MODERATOR MCDANIEL: Thank you, Roy, for a very interesting and informative talk. Our next subject will be cutting propagation of *Eucommia* by Dr. Jack Gartner. Dr. Marvin Carbonneau will read the paper.