

WHAT'S NEW AT CAMELLIA FOREST NURSERY

There must be something new at the nursery because our inventory has over 1000 different entries of which about half are Camellias. The last time I checked a few years ago, I was selling about 100 different Camellias so this was a shock to realize I need to keep up with five times as many plants. Of course many of these plants are only available in very small numbers so they do not get into the catalog. We do plan to have a listing on our new website of some items available in very small quantities.

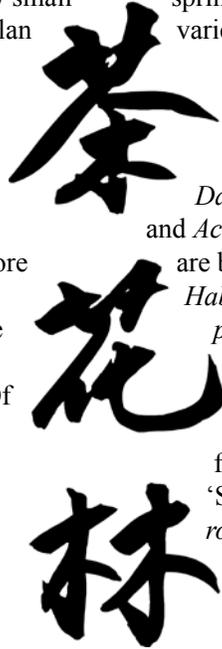
Jason Abide, our webmaster, has redesigned our website and you will be able to order plants at any time through this site. We are working on adding more pictures to the site as well as adding features such as searching by multiple criteria. We would like to have more information available on the site to help you make decisions about the plants you want to grow. Of course this all takes time and will slowly develop as we make additions.

The expansion of the nursery continues and progresses quite well considering what a big undertaking it has become. We try to keep the Camellias organized in several cool greenhouses so they can be found easily and if you visit they will make a spectacular floral display from October until April. As always we have more plants than greenhouse space but the plants find homes somewhere. The plants are thriving with more space and we work on pruning to encourage the plants to be well shaped. At this time we have some larger specimen plants but these are always in limited supply.

We are introducing a new Camellia cultivar, 'Mieko Tanaka' which is unique because of its red blooms in early fall. Mr. Tanaka crossed *C. 'Gaisen'* (an ancient x *vernalis*) with *C. japonica* to create a true red flowered Camellia which starts blooming in October and can continue blooming until late fall or even longer in mild climates. This simple flowered hybrid shows that red blooms in the fall can be developed but it is difficult because the pink pigments are so strong in many of the autumn Camellias.

Many other Camellia varieties have never been listed in the catalog before and offer some new choices. There are fall bloomer such as a contorted Sasanqua; the non-variegated 'Egao'; the ancient variety, 'Narumigata'; 'Ponderosa', and 'Rose of Autumn'. There are some new cold-hardy varieties including 'Ashton's Snow', *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane', 'Winter's Peony' and three hardy spring bloomers 'Mulligan's Pink', 'Spring's Circus' and 'Korean Fire'. From our seed crop

we have grown a few species Camellias which can be hard to find: *C. caudata*, *C. cordifolia*, *C. fraterna*, *C. handellii*, *C. minutiflora*, *C. rhytidocarpa*, and *C. tunghinensis*. 'Brushfield's Yellow', 'La Peppermint', 'Takanini', 'Delores Edwards', and 'E.G. Waterhouse' are all showy flowered spring bloomers as well as two newer cluster-flowered varieties: 'Our Melissa' and 'Ariel's Song'.



There are too many other new plants to list here but some of the rare highlights are *Rehderodendron*, *Damnacanthus*, *Sycopsis*, *Pittosporum sahnianum* and *Acer caudatifolium*. Currently a couple perennials are blooming so they need mentioning: the rain lily, *Habranthus* has nice pink flowers and *Agapanthus praecox* ssp. *minimus* has showy blue flowers. Other plants with showy blooms include a couple newly released Aromi deciduous Azaleas, a bunch of Magnolias and a yellow flowered *Osmanthus*. I found a few variegated plants including *Caryopteris* 'Snow Fairy', a variegated Sweet Gum, *Quercus robur* 'Argenteo Marginata' and Japanese Hollies too. For those with limited space I have found tall and narrow plants: *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Van der Akker', Carpinus 'Frans Fontaine', 'Slender Silhouette' Sweet Gum, and 'Prairie Sentinel' Bald Cypress. There are nice selections of slow growing conifers including *Abies koreana* 'Green Carpet', *Cephalotaxus* 'Korean Gold', bunches of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, tons of Deodar Cedars, and many Cryptomerias. At the nursery I have several new Japanese Maples which are too big to ship although one with the same name as our daughter, Julia, can be shipped.

As my children grow up they tend to keep me away from the nursery. Alexander doesn't think it is fun to just visit other nurseries when we go on vacation, so I have to get away from work a little bit. If I am gone from the nursery I am probably at Tae Kwon Do lessons or watching ballet with Julia. Christine, my wife, has planted more tea in our little tea plantation and she has made some very nice batches of tea leaves. She is learning how much history, art and science is involved in a very simple beverage and is teaching the craft of processing leaves to interested gardeners and farmers.

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David Parks

Camellia Forest Nursery

NURSERY INFORMATION

We are a small mail order nursery specializing in Camellias and exotic trees and shrubs. However, we will be open Saturdays (10am-4pm) from October to May in addition to our Open Houses in the Fall and Spring (details below) and as always, we are open by appointment. Visiting the nursery is a good way to see specimen plants and the wide variety of our offerings, as well as items not in the catalog. It is also the only way to purchase large plants that cannot be shipped.

The Fall Open House will be three week-ends in October (10/3-5, 10/10-12 and 10/17-19), the Spring Open House will be March 20-22, and the first three weekends in April (4/3-5, 4/10-12 and 4/17-19). Our best selection is at the fall open house and it is also a good time of year to plant.

Address and Directions to the nursery are on the inside front cover.

Gift Certificates

We offer gift certificates in any amount but recommend values of \$39 for one plant and \$63 for two 2 year old plants (including S & H). Or we can pick a good plant if you specify the color and season of bloom.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: USDA Fire Ant Quarantine

Although we usually use very little pesticide, we must treat for Fire Ants to control their spread. The Fire Ant quarantine zone has expanded from Florida to include part of North Carolina and extends west to Texas. The USDA is trying to control the spread of the ants by treating any soil leaving the quarantine zone. Prior to shipping to areas outside the quarantine zone we must treat the root ball of the plants with pesticide. Unfortunately this will require more time for shipping—same day shipping will be impossible and you must use caution when unpacking the plants—we recommend using gloves when handling the soil. This practice will slow the spread of this pest and we will try to keep shipping as efficiently as possible.

Green Tea Recipe

Camellia sinensis, the Tea Plant is used to make the tea we drink. There are many different processes used to dry the leaves for making the beverage. There are also many varieties of *C. sinensis* used to make tea. Tea is like cheese, every village has its own strain of tea plants that have different qualities. There is even a tea variety developed in China that does not have caffeine. What follows gives growers of tea an idea of how one kind of tea is made and hopefully inspires people to try making tea. We used this recipe to make some green tea. The tea we made is quite delicious, very smooth and not bitter.

1. Tender young growth is picked by hand from *Camellia sinensis*. Young shoots with 2-3 leaves are recommended. The leaves and shoots are allowed to wilt in the shade for a few hours to make rolling easier.
2. The leaves are bruised to allow the fermentation process to begin. Several shoots are rolled between your hands until the leaves darken and become crinkled, but not broken into pieces. This process is repeated until all the leaves are bruised.
3. (Optional) For Oolong Tea the leaves need to ferment or oxidize for a different flavor. Between steps 2 and 4 the leaves are placed in thin layers on a tray in a shady location for 1 to 3 days before being heated.
4. The leaves are dried in an oven set at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This step is necessary to remove all the water in the leaves and to stop the fermentation process. Now the tea is ready to use or store in an airtight container.

Many factors affect the taste of tea leaves such as the variety, the climate, the time of year and even the side of the mountain it is grown on. Experienced tea tasters can detect these differences and blend different batches of tea leaves to create specific kinds of tea. We hope you have fun growing and making tea.

CAMELLIA INTRODUCTION

Striving to bring you showy, garden-worthy plants, we work to offer exceptional flowers, vigorous growth, cold-hardiness, disease resistance and one-of-a-kind Camellias. New plants include our own introductions from our breeding program, older varieties that have proven to have good qualities and recent introductions from other breeders. We try to offer Camellias that represent the wide variation in the genus from small and simple-flowered wild-type plants to the large and many-petaled hybrids.

SIZES AND PRICES:

Camellias are quite variable in growth rate in pots. Slower growers may be smaller than the sizes listed but an approximate guide for ordering plants is as follows:

1 year old plants cost **\$10** to **\$15** and are 6 to 18 inches tall in 1, 2 or 3 quart pots.

2 year old plants cost **\$24** and are 18 to 30 inches tall in 1 gallon pots.

3-4 year old plants cost **\$50** and are 24 to 48 inches tall and bushy in 3 gallon pots.

We generally keep the Camellias in relatively small pots to avoid waterlogged soil and poor root growth. We strive to grow plants with healthy root systems which adjust well to being planted outdoors. I do not disturb the roots when planting unless a large thickened root has begun to circle in the pot; I have found that the many small roots rapidly grow out into surrounding soil and do not cause problems in later years.

Large Camellias

We have a good supply of larger size Camellias that cannot be shipped; these are listed in the catalog. At the nursery we also have very limited numbers of other varieties. These plants are mostly 3-5 feet tall and some are even taller. Although pot size can be deceptive we do have many varieties in 5, 7 and 10 gallon pots priced from \$50 to \$150. If you are in the Chapel Hill area, stop by and pick up a few for your garden.

Camellia Seeds

We have an average crop of seeds this year. Camellias are almost as easy to grow from seeds as marigolds. Just remember that most new and exciting varieties are grown from seeds but these are selected from large numbers of seedlings. Although seedlings rarely look like their parents, seed propagation is an easy way to grow large numbers of Camellias. Plant seeds about one-half inch deep in any well drained potting soil as soon as you receive them. Germination usually takes from two to four months depending on temperature. Camellia seeds must not be allowed to dry out, but they can be stored in the refrigerator if necessary.

Shipping for seed orders only is \$4.00

Camellia brevistyla, japonica, oleifera, sasanqua, sasanqua × *oleifera*.

5 seeds of any one type. ...\$2.00

Camellia japonica only, 100 grams of seeds. ...\$20.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa, cuspidata, fraterna.

5 seeds of either type. ...\$5.00

Camellia sinensis, Tea: 'Guangzhou', 'Large Leaf', 'Small Leaf', var. *assamica*, var. *quinquebracteata*, and *C. pitilophylla*.

5 seeds of any one type, some in limited supply. ...\$3.00

Collected Species of the Genus *Camellia*, an Illustrated Outline

(in English and Chinese)

By Gao Jiying, Clifford R. Parks and Du Yuequiang

One hundred and eighty-eight *Camellia* species are described in this comprehensive volume with lavish color photos of flowers, foliage and habit. For each species the botanical characteristics, distribution and horticultural merits are discussed in English and Chinese. The species are grouped into sections which helps sort the many species into plants with similar characteristics. The distribution and elevation information helps one think about hardiness and adaptability to different climates. As the Chinese have grown some of these species there is useful information for the garden culture and breeding potential of many species. Of course the features of the plant are described quite completely down to the perules and chromosome number. Only 2500 books were printed and these will not be available in your local bookstore. Proceeds from the sale of the book will go to my father for *Camellia* breeding and research.

\$85 plus \$10 for shipping and handling

CAMELLIA CULTURE:

Camellias are relatively easy to grow as long as they are planted in well drained soil and in light shade. For happiest plants, provide relatively moist, rich organic soil with plenty of room to grow. To our clay soils I add 4-6 inches of rotted mulch or leaves and till this in as deep as possible over the whole planting area. I have left scattered tall pines to provide filtered light part of the day, and have also planted conifers such as *Cryptomeria* to provide wind protection in the future. In China I saw Camellias growing in similar conditions; the overstory trees were huge evergreen oaks and the Camellias were 20 to 30 feet tall. In the last few years hurricanes and ice storms have removed most of the scattered pines I had carefully preserved and I am left with lots of sun on my Camellias. A few plants show winter cold and sun injury but most plants are flourishing with heavy bud set and multiple flushes of growth each year. Often, more sun is better than less sun as there is less competition from trees for water and nutrients for the Camellias.

For the best leaf color and perfect flowers, some winter shade is beneficial. In colder areas, wind protection and winter shade reduces cold damage. Gardeners can achieve success by planting Camellias under evergreen trees, near buildings and fences, or protected by lath to provide wind protection and winter shade. Mulch is also important to protect the roots from freezing although I try to keep mulch from touching the trunk of the plants.

In the first year, extra effort should be spent to establish the plants. Sufficient water is the most important need of the plant and it is necessary to water heavily so that the entire root ball is moistened. Between waterings the roots should begin to dry out before the next application of water. For northern areas, spring planting allows the plant to acclimate before hard freezes. For extreme northern areas a wrap of burlap and leaves or a micro-foam tent (described in Dr. Ackerman's Book) helps small plants through the first few winters since a larger established plant can survive hard winters more easily. In general two or three-year plants establish better than very young plants.

Once established, Camellias are quite low maintenance. Droughts reduce flowerbud set and growth but rarely kill Camellias. A light fertilization in spring will increase growth but is not necessary for healthy plants. Without pruning most varieties develop into very nicely shaped bushes and will bloom quite well. Cutting back long shoots and other pruning should be done just after blooming.

Selected *Camellia* cultivars can be grown where temperatures drop to -5° Fahrenheit or even colder with proper protection. The most cold hardy plants are distinguished by "zone 6B" following the name. Camellias produce excellent flowers in a cool greenhouse although they are not easily cultured in a warm house with dry air. Dr. Ackerman's recently published book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** provides good information on *Camellia* culture in zone 7 and colder. We recommend and are offering this book for sale.

FALL BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

Fall blooming Camellias have a special place in our gardens because of the rarity of flowers on woody plants in the autumn. We often have flowers opening at the end of September and many early bloomers by mid-October. The *sasanqua* bloom peaks in November and lasts until hard frosts which usually occur in December. The bloom times are relative and vary up to a month from year to year based on climactic conditions. There are many species of Camellias that flower in the autumn, but *Camellia sasanqua* makes one of the best garden displays and is by far the most widely grown of the fall blooming species. In recent years, *C. sasanqua* has been hybridized with *C. oleifera* to introduce hardiness and with *C. reticulata* to develop showier blooms. Consequently, the variety of Camellias available for fall and early winter has been greatly expanded. Sasanqua and Sasanqua hybrids will be listed together, followed by the cold-hardy hybrids. Selections introduced by Camellia Forest are marked “**CF**”.

Camellia sasanqua Selections and Hybrids:

Sasanquas start blooming, here in North Carolina, at the end of September and will continue blooming until hard freezes in December. Since the blooms appear before freezing weather, gardeners can enjoy the flowers every year. The dependability of color in fall and the sturdy nature of the plant makes this a very useful addition to the garden. Sasanqua can be used as specimens, hedges or screens and one can expect one to two feet of growth per year. Many *C. sasanqua* cultivars can tolerate full sun throughout the year with handsome glossy leaves although some winter shade is beneficial especially in colder areas. In nature Sasanquas are small trees up to thirty feet tall but in cultivation fifteen feet in twenty years can be expected since the upward growth slows as the plant gets older. Several varieties are spreading growers which stay below 5-6 feet tall. In the descriptions below, the parentage of hybrids is listed at the end of the description. Cultivated Sasanquas are probably all introgressed hybrids with *C. japonica* and should be called *C. × hiemalis*.

CF ‘Angel’s Kiss’ (zone 7A) – This Sasanqua has medium pink peony form flowers, and starts blooming in October. The plant was nick-named “Pink Powder Puff” for the many ruffled petals which creates a globose flower shape and the bloom is unusually well formed for a sasanqua. The plant has sturdy upright growth with deep green small leaves. This rapid grower is good for hedges. \$14.00

CF ‘Anne McCulloch Hill’ (zone 7B) – This backcross, (*C. sasanqua* × *C. reticulata*) × *C. sasanqua* blooms profusely with the best characteristics of both parent species. The influence of the *C. reticulata* is evident in the medium large flowers which are intense cerise pink and open in October and November. The free flowering habit and fine texture come from *C. sasanqua*. The semi-double rose form flowers are displayed on a slower growing pushy plant. \$12.00

‘Autumn Moon’ = ‘Marie Kirk’ (zone 7) – This fine white Sasanqua has formal double flowers and super vigorous growth. The blooms start early and are very showy in the garden. The plant has a narrow upright form and is a good choice for a hedge. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Autumn Rocket’ (zone 7) – This sasanqua has medium sized white flowers that are anemone to rose form. This upright growing plant has narrower glossy leaves and blooms in mid-autumn. \$14.00

‘Autumn Sentinel’ = ‘Bob Green’ (zone 7) – This striking plant has a very narrow upright growth habit with distinctive foliage. The leaves are small, narrow and dark green and with a compact habit, create a very attractive plant for a hedge or specimen. The plant grows quickly and the pale pink blooms come early in the season (October) and are small and double. This plant comes from Bobby Green in southern Alabama but has grown well in NC for several years. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Autumn Sun’ (zone 7A) - The rose red semi-double flowers are produced in mid-autumn (November) on this compact and robust shrub. The original plant was planted in a very sunny location and has shiny dark green leaves all year long. The plant form is upright but very compact with dense growth. \$12.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Autumn Sunrise’ (zone 7) – This is a favorite of Clifford Parks because it is one of the earliest Sasanquas to start blooming in the fall and the heavy bloom is quite striking. The white flowers have a red tip on each petal which gives great contrast. The flowers are cup shaped as they open and are large singles. The plant grows vigorously and has a nice dense and upright habit. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Bonanza var.’ (zone 7) – This has some of the deepest pink-red flowers of any of the Sasanquas. All Sasanquas have pink overtones due to the chemistry of the pigments in their flowers. The flowers are semi-double and medium sized and the plant has a somewhat spreading habit. The variegation caused by virus in these plants can create white mottles in the flowers. Multiple clones of ‘Bonanza’ exist and this is a larger flowered form which starts to bloom in October. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Cecilia’ (zone 7) – The small pink formal double flowers bloom over a long season from early to late fall and the small leaves give the plant a neat appearance. The plant is a moderate grower with a bushy habit. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Chansonette’ (zone 7) – This spreading grower has brilliant pink flowers and may reach 5 feet tall by 8 feet wide in ten years. This is a seedling of ‘Shishigashira’ and has almost formal double flowers with petals that become ruffled with age. The heavy bloom starts in mid-fall (November). \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘China Girl’ (zone 7B) – The large, deep pink, semi-double blooms open in late autumn (November and December). This is a strong grower with excellent foliage texture that is intermediate between the two parent species. This is a garden highlight, and will be at its best where heavy frosts are delayed. The plant is slower growing and somewhat open in habit. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × *C. reticulata* ‘Cornelian’) \$24.00

CF ‘Christmas Eve’ (zone 7B) - This recent introduction blooms in December and January with bright pink flowers. The flowers are rather large and quite resistant to light freezes which allows a display of color when most plants are dormant. The plant is very vigorous and becomes a small tree in 15 years. The new growth is bronze red and then fades to a deep glossy green. ‘Christmas Eve’ is an excellent choice for the Gulf Coast or California or other zone 8-9 areas where the blooms can be enjoyed without interruption, but we usually get a display of blooms in central NC in a protected garden site. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × *C. reticulata* ‘Cornelian’) \$24.00

CF ‘Christmas Rose’ (zone 8A) – The rose pink to light red, rose form double flowers start to open around Christmas and look like an opening rose bud. We recommend this plant for zone 8 because the midwinter bloom (December until February) is enjoyed best in a mild climate or a greenhouse. The plant has an upright habit with horizontal side branches. (*C. × williamsii* × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

NEW ‘Contorta Var’ (zone 7) – Mark Crawford found this plant at the American Camellia Society Gardens at Masee Lane and now I have propagated some plants. The branches have unusual bends and twists and rather narrow leaves. The flowers are white and single with a hint of pink at the petal tips. Doug Ruhen is the new horticulturalist at the Masee Lane Gardens and we encourage his efforts. \$14.00

‘Dawn’=‘Ginryu’ (zone 7A) - This heavy bloomer opens in late fall and has white semi-double flowers with traces of pink at the petal tips. The plant forms a rounded shrub with nice glossy foliage. (*C. × vernalis*) \$50.00

‘Dazzler’ (zone 7) - Brilliant rose red semi-double flowers are produced early in the fall. This is a vigorous upright grower. \$50.00

CF ‘Dot Spengler’ (zone 8A) – The medium red, semi-double flowers open mid to late in the season which is November and December in NC. The blooms have the intense color from *C. reticulata* and develop good size under favorable conditions. This is a moderately slow grower that buds very heavily. In milder climates the bloom season is extended into mid-winter. This was named for Dorothy Spengler who had 2 acres completely filled with Camellias in Durham, NC. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Crimson King’ X (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumigata’ X *C. reticulata* ‘Lion Head’)) \$14.00

NEW ‘Egao’ (zone 7A) – “Smiling Face” (trans.) has large pink semi-double flowers blooms from late fall into winter. This is an excellent garden plant for the late fall and is quite dependable for us. The foliage is intermediate between *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* and makes a fast growing handsome shrub. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00

‘Egao Corkscrew’ (zone 7) - The contorted stems and very double flowers make this sport quite different from the parent, ‘Egao’. The contorted stems were noticed at Nuccio’s Nursery but my plant produces flowers with a nice rose form not the semi-double of the parent. From November until March I will have some blooms on a rather spreading plant. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Fuji-no-yuki’ (zone 7) - “Snow on Fuji” (trans.) is a white, medium double flower on an outstanding upright and compact shrub. The flower bud tips bear peach red and the flowers appear formal double at early stages of bloom with a few stamens appearing as the flower ages. Blooming starts at the end of October here in North Carolina. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Gingetsu’ (zone 7) – “Silver Moon” (trans.) has large white single flowers with reddish markings on the outside of the petal tips. The plant is vigorous and in the sun makes a dense upright shrub. Bloom starts in October and peaks in November. A Higo sasanqua recognized by the Higo sasanqua society. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Hi-inkô’ (zone 7) - “Scarlet Toned Red” (trans.) is a very early blooming Japanese cultivar with cerise-pink peony to formal double flowers on a plant with spreading growth. As the flowers age the color can turn to a purplish red. \$50.00

‘Irihi-no-umi’ (zone 7A) - “Sea at Sunset” (trans.) has large vivid red burgundy single Higo flowers. Sometimes the flowers even have a bluish cast. Bloom starts early and peaks mid-season (early November), lasts until hard frosts. The foliage is a very nice dark glossy green and it has a good compact form. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘Iromo-kamo’ (zone 7) – “Excellent Fragrance and Color” (trans.) is a typical Higo Sasanqua with deep pink-red single flowers of medium to large size. The blooms start opening early in the season and the plant has slightly spreading growth. \$14.00

‘Jean May’ (zone 7A) - This popular old dependable variety has shell pink double blossoms. The three inch diameter flowers are produced in profusion from early October to the end of November usually. The plant is bushy with small and glossy leaves. \$50.00

CF ‘Kai Mei’s Choice’ (zone 7B) – The large, three-dimensional, rose-form flowers of this selection open to a clear rose-red in late autumn and early winter, and is best grown in localities where severe freezes hold off until late December or January. The flowers are striking in both color and form, but retain the delicateness of *C. sasanqua*. For many years this has been the favorite fall-bloomer of the owner of the nursery, thus the name. This plant has upright and narrow growth. (*C. sasanqua* X (*C. sasanqua* X *C. reticulata*)); CF-7) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Kira-shiro-kantsubaki’ (zone 7) – “Kira’s white winter Camellia” (trans.) has small white double flowers with slight red marking on the outer petals. The bloom season is early and the plant has a very compact growth habit. I expect the plant to be 4-5 feet tall in ten years. \$24.00

‘Lisa’ (zone 7) – This white double flowered sasanqua blooms early in the season with very symmetrical blooms which look formal double as they open. The plant is upright and vigorous with small leaves. \$24.00

CF NEW ‘Mieko Tanaka’ (zone 7A) – This is a true red colored fall blooming Camellia. The flowers are small single that start opening in October and will continue blooming until March in milder areas. The leaves are very dark green and are more rounded than typical Sasanquas. The plant branches well and grows at a moderate rate. This resulted from work by Dr. Tanaka who investigated the origins of *C. X vernalis*. He discovered old Camellias in Japanese gardens which may have been some of the original *C. X vernalis* plants. (*C. X vernalis* ‘Gaisen’ X *C. japonica*) \$30 and \$60

CF ‘Midnight Lover’ (zone 7A) - This was selected and named for its intense, deep burgundy red color; the deepest red we have seen in *C. sasanqua*. The plant is vigorous and erect in habit, and it will make a wonderful contrast to the whites and pinks of other sasanquas in your garden. Blooms October to November with semi-double flowers. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* ‘Crimson King’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Narumigata’ (zone 7) – “Narumi Bay” (trans.) is an historical Sasanqua with large white flowers with red gradation at the petal margins. The single flowers tend to have cupped petals and is early blooming. This variety appeared in Japanese literature in 1898 and also has been shown to be pentaploid (having five sets of chromosomes). Although this has one less set of chromosomes than most Sasanquas ‘Narumigata’ is still highly vigorous and also very fertile. The plant has an upright and bushy habit. \$14.00

‘Otome-sasanka’ (zone 7A) – “Maiden Sasanqua” (trans) is a medium, light pink double, very free flowering shrub in mid-autumn. The plant has upright growth with evenly spaced branches and develops into a cone shape with time. The leaves are small and narrow with a deep green color. This is widely grown in Japan and should be widely grown here also. \$14.00

‘Our Linda’ (zone 7) - This has some of the largest double flowers of the sasanquas with the petals held in a symmetrical and 3D manner. The petal color is a light rose pink contrasted with dark green foliage and is a midseason bloomer. The plant tends to be bushy and form a rounded shrub. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Pink Butterfly’ (zone 7A) – ‘Pink Butterfly’ has bright pink, single, very large flowers from early to mid-season (October and November). The plant is very vigorous with large deep green leaves making this an outstanding specimen plant or an excellent choice for a colorful hedge. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Pink Goddess’ (zone 7B) - This shrub has a rather fine foliar texture, but the delicate, perfectly formed pink flowers are very large and cup shaped. The flowers tend to be single but occasionally anemone form flowers are produced. This variety has been selected for its strikingly beautiful flowers. The plant is quite upright with compact branching and a dense appearance. ‘Pink Goddess’ starts early and blooms over a long season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Pink Serenade’ (zone 7) – Several large plants in the garden and the greenhouse always put on a long lasting show of deep pink single flowers. The showiness combined with a strong upright growth habit makes this a very worthwhile plant for a specimen in the garden or shrub border. This is one of the earliest sasanquas to start blooming. \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Ponderosa’ (zone 7) – This Sasanqua has striking deep pink-red semi-double large flowers. This was introduced by Tom Dodd along with many other Camellias which need testing in our area. \$14.00

‘Reverend Ida’ (zone 7) – A striking new plant from Bobby Green in Fairhope, Alabama. This is a seedling of ‘Shishigashira’ and has a similar growth habit which is spreading and quite compact. The flower is a small semi-double of an intense dark reddish-pink. The bloom season starts at the end of October and can last 2-3 months. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW ‘Rose of Autumn’ (zone 7) – This is an improved seedling of ‘Kanjiro’ with similar deep pink semi-double flowers. The plant is extremely vigorous but does not bloom until later in the season which is ideal for the gulf coast. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$14.00

‘Ryûkô’ (zone 7A) – “Dragon Light” (trans.) has small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons (late fall into winter). A very attractive, fine textured triploid Camellia with deep green leaves. This grows fast and becomes 15-20 feet tall quite rapidly. The plant did not die back to the ground after the -9°F freeze but colder areas will limit the floral displays. (*C. X vernalis*) \$14.00

‘Sarrel’ (zone 7B) - This spreading plant could easily be kept under two feet tall with a little pruning or training of the branches. The first time my plant bloomed I had to run for the camera since it was a perfect formal double pink flower. The bloom peaks in mid season. This was introduced by Bobby Green. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Scented Snow’ (zone 7A) – This early blooming white anemone form flower attracted the attention of several customers with its outstanding scent. Most Sasanquas have some fragrance but this one has an especially sweet scent. The numerous buds open into 7-8 large petals that open flat with numerous petaloids and stamens in the center. The plant grows rapidly with an upright habit. The leaves are dark green and quite large for a sasanqua. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Northern Lights’ X *C. x* ‘Snow Flurry’) \$14.00, \$24.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 TOO LARGE

‘Seikaiha’ (zone 7B) – “Quiet Ocean Waves” (trans.) has formal double to rose form repeated white flowers with outer petals having pink markings. Individual blooms on this plant are quite showy due to the large size and nice form. The plant grows about as wide as tall and has nice stiff branches. \$50.00

‘Sekiyô’ (zone 7A) – “Setting Sun” (trans.) has vivid deep red sometimes bluish colored flowers that open flat. The *C. sasanqua* almost always have pink or bluish overtones in the “red” flowers and only a few late bloomers have true red flowers. This semi-double is an early bloomer and one of the darkest colors. The plant makes a compact plant with nice glossy leaves. \$24.00

CF ‘Seventh Desire’ (zone 7A) - The double flowers of this variety are cerise pink with a small boss of stamens in the center. The petals are notched and crinkled making each bloom a treat to look at closely. The plant has vigorous growth which tends to weep at the branch tips making an interesting plant form. This one blooms very early and can carpet the ground with pink petals. (a seedling of *C. sasanqua* ‘Asahi-no-ume’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘Shibori-egao’ (zone 7) – “Variegated Smiling Face” (trans.) originated in Kurume, Japan and it has mid-pink semi-double blooms blotched with white (virus) in late fall. The plant is very vigorous, upright and quite cold hardy. Often the leaves have yellow splotches. The vernalis group are probably hybrids between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. (*C. x vernalis*) \$50.00

‘Shikishima’ (zone 7A) – The word ‘Shikishima’ is a poetic name for Japan and this sasanqua is a good choice to represent the country. The double flowers are a medium pink and especially appealing when they first open. The medium sized blooms open early to mid season. The lanceolate (narrow) leaves have a nice dark green color and the plant grows quite densely without pruning. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Shikishima Splash’ (zone 7A) – This genetic variegation of the above cultivar has bright yellow splashes throughout the leaves. With a little pruning a striking plant can be maintained. Otherwise similar to ‘Shikishima.’ \$14.00

‘Shishigashira’ (zone 7A) – “Lion’s Head” (trans.) is a reddish pink double which is very free flowering but a slow spreading grower. It is an old variety from the Kansai area of Japan. The blooms are small to medium sized and bloom mid to late in the fall season. Although this is a spreading plant with time the plant will reach five feet tall or more. \$12.00, \$24.00, \$30.00, and \$50.00

‘Showa-no-sakae’ (zone 7A) - “Glory of Showa” (trans.) has a light pink peony form flower on a plant with spreading growth when young although the plant can get huge with great age. This old variety is early blooming. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘Slim ‘n Trim’ (zone 7) – I am revising my judgment on this plant—it is not a dwarf; it is a small-leaved form with slow to moderate growth. The leaves are narrow and tiny with short internodes so a very dense plant results but my ten year old plant is over six feet tall now. The small flowers are deep rose pink and single. This is useful for confined spaces since it stays very narrow and upright. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Sparkling Burgandy’ (zone 7A) - This is one of my favorites since it is usually the first to start blooming and is a profuse bloomer. The medium sized blooms are peony form with intense deep pink color. The plant has a shrubby habit which display the flowers in weeping sprays. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Tsumaorigasa’ (zone 7A) – This one has double pink flowers on an upright plant and blooms mid season. \$24.00

‘Uncle Toi’ (zone 7) - Pink single flowers are produced on a plant with smaller leaves. This is an early bloomer and a vigorous upright grower \$50.00

CF ‘Wm. Lanier Hunt’ (zone 7B) – The medium sized, peony form, dark orchid pink flowers bloom mid-season (October and early November). It is a vigorous grower and tends to form a nicely rounded shrub at an early age. Mr. Hunt at age 88 amazed us by standing up from sitting crossed legged on the ground without using his hands. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Yuletide’ (zone 7B) - This is one of the only true reds found among fall blooming Camellias and the plant has a wonderful compact form with small dark green leaves. The small single flowers have a contrasting yellow center surrounded by 5-6 bright red petals. Unfortunately this blooms late in the season and can be frozen by freezes we usually get near Christmas. There are two things to do: 1) cross with early blooming reds such as ‘Midnight Lover’ and ‘Yuletide’ does make fertile seeds 2) plant the bush in a very protected spot in an alcove and cover the plant on freezing nights. \$12.00 and \$24.00

‘Yume’ (zone 7B) - “Dream” (trans.) is a profuse mid-winter bloomer with single flowers and a spreading growth habit. The small flowers start appearing at the end of October and can continue opening until March. The petal coloration is genetic and very unusual: often the petals appear to alternate white and pale pink. A slight fragrance is present from the *C. yuhsienensis* parent. It produces seeds freely and I have had seedlings produce the same petal variegation pattern so it is a potentially useful plant in hybridization. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Shishigashira’ × *C. yuhsienensis*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

Cold Hardy Fall Bloomers

CF ‘Autumn Spirit’ (zone 6A) - This exceptional selection starts blooming very early in the season with some of the most intensely colored flowers of any of the cold hardy fall bloomers. Many bright deep pink petals make up the small to medium sized peony form flowers. This bushy plant has small deep green leaves and is a moderate to vigorous grower. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Carolina Moonmist’ (zone 6A) – A selection developed at the J. C. Raulston Arboretum by Dr. Cochrane. It is a very heavy bloomer with single pink flowers. This early bloomer has small to medium sized flowers. The plant has excellent form with dense branching from the ground up and tolerates sun well. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00

CF ‘Mason Farm’ (zone 6A) - This vigorous shrub has large white flowers with petals tinged with pink and it blooms freely in early autumn. About 30 years ago, we planted over 1,000 *C. sasanqua* × *C. oleifera* segregates in a very large, unprotected field known as Mason Farm near Chapel Hill. This individual was selected because it survived our coldest winter ever without any injury. The leaves are large, thick and leathery and occasionally yellow-white genetic variegation appears on leaves on scattered twigs. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Survivor’ (zone 6A) - We believe ‘Survivor’ to be one of the hardiest Camellias and if you want to push the limits try one of these. It is a vigorous growing shrub and produces an abundance of single, small white flowers in the early autumn. The upright and compact growth of this selection makes it an excellent choice for a large specimen or for use as a hedge. Its name stems from the fact that it was the solitary healthy camellia in a section of our garden after being exposed to -9°F. Now 30 feet tall, it towers over the other Camellias in this area. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × *C. oleifera*) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Twilight Glow’ (zone 6A) - This compact, hardy cultivar was selected from the same test plot as ‘Mason Farm’. The flowers are rose colored, single, and the blooms appear in the middle of the fall season, often near Thanksgiving. The flowers tend to open all at once and the blooms cover the whole plant for a spectacular display. The small sized flowers are bell-shaped at first then open up wider as the flower ages. The plant grows wider than tall and forms a nicely shaped and dense bush. (*C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* F₂ segregate) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Ackerman Selections - Dr. William Ackerman bred these plants at the National Arboretum after several cold winters when the only living Camellia plants left were *Camellia oleifera*. Dr. Ackerman used *C. oleifera* as one parent of many hybrids to increase cold hardiness while retaining the showier flowers of *C. sasanqua* and other species. We have found the cold tolerance to be similar to our own hybrids listed above. In general these plants are heavy bloomers and produce a colorful show in mid-autumn. Dr. Ackerman’s book, **Beyond the Camellia Belt** has more detailed information on these plants and culture in zone 7 and colder.

‘Ashton’s Ballet’ (zone 6A) – The flowers of ‘Ashton’s Ballet’ are medium pink and rose form double. This blooms from October until December for us on an upright and vigorous grower. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Shikishima’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Ashton’s Pink’ (zone 6A) – The lavender pink semi-double flowers of ‘Ashton’s Pink’ open in late fall. This has dark green foliage and a moderate growth rate. (*C. japonica* ‘Billie McCaskill’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Ashton’s Pride’ (zone 6A) - From a distance ‘Ashton’s Pride’ is an unusual Camellia because the leaves are small and narrow and the branches tend to weep slightly. It sets huge numbers of buds which open pale pink and single. The bloom season is from October until December for us. The growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. sasanqua* ‘Santô-zaki’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW ‘Ashton’s Snow’ (zone 6A) – This interspecific hybrid seems to be intermediate between *C. japonica* and *C. oleifera*. The white flowers are semi-double and open from early November through January in Ashton, MD. This is a moderate grower with dense branching and a rounded overall shape. The leaves are semi-glossy compared with the matte leaves of *C. oleifera* and the shiny leaves of *C. japonica*. (*C. japonica* ‘Billie McCaskill’ X *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$24.00

‘Elaine Lee’ (zone 6A) – Dr. Ackerman reports that this has especially hardy white semi-double blooms in late fall. The plant is upright growing with dark green glossy leaves. (*C. japonica* ‘Mrs. Bertha A. Harms × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$24.00

‘Frost Princess’ (zone 6B) - This is one of the showiest of Dr. Ackerman’s hybrids because of the relatively large double flowers and early bloom. The peony form flowers are a deep iridescent lavender pink contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The vigorous growth tends to grow at odd angles. This is one of the first *C. oleifera* × *C. sasanqua* hybrids released by Dr. Ackerman. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Bill Wylam’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW *C.oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ (zone 6A) – Plain Jane has proven to be extremely hardy and has been used in hybridizing for cold-hardiness. The single white flowers have no traces of pink on the petals and are produced from October through December. ‘Plain Jane’ originated as seed from the Nanjing Botanical Garden and was grown by the USDA since 1948. \$50

‘Snow Flurry’ (zone 6A) - Almost pure white, medium sized, anemone form flowers are among the first fall blooming Camellias. This vigorous plant makes many long shoots which can be weighted down by the large number of flowers. When young, the growth is quite spreading and some pruning can train this into a nice rounded form. This is one of David’s favorites. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. ‘Frost Princess’*) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Winter’s Charm’ (zone 6A) – The lavender-pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open in October and November. The plant is a moderate grower with a spreading bushy habit. (*C. sasanqua* ‘Takara-wase’ × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Winter’s Cupid’ (zone 6A) – Small single white flowers with pink tips are produced in profusion. The leaves are small, dark green, and somewhat leathery. The plant has an upright form with short internodes resulting in a compact habit. The first blooms open in October and others appear until December. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. sasanqua*) \$14.00

‘Winter’s Interlude’ (zone 6A) - This bicolor anemone form flower blooms with the outer petals pink and the many small petaloids in the center white. The spreading growth matures into a rounded shrub with deep green leaves. The small blooms are produced in late October and into December. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. sp*) \$14.00 and \$50.00

‘Winter’s Joy’ (zone 6A) – This plant has upright to columnar growth with leathery dark green leaves. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double and bloom in November and December. The blooms are small to medium sized. ([*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × ‘Shishigashira’] × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Winters Peony’ (zone 6B) – This introduction has light pink peony form flower and it blooms heavily in November and December. The plant develops a bushy pyramidal shape at a moderate rate of growth with small leaves. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ X *C. sasanqua* (Narumigata X Shishigashira)) \$12.00

‘Winter’s Red Rider’ (zone 6A) – The small leaves and slow growth create an attractive smaller plant which can be used where a normal Camellia will be too big. So far this has grown slightly faster than ‘Winter’s Rose’ but should stay under 5’ for ten years. The single blooms are bright lavender pink with notched petals. This blooms from October through November. (*C. ‘Shishigashira’* × *C. oleifera* ‘Lu Shan Snow’) \$12.00

‘Winter’s Rose’ (zone 6A) - ‘Winter’s Rose’ is a dwarf Camellia! Ten year old plants will probably be 3 feet across and only 3 feet tall. Very pale pink double flowers are produced in profusion in the fall. The small sized blooms start in October and cover the plant by mid November. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. sasanqua* ‘Otome’) \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$30.00

‘Winter’s Snowman’ (zone 6A) – Another upright grower with nice dark green leaves. The flowers are white, mostly anemone form and open in November and December. The new growth flushes have a nice wine color for some spring time color interest. An excellent choice for a hedge since it grows rapidly. ([*C. sasanqua* ‘Narumi-gata’ × ‘Shishigashira’] × *C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘Winter’s Sunset’ (zone 6B) – For the variegation fanatics, here is a light green margined leaf that appears quite stable. The plant has moderate upright growth and lavender pink single flowers. The small sized blooms are fairly early in the season. (*C. oleifera* ‘Plain Jane’ × *C. ‘Frost Princess’*) \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW Beyond the Camellia Belt by Dr. William Ackerman covers much more information than *Growing Camellias in Cold Climates*. Dr. Ackerman concentrates on the northern limits of Camellia cultivation but much of the information applies to Camellia growers everywhere. The book has chapters on culture, diseases, propagation, breeding and hardy cultivars. The varieties described have pictures of the flowers as well as relative hardiness ratings. The chapters on Camellia breeding cover a lifetime of work with the genus Camellia and gives excellent background for interspecific hybridization. \$40.00 plus \$5.00 for Shipping and Handling

CAMELLIA SPECIES

These plants are mostly what you would find in the wild in China, Japan, Korea or Vietnam and are described in more detail in the **Collected Species of the Genus Camellia, an Illustrated Outline**. Most of the species we offer have some horticultural merit such as striking foliage or impressive floral displays. Many of these species have not been in United States gardens for long so we can only guess some of the attributes such as hardiness. Most of these plants (except cultivars) are grown from open pollinated seeds so there is genetic diversity and hybrids are possible although rare.

Camellia albogigas = *C. granthamiana* (zone 9) – This species from Guangdong Province in southern China has large white flowers with 8-10 petals. The leaves are large and very reticulate (veins are impressed into the surface). *C. albogigas* should be merged with *C. granthamiana* since the variation in *C. albogigas* plants overlaps the variation in *C. granthamiana* plants. This blooms from late fall through winter in our greenhouse and will become a small tree. \$15.00

Camellia brevistyla (zone 7B) - This highly variable species from the mountains of southeastern China is related to *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. White flowers are produced in the fall and can vary in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is a dark green, relatively small and fairly dense. The bark becomes orange at a young age and is quite attractive. It survives and thrives in exposed, severely deforested areas in the wild, and is very easy to cultivate. The natural distribution is SE China and Taiwan. \$12.00 and \$50.00

NEW *Camellia caudata* (zone 8?) – This widely distributed species can be found from Zhejiang province in China to Taiwan, Burma and Nepal. This strain originated in Nepal. The white flowers are about an inch across, bloom late winter into spring and have a slight fragrance. The leaves are long and narrow with variable amounts of small hairs on the undersides and have pubescent petioles. The young stems are also covered with small hairs. This can become a small tree about 20 feet tall. Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia chekiangoleosa (zone 7A) – This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica*, but has larger flowers and can have a distinctly orange red hue in the flowers. The flowers are single with a large boss of yellow anthers and bloom from late winter into early spring. Reports from this country indicate this is quite cold hardy possibly even into zone 6. This is a showy species which deserves to be used widely in the landscape and hybridized with various species to push the limits of Camellias. Often large apple sized fruits are produced and the seeds can be pressed to make a high quality oil for cooking. \$12.00

Camellia chrysanthoides (zone 8B) – This species from southern Guangxi has bright yellow flowers about 1.5 inches across and is easy to grow with good resistance to dieback disease. The foliage emerges with a strong burgundy red color and the large leaves have strongly impressed veins. Some seedlings survived outdoors last year with a low temperature of 13°F. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia cordifolia* (zone 8) – This species is characterized by dense hairs on most parts of the plant especially the young twigs. The name comes from the cordate shape of the leaf base. The slightly fragrant flowers are white and about an inch across and open late winter into spring. The small narrow leaves are held on pendulous twigs. This species is native to mountainous areas of Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan provinces in China. \$15.00

Camellia cuspidata (zone 7A) - This very fine textured shrub produces small (2" across) white flowers in the late winter or early spring. The narrow leaves have a nice red flush as they emerge and are displayed on willowy growth. The plant becomes a small tree with time and has very good cold hardiness. These seedlings come from plants originating in the Huang Shan (Yellow mountains) in Anhwei province near the northern limits of Camellias in China. \$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia edithae ‘Jinqu’=‘Dongnan Shancha’ (zone 7B) – This Chinese cultivar has an exceptional bloom as well as beautiful foliage. The formal double rose-red flowers are produced in late spring (the end of March through April) and are quite heat tolerant. The dark glossy leaves have deeply indented veins and make the plant handsome all year long. The form of the plant is also excellent with compact and upright growth. I have found this to perform better with some shade. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia fluviatiles (zone 7B) - This species comes from southeastern China and has long, narrow leaves. The plant has an erect growth habit and blooms freely in the autumn. The small (1 inch) white flowers are followed by small green to red fruits. \$10.00 and \$15.00

NEW *Camellia fraterna* (zone 8) – While searching for wild plants of *C. chekiangoleosa* in Zhejiang province we saw this species growing along the road in abundance under young trees. It was blooming heavily in February and we even found one with slightly pink flowers. Mostly the flowers are white and about 1.5 to 2 inches across. The heavy bloom can weigh down the longer branches into graceful arches. The small leaves usually have a distinctly pointed tip. The hexaploid chromosome number allows hybrids to be made with a range of species and several cultivars have been developed: ‘Yoi Machi’, ‘Crimson Candles’ and ‘Tiny Princess.’ Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia furfuracea (zone 8?) – While this species has striking foliage the greenish cream flowers have a minimal ornamental display. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long with indented veins and a rather stiff texture. This one can become a small tree up to 30 feet tall. The fruits are unusual with a flaky furfuraceous surface which means it has a rough brownish scaly appearance. The species is widespread in SE China, Vietnam and Laos. \$10.00 and \$20.00

Camellia granthamiana (zone 9) – From Hong Kong and adjacent Guangdong province this small tree up to 25 feet tall has spectacular large white flowers in autumn. The flowers can be 4-5 inches across with translucent white petals and bright orange yellow stamens. This can be used as a small blooming tree in warmer areas because of the handsome foliage, sun tolerance and large blooms. Several interspecific hybrids have been made which have reasonable cold hardiness as well as large flowers and the handsome foliage. \$10.00

NEW *Camellia handelii* (zone 8) – I have been impressed with the way the pink flower buds and white flowers are arranged along the young stems. Multiple buds are set at each node and the flowers generally face downwards. The flowers are 1 to 1.5 inches across and are strongly fragrant (for a *Camellia*). The leaves are very small only slightly over an inch long and this gives the plant a very fine texture. The plant is found in Hunan, Guizhou and Jiangxi provinces of China so we expect it to have some cold hardiness. Small seedlings. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia minutiflora* (zone 8B) – This very graceful shrub has tiny leaves less than an inch long and many tiny white flowers opening from reddish buds. This taxon is probably a variety of *C. lutchuensis* and is also has fragrant flowers. Even in the greenhouse this blooms quite late in the season. Some plants showed winter injury at 13°F. This is found in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Jiangxi. Small seedlings. \$10.00

Camellia nitidissima (zone 9) – THE yellow camellia is actually just one of many yellow flowered species of *Camellia*. The flowers are a bright yellow and the petals are thick and waxy. The flower buds are spherical like *C. sinensis* and these open to small flowers which hang down all along the stems during the spring bloom season. *C. nitidissima* is found in Guangxi province of southern China where there is very little frost and probably can only be grown outdoors in central Florida or California. The foliage is large with indented veins and a glossy upper surface. This species is the parent of only a handful of pale yellow hybrids after decades of work by many people around the world. It once sold for thousands of dollars. These are small seedlings. \$15.00

Camellia obtusifolia (zone 7) – This species produces an abundance of small white flowers in the autumn and develops cinnamon colored bark with age. The plant is very similar to *C. brevistyla*. The wild distribution range includes Jiangxi, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces. \$50.00

Camellia octapetala (zone 7A) - Most years our outdoor plants set an impressive crop of fruits. The brown fruits are massive and are the size of oranges and most seeds germinate. The pale yellow flowers are 1-2 inches across and appear in the fall. The foliage is large and distinctive with a glossy light green-grayish cast. The wild distribution ranges from southwestern Zhejiang province into western Fujian province. \$12.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

Camellia oleifera (zone 6B) - This very sturdy and vigorous evergreen shrub produces a show of single, white flowers in the early to middle autumn. This strain comes from high in the Lu Shan mountains in east-central China and has thick dull green foliage that is superior to some other strains of this species currently available. This species has broad application in the landscape because it is one of our hardiest and easiest to cultivate broad-leaved evergreens. The seeds of this plant are used in China to make a high quality vegetable oil and may be a future crop here in the SE United States. These seedlings will eventually grow to 25 feet tall and almost as wide in full or partial sun. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia rhytidocarpa* (zone 8) – The most striking part of this plant are the wrinkled and warty seed capsules which look like Litchi fruits. The pure white flowers open in the fall and are about 2 inches across. The narrow leaves have indented veins and can be up to 6 inches long. This species is found in Guangxi, Guizhou and Hunan provinces. Small seedlings. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia rosaeflora* Var. (zone 7B) – This widely cultivated species may be a hybrid developed in cultivation and it does have landscape value for its fine texture and distinctive blooms. The flowers are medium pink and about 1.5 inches across. The branches are thin and tend to be somewhat weeping making a delicate form in the garden. The heavy blooming trait has resulted in many cluster flowered hybrids. These are rooted cuttings. \$24.00

Camellia rosaeflora ‘Cascade’ (zone 7B) - A cluster-flowered species that is a prolific producer of small blush pink flowers on slightly weeping branches. This charming species is the parent of many cluster-flowered hybrids. \$24.00

NEW *Camellia rubituberculata* (zone 8?) – This is another species with bumps on the seed capsules but this one has pinkish red flowers in the fall. We found this growing at one site above farmers fields in Guizhou province. We had to push our vehicles up the steep track to return to civilization from the remote collection site. It was worth it to see blooming plants covered with clusters of funny pods. The leaves are fairly large (3-6 inches long) on large shrubs up to 15 feet tall. \$12.00 and \$25.00

Camellia transnokoensis (zone 7B) – I did not expect this plant to be cold hardy but several plants have done well over the last few years. These plants have also bloomed well in March. The 1.5 inch flowers are white with distinct red spots on the outermost petals and are produced in profusion. The leaves are about an inch long and make a nice fine textured shrub. This is found in Taiwan and is very similar to *C. lutchuensis*. \$12.00

NEW *Camellia tunghinensis* (zone 9?) – This yellow flowered species can be distinguished from *C. nitidissima* by the smooth surface of the leaves which are also quite a bit smaller. The plant also has a more compact habit than other yellow species. The flowers are about 1.5 inches across and are produced in abundance. It is found in Guangxi province and blooms in the spring. \$12.00

Camellia yuhsienensis (zone 7?) – This species from Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangdong makes a spectacular floral display because of the heavy bud set. I have seen plants with an “inflorescence” of over a dozen buds at the tip of a branch—like a spiky Christmas decoration since the flower buds are long and pointed. Some clones of this species have a very nice fragrance but plants are variable. The flowers are white and open in late winter. The leaves are relatively small and reticulate. \$12.00 and \$24.00

TEA PLANTS

These varieties are the plants that green, black, white and oolong tea is produced from. Each type (green vs. black) is made using different amounts of “fermenting” and processing before drying of the leaves. We have made tea from many of these varieties and found the taste to be very similar from one variety to the next if the same processing is used. I’m sure a professional tea taster could tell the difference between large leaf and small leaf tea but I can’t taste any difference. Tea is harvested many times a year (as often as every 10 days) so a large plant can produce quite a bit of tea but a hedge may be needed to supply a family with a daily supply. Freshly made tea is much superior to tea which has stored for even a few months. Many of these are grown from open pollinated seed and tea is known to hybridize freely with other types of tea so these may not be the pure and true varieties. These seedlings do have the general characteristics of each variety. Special quantity discount for tea: any 10 tea plants (\$10 size only) for \$80.

Camellia ptilophylla (zone 7B) – This tea has slight differences from *C. sinensis* so we are listing this as a separate species rather than a variety of *C. sinensis*. It is a small tree from Guangdong province with leaves up to 7 inches long and pubescence (small hairs) on most surfaces except the top of the leaf blade. Because of the hairs it is used to make “White-hair tea” which is a special high-quality tea. \$10.00 and \$24.00

Camellia sinensis var. *assamica* (zone 7B) – This is a very large leaf form of tea from southern and southwestern China and India. Because tea has been cultivated for so long the origins of the numerous varieties is obscure. The leaves are thinner than the Large-leaf form and also longer. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing and can reach 50 feet tall with a trunk one meter in diameter in the forests of southwestern Yunnan, China. \$12.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis, from China (zone 7) – This form of tea has medium sized leaves and tends to bloom heavily at a young age. The origin of these seeds is an unknown area of China but these are distinct from other varieties. \$24.00

Camellia sinensis, from Guangzhou (zone 7B) – A form of tea with rather large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. The origin of these is Guangdong province in southern China so these are suitable for warm and humid areas such as Florida and the Gulf states. \$10.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Camellia sinensis*, from Guizhou (zone 7) – These plants were grown from seed collected at Dashan in Guizhou province of China. We found a few plants left from an abandoned garden and these were covered with seed pods. Many of the seed pods contained five seeds which is quite unusual—one to three seeds is the usual number for tea. The foliage is of intermediate size and the hardiness is probably not exceptional since this area is relatively mild. We have a limited supply of 2 year old plants. \$35.00

Camellia sinensis, Large leaf form (zone 7A) - What sets this variety apart from the others is the large and leathery leaves and it can be identified just by feeling the thickness of a single leaf. The plant becomes a multi-trunked tree to about 15 feet tall. This variety starts blooming as early as August from spherical buds that open into cup shaped white flowers. It is a profuse bloomer and produces many nickel sized fruits. When harvesting tea this has the advantage that your bag fills up much faster because the shoots are larger. \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$50.00

Camellia sinensis var. *quinquebracteata* (zone 8) – This is large leaf form of tea from Yunnan province in China. The plant grows very vigorously with long upright shoots. \$10.00

Camellia sinensis ‘Rosea’, Pink Flowered Tea (zone 7A) - Pale pink flowers are produced in profusion on this shrub in early autumn. The burgundy new growth is the most outstanding quality of this variety but the red pigment is found in all parts of the plant from the roots to the bright pink filaments of the flowers. The size of the leaves and character of the plant are similar to the Small-leaf form of tea. \$14.00 and \$24.00

Camellia sinensis, seedlings of ‘Rosea’ (zone 7A) – These seedlings lack the pink pigment in the flowers and leaves, but have the same leaf shape and branch structure. \$24.00

Camellia sinensis var. *sinensis*, Small-leaf tea (zone 6B) - An excellent shrub for the landscape that has small white flowers in the early autumn, and a compact branching habit. The plant usually grows as a multi-stemmed small shrub usually not growing more than 6 feet tall. Tea is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions from full sun to deep shade although the ideal situation is light shade or half a day of sun. This variety is widely cultivated in Japan. Using our recipe (see page 2), tea made from these plants is delicious with a mild flavor. \$10.00, \$14.00, \$24.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00

SPRING BLOOMING CAMELLIAS

There are a very large number of spring-blooming species, but of these, *Camellia japonica* is the best known. In central North Carolina we often get a few blooms during mild periods in January but the main bloom season starts in February or March when the weather moderates. In mild climates with little or no frost, the spring-blooming species will begin to flower in the gentle winter season and the last blooms fall off in late April. In general these are upright growing shrubs to small trees with a moderate rate of growth. In ten years, plants will reach 6 to 10 feet tall while ancient (hundreds of years old) plants may reach 30 feet or more.

Cold-hardy *Camellia japonica* including the April series

The following varieties are the most cold-hardy *C. japonica* cultivars available and are the best choice for growing outdoors in zone 6, the coldest area where Camellias can be dependably grown. A protected site is very important when growing Camellias in colder areas and spring planting is highly recommended. The “April series” were selected from thousands of hybrid seedlings and have been named for the time we expect they will bloom in cooler northern areas. The “April series” survived our coldest recorded winter when the temperature dropped to -9°F. Several of our other selections, some of Dr. Ackerman’s selections and a few old tested varieties are also listed here.

CF ‘April Blush’ (zone 6B) - ‘April Blush’ grows into the classic Camellia bush with deep green leaves, shell-pink and semi-double blooms. It sets buds freely, and flowers in mid-season. The relatively slow growth guarantees dense leaves and a plant of smaller stature. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Dr. Tinsley’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘April Dawn’ (zone 6B) - The candy-stripe flowers make this a unique plant for several reasons. The flowers are mostly white with a few deep pink streaks which makes it special and occasional branch sports will result in various color patterns such as half deep pink and half white flowers. The medium sized, formal double flowers are produced in profusion over a long season from mid to late season. The habit of the plant is upright and very vigorous. At first young plants will grow rapidly and after a few years they fill in very nicely. A five foot specimen in New Jersey has bloomed well for several years. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Herme’) \$14.00

CF ‘April Kiss’ (zone 6B) – This vigorous grower has small pinkish-red formal blooms. It makes a very heavy bud-set and blooms at the beginning of the spring season. This is the earliest of the “April series”, and with its heavy bloom makes a dependable display in the garden. It has upright growth and attractive glossy leaves. (‘Bernice Boddy’ X ‘Reg Ragland’) \$14.00

CF ‘April Melody’ (zone 6B) - This compact, erect and moderate grower has single, small rose red blooms. ‘April Melody’ starts blooming early and extends over a long blooming season. This variety was selected because it is a strong grower and very cold hardy. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Rev. John Bennett’) \$24.00

CF ‘April Pink’ (zone 6B) - Soft pink formal double flowers remind us of ‘Pink Perfection’ but the plant was one to survive -9°F temperatures in 1985. A few blooms start early and the peak bloom is usually March (mid-season) here in NC, the bloom size is small. The many petals often shade darker at the edges while the numerous flowers make a good garden display. The plant has compact growth making a nice dense shrub. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Kumasaka’) \$50.00

CF ‘April Remembered’ (zone 6A) - This vigorous upright grower with spreading branches has large, cream to pink shaded, semi-double flowers. The bud set is substantial, and the flowers are produced over a long period from early to late season. This selection is slightly larger in all respects and much hardier than its mother, ‘Bernice Boddy’. I believe this to be one of the hardiest Camellias. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Dr. Tinsley’) \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘April Rose’ (zone 6A) - This very compact and relatively slow-growing plant has rose-red formal double flowers. The medium sized blooms are very pretty and bloom late in the season. After the severe cold of January 1985, this was the only Camellia among thousands in our collections, to open flowers to any degree, and cold-induced dieback was not recorded in any of the three individuals in our test plots. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Kumasaka’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

CF ‘April Snow’ (zone 6B) – This relatively slow growing, well formed plant has white, rose-form double flowers. The medium to large flowers open late in the season. Good white clones have been the most difficult to select in general because the white petals show cold injury much more easily than pinks and reds. The leaves are exceptionally large. (‘Triphosa’ X ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’) \$14.00

CF ‘April Tryst’ (zone 6B) - An erect plant with a medium growth rate forms a nicely shaped plant with bright red, medium sized anemone-form flowers. It has a heavy bud-set and flowers over a long period in the middle to late part of the season. In many varieties, dense clusters of petaloids in the center of the flower are easily damaged by cold before the flower opens; however, this clone opens flowers of good quality after periods of very cold weather. (seedling of ‘Yours Truly’) \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Betty Sette’ (zone 6B) – This Dr. Ackerman selection has pink formal double flowers late in the season. The leaves tend to be dark green and somewhat rolled under making them appear rounded. The plant has slow and compact growth. (‘Frost Queen’ × ‘Variety Z’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

CF ‘Classic Pink’ (zone 6B) – This outstanding cold hardy variety has pale-pink formal double flowers very late in the season. The medium sized flowers usually open from early to late April here in NC. Almost as nice as the flowers is the very shiny narrow foliage. The plant has a slow growth rate with a tendency to form many branches so that the shrub develops into a upright rounded shape without pruning. This plant has a plant patent and has been released by several large nurseries. Plant Patent #12,614 (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Kumasaka’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$100 TOO LARGE

‘Frost Queen’ (zone 6B) - This very nice white medium sized semi-double has glossy and dished leaves. The bloom season is mid to late and the plant is a moderate grower with upright and compact growth. This is a fine plant for the landscape and also a good seed parent for those of you doing hybridization. ‘Frost Queen’ was selected by Dr. Ackerman for cold-hardiness in a field trial of plants originating in northern Japan. \$24.00

‘Governor Mouton’ (zone 6B) – This eighteenth century introduction survived our coldest winters and huge plants can be found in older gardens. The medium sized peony form flowers are an oriental red often with white splotches. The bloom season is early and the plant is vigorous with a slightly spreading growth habit. \$14.00 and \$50.00

‘Jerry Hill’ (zone 6B) – This cultivar developed by Dr. Ackerman has rose pink, medium sized formal double flowers late in the season. The plant has dense and upright growth with broad, glossy, and dark green leaves. (‘Frost Queen’ × ‘Variety Z’) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW ‘Korean Fire’ (zone 6A) – While working in Korea, Barry Yinger heard about Camellias growing on islands near the border of North and South Korea. He thought these could be very cold-hardy and collected specimens which were distributed and tested. Mr. Yinger made this selection at his garden in central Pennsylvania after temperatures dropped to -23°F. The single flowers are red and bloom early in the season. The plant is compact with handsome foliage. Limited supply. \$15.00

'Kumasaka' (zone 6B) – One of the oldest Camellias recorded in literature, this variety has been grown in Japan since 1695. The medium to large size, peony form blooms are a deep rose color and open late in the season. This plant has proven to be exceptionally cold hardy. \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Kuro Delight' (zone 6A) - This plant has the darkest red flowers of any of the cold hardy Camellias. The medium sized maroon red flowers are usually semi-double. At first the plant has slow spreading growth but becomes a moderate upright grower once planted in the ground. The leaves are long and narrow like those of a peach tree. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Maidens of Great Promise' (zone 6B) – The origin of this plant is reputed to be somewhere in Ohio which would mean it is super cold hardy. This has done well in the Philadelphia, PA area so this does have good cold hardiness. The medium to large sized, pink peony form flowers are produced in large numbers on a compact plant rather late in the season. \$50.00

'Meredith' (zone 6B) – This older cultivar has proven to be quite cold hardy in the Washington, DC area. The large semi-double flowers are pale pink with darker petal tips. The plant is an upright and compact grower. \$14.00 and \$50.00

NEW "Mulligan's Pink" (zone 6B) – This was discovered by John Weigel growing in the front yard of a neighbor. It attracted him because of the symmetrical upright shape and attractive foliage of the large plant sited in the middle of a lawn. The plant is located in Greensboro, NC and has a large trunk which shows it survived our coldest winter in 1985. The pale pink blooms are peony form and medium sized. The bloom season is late and quite a bit of virus is evident in the leaves. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

'Paulette Goddard' (zone 6B) – This large dark red anemone to peony form flower blooms mid-season (March into April). This is one of the "old" varieties which survived zone 6 winters here in NC as well as further north. This moderate upright grower does have virus and will occasionally have white spots in the flowers. \$14.00

'Pink Icicle' (zone 6B) – This hybrid from Dr. Ackerman has shell pink, semi-double to peony form flowers in early spring (February into March). The dark green leaves tolerate winter sun well and make a nice background for the large flowers. This is a very vigorous and upright plant that grows to 10 feet tall in six years and is disease resistant. (*C. x williamsii* 'November Pink' × *C. oleifera* 'Lu Shan Snow') \$14.00

CF 'Red Aurora' (zone 6B) - The semi-double to rose-form flowers are large and of a strong, rich red with a hint of pink and are produced in the middle of the Camellia bloom season. The upright form with spreading branches is almost as wide as it is tall, and it is very hardy. The leaves are relatively large. ('Snowbell' × 'Midnight') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Red Jade' (zone 6B) - One of a few Camellias to survive the -9°F cold in 1985, this plant bears small to medium, light red, semi-double flowers in great profusion. The flowers start to open early in the season which is usually in late January or February for us. Since the plant makes so many buds it can still be blooming in early April. This moderate grower forms a nicely shaped bush with a compact habit. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Midnight') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW 'Spring Circus' (zone 6B) – This hybrid has very unstable expression of flower color and usually has both white and pink flowers on the same plant. The flowers vary from solid red to white with a few pink stripes or pink and white stripes or deep pink with white borders. The medium sized flowers have an open peony form and bloom mid to late season. (*C. japonica* 'Tricolor Red' X *C. oleifera* 'Plain Jane') \$14.00

CF 'Spring Song' (zone 6A) – From a plant breeder's point of view this plant is a mystery because the parent plant is not exceptionally hardy and very rarely even makes seeds. 'Spring Song' makes small light pink flowers which open to a trumpet shape. The foliage is quite delicate and it blooms early in the season. (seedling of 'Sukiya') \$14.00

CF 'Spring's Promise' (zone 6B) - The rose-red, medium sized, single flowers are produced in late fall, during warm periods in the middle of winter and into the early spring; thus the promise of spring. 'Spring's Promise' was selected for use in the garden landscape because of its excellent upright and compact plant form, tendency to flower freely and tolerance of sites with slightly poor drainage. \$24.00 and \$50.00

CF 'Stellar Sunrise' (zone 6B) – This is the solid pink sport of 'April Dawn'. The deep pink formal double flowers often have incurved petals and bloom from mid to late in the season. The plant is very vigorous and upright growing with large dark green glossy leaves. Like 'April Dawn' this plant develops into a very handsome landscape plant with a heavy bud set. (Sport of 'April Dawn') \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

***Camellia japonica* Cultivars**

When thinking of Camellia these are what comes to mind first. *C. japonica* has been cultivated in Japan since ancient times and a few cultivars have been grown since the 1600's or before. Almost all varieties are upright shrubs which grow from 4 to 12 inches a year. Almost all develop into dense symmetrical shrubs with glossy evergreen leaves. There are many different flower forms, colors and bloom seasons. Camellia Forest introductions are marked with "**CF**".

CF 'Adeyaka' (zone 7A) - This bright red, medium sized, single blooms from early to mid-season (December until March). The petals are a saturated true red with a cylinder of yellow stamens and the flower is the model of the Camellia Forest logo. The glossy dark green leaves are longer and narrower than the species and the plant has an upright and compact habit. This winter hardy selection is intended for landscape use because of the exceptionally glossy leaves and intense color of the flowers. \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF 'Autumn Lantern' (zone 7A) - This true fall blooming *Camellia japonica* will be covered with single medium sized rose red flowers in November. The advantage of fall bloom is the flowers avoid spring frosts and flower blight. The flowers on 'Autumn Lantern' open all at once for a nice show in the garden when there is not a lot of floral color around. The foliage is a deep dark green and the plant has good disease resistance and nice upright form. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Dainty') \$24.00

CF 'Autumn Mist' (zone 7A) - This fall blooming *C. japonica* starts the season by opening large pure white blooms and as the weather cools, the single flowers gain more pink pigment. Most of the pink is at the edges of the petals and gradually fades towards the center of the bloom. The stamens are held in a tight cylinder. The leaves are rather large and the plant is upright growing. Blooming starts in October most years and will continue into winter. ('Bernice Boddy' × 'Daikagura') \$14.00 and \$50.00

'Benten-kagura' (zone 7) – "Dance of Goddess of Luck" (trans.) is a mutation of 'Daikagura' and has the same early fall blooming habit and red and white large sized peony form flowers. The mutation causes the leaves to have an irregular white border on often misshapen leaves. The variegation is striking and gives the plant a white and green appearance. The red flowers have heavy white mottles caused by virus and often start blooming in early October here in NC. \$15.00 and \$24.00

'Berenice Boddy' (zone 7) – This is a nice landscape plant but probably more important as a parent in hybridization. The semi-double flowers allow excellent seed set while also allowing for many different flower forms in the seedlings. The pale pink color shades to white in the center also allows a wide range of colors from white to red in the progeny and the shading gene gives more interest too. The bloom season is quite long from early to late in the season and the progeny range from the earliest fall bloomers to the latest April bloomers. The plant is compact with relatively small leaves. Plant Patent #605 \$24.00

'Black Magic' (zone 7) – The flowers of 'Black Magic' have an unusual glossy appearance and are a very dark red. The flowers are medium sized and semi-double to rose form double and the flowers open late in the season. The leaves have exaggerated serrations making the foliage very interesting year round. The plant has very upright growth which is almost columnar when young. \$14.00 and \$24.00

'Black Tie' (zone 7A) – The dark red flowers are formal double and often have small white virus caused flecks. This has an upright and dense habit and blooms mid-season. \$14.00

NEW 'Brushfield's Yellow' (zone 7) – The medium sized anemone form flowers of 'Brushfield's Yellow' have antique white guard petals and a center of primrose yellow petaloids. The vigorous growth is columnar and compact. The bloom season is mid to late. \$24.00

'C. M. Hovey' (zone 7A) – This dark red formal double was named in Boston, MA in 1853. The flowers are medium to large sized and bloom late in the season. The plant is upright growing with large leaves. \$50.00

'Christmas Beauty' (zone 7) – This cultivar often produces a show of color around Christmas with a multitude of simple bright red flowers. The semi-double flowers and flowers buds both show good resistance to cold which is important for this early season bloomer. The plant has vigorous growth which can be somewhat pendulous. \$50.00

'Christmas Beauty Var.' (zone 7) – This is the virus variegated form of the above with white splotches in the flowers. \$24.00

'Chûjôhaku Var.' (zone 7) – This white flowered Higo form blooms in the fall with large flat flowers with flared stamens. \$24.00

'Dahlohnega' (zone 7A) - The small plant has open upright growth. Pale yellow formal double flowers are produced late in the season. This was developed by Walter Homeyer and the name is a Cherokee word for gold. The plant is a slow and compact grower. \$24.00

‘Daikagura’ (zone 7A) – “Great Sacred Dance” (trans.) has large rose pink to carmine rose colored peony flowers. This clone does not show any virus variegation in the flowers or leaves. This compact and upright plant starts to bloom very early (October) and continues to have blooms into spring. \$14.00

‘Debutante’ (zone 7A) – This distinctive bloom originated at Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, SC. This vigorous cultivar has flourished throughout the South and brings back memories from childhood for many people. ‘Debutante’ starts to bloom in the fall and often blooms can be placed on the Thanksgiving table. The large peony form flower is a mass of ruffled light pink petals, the plant is upright and vigorous. \$50.00

‘Destiny’ (zone 7A) - This sport of ‘Lady Clare’ has striking white streaked deep pink flowers. This has the sturdy habit, large flowers and cold hardiness of ‘Lady Clare’. \$14.00

‘Dr. J. C. Raulston’ (zone 7) – Ray Bond named this bright red Camellia to honor our local hero. I have found the flowers to be medium sized and anemone form with a mid season bloom (March). The plant grows relatively slowly and makes a nice compact shrub. \$24.00

‘Dr. Tinsley’ (zone 7A) – The distinctive trait of this flower is the shading from light pink at the center to deeper pink at the petal tips. The large flowers are semi-double and appear in mid-season (March). The plant makes a compact and upright outline. \$50.00

‘Fire Falls’ (zone 7A) – The glowing red flowers of ‘Firefalls’ appear early in the season and are a full peony form which means they are a dense ball of crinkled petals. The growth habit is quite vigorous and open growing with large leaves. \$50.00

‘Glen 40’=‘Coquetti’ (zone 7A) – ‘Glen 40’ is a wonderful deep red formal double flower and the flower is medium to large in size. This blooms for a long time, from early to late season. It has a compact growth habit and is quite cold hardy and dependable. \$50.00

‘Jacks’ (zone 7A) - The impressive flowers of ‘Jacks’ are deep pink formal double. The petals are arranged in many concentric circles. The plant is very hardy and one of the most compact *C. japonicas*. I recommend this one if you want something to stay less than 5 feet tall for many years. \$24.00, \$30.00, and \$50.00

‘Katie Supreme’ (zone 7) - This very large sized semi-double has a beautiful coral rose pink color and blooms early to mid season. This is a vigorous upright grower. \$24.00

‘Kinyoba-tsubaki’ = ‘Kinyo-tsubaki’ (zone 7) – “Goldfish leafed Camellia” (trans.) is an ancient Camellia possibly from the 18th century. This fish tail Camellia has deep pink-red single large flowers which open as a tubular bloom which gradually open flat. The bloom season starts in March and continues into April. This vigorous grower develops into a dense shrub with shiny leaves. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Kujacku-tsubaki’ (zone 7A) - The “Peacock Camellia” (trans.) has semi-double medium sized trumpet shaped flowers that are red with white mottles. The leaves are very narrow and lanceolate often with yellow markings from virus. The branches are quite weeping and combined with the unusual leaves it makes a striking and different Camellia. This blooms mid to late season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘La Peppermint’ (zone 7A) – This ancient cultivar has blooms like peppermint candy—fine red stripes on a white background. The formal double flowers are of medium size and open early to mid season. Often the flowers revert to the solid “red” flower and thus becomes ‘Brilliant’. This has relatively slow growth but is upright and quite dense. \$14.00

‘Lady Clare’ = ‘Akashigata’ (zone 7A) – “Akashi Bay” (trans.) is from Edo (ancient Tokyo) and has very large semi-double flowers with a distinct column of stamens. The flowers are deep pink and appear in early to mid-season. ‘Lady Clare’ is a very dependable landscape plant because it is tough and has good cold hardiness; large plants are often seen in old gardens in this area. This is a triploid variety which means it has three sets of chromosomes rather than the two sets usually found in *C. japonica*. The leaves are large and thick while the plant has a somewhat spreading growth habit. \$12.00 and \$50.00

‘Lady van Sittart’ (zone 7A) - The white striped rose red flowers are striking contrasted with the glossy and narrow foliage. The transposons, or jumping genes, which cause the color streaks are very unstable and often solid rose red or pink flowers are produced. The way to guarantee color is to buy these with an open bloom. The numerous medium to large sized flowers are semi-double and open mid to late in the season. The plant is upright and compact growing. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Margie’ (zone 7A) – This large flowered white formal double was introduced by Orinda Nursery in Delaware. The bloom season is early to mid-season on this relatively cold hardy Camellia. \$14.00

‘Maroon and Gold’ (zone 7) – The striking contrast of the yellow stamens with the dark red petals make the name very appropriate. The small flowers have an open peony form. This Nuccio’s introduction grows slowly for me and has small very dark green leaves. \$24.00

‘Morning Glow’ (zone 7) – A variety from 1948 which is enjoying a resurgence in popularity, ‘Morning Glow’ has medium sized formal double white flowers which sometimes appear a creamy yellow. The plant has vigorous upright growth. \$50.00

‘Nanbankô’ (zone 7A) – “Southern Red” (trans.) has large vermilion red flowers with petaloids packed into the center to make an impressive rounded flower (anemone form). It blooms mid to late season and has giant broad thick leaves and a coarse open growth habit. The plant is extremely vigorous with excellent foliage. \$15.00 and \$30.00

‘Nuccio’s Cameo’ (zone 7) - The perfect form of the light pink formal double flowers make this a must have plant for many visitors. The plant form is excellent as it branches well and has upright growth. This has a very long bloom season, starting early and continuing almost to the end of the season. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Nuccio’s Gem’ (zone 7) – This popular variety with beautiful white formal double flowers grows as a compact plant. The medium to large bloom opens mid season. Limited availability. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Nuccio’s Pearl’ (zone 7) – This is one of a set of formal double flowered Camellias introduced by Nuccio’s Nurseries which all have good substance to the perfectly arranged petals. The large sized, blush white flowers have pointed petals and have hints of deep pink on the center and outside petals. The bloom season is mid to late season on a compact plant. \$14.00

CF ‘October Affair’ (zone 7B) - This large sized, formal double has shaded color on the petals much like the parent, ‘Bernice Boddy’, but the bud center becomes pink as the flower ages, producing a tricolor effect. This blooms well in November and again in the spring. This is vigorous upright grower. (‘Bernice Boddy’ × ‘Yohei Haku’) \$15.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Pink Perfection’ (zone 7A) - A dependable older variety with excellent name recognition that produces medium sized pale pink formal double flowers in mid-season. The plant has upright and compact growth. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘R. L. Wheeler’ (zone 7A) – The extra large flowers are unbelievable especially on small plants in pots. The large plants of ‘R. L. Wheeler’ at Wheeler Nursery in Macon, GA are impressive when in full bloom. The rose pink flowers are semi-double and open early to mid-season. This is a vigorous, upright plant with large leaves. Plant patent #1137. \$50.00

NEW ‘Rev. John Bennett’ (zone 7) – Magnolia Gardens introduced many Camellias and this one is named after a resident African American Reverend at the Gardens. The plant has an upright growth habit, and the flowers are semi-double and deep pink. \$14.00

NEW ‘Rev. John Drayton’ (zone 7A) – Another introduction from Magnolia Gardens named for the man who started the Camellia collection in the eighteenth century. The large blooms are semi-double and are deep pink often with a whitish streak in the innermost petals. The plant has open growth and is quite cold hardy and dependable in the garden. \$14.00

‘Romany’ (zone 7) – This bright red formal double blooms mid season and the plant has a compact upright habit. \$14.00 and \$50.00

‘Royal Velvet’ (zone 7) - I first saw this at Nuccio’s Nursery and was impressed, then I saw it at the American Camellia Society (ACS) head table, and I even saw it at a flower show in Wenzhou, China. The saturated red color is unique and makes ‘Royal Velvet’ worthy of being grown around the world. The semi-double flower is large and the petals have good substance. The plant has large leaves and a vigorous upright growth habit. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘Sea Foam’ (zone 7A) – When a perfect white large formal double flower is produced on this very vigorous upright plant it is a sight to behold. Limited availability. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Shikibu’ (zone 7) – “Master of Ceremonies” (trans.) is a chance seedling of ‘Bokuhan’ and has a similar anemone form flower. The small flowers are light red although the margins of the petaloids have a frosting of white. The flowers open over a long season and the plant has upright growth. \$24.00

NEW ‘Takanini’ (zone 7) – The striking deep plum red flowers appear from fall until spring and can bloom for 5 months in a mild climate. The peony form flowers can have up to 200 petaloids and are medium in size. This upright grower was originated by Neville Haydon and named for the location of his nursery. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Tama Beauty’ (zone 7A) – The form of ‘Tama Beauty’ varies from a single with flared stamens to a partial peony or anemone form flower. The rose pink petals are bordered with a distinct white border on small to medium sized flowers. The plant is a moderate upright grower and blooms early in the season. \$24.00

‘Tama-ikari’ (zone 7) – “Jeweled Anchor” (trans.) has pink flowers gradating to pale pink at the center. The single flowers are bowl shaped with a cylinder of stamens. The flowers have a pleasant fragrance and bloom mid to late season. \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Tama-no-ura’ (zone 7A) - This unique plant was discovered in the wild by a charcoal burner. The medium red flowers have a prominent white edge, are small singles and bloom early to midseason. This is a super fertile seed parent and a high percentage of its progeny have the white picotee edge in the flowers. This should be crossed with all possible combinations such as *C. rosaeflora* to obtain picoteed cluster-flower type hybrids. This vigorous plant is upright with somewhat open growth. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Tama Peacock’ (zone 7) – This seedling of ‘Tama-no-ura’ has a strong maroonish red flower with a prominent white border. The flower is a tubular semi-double, the plant has somewhat pendulous growth and the leaves are long and narrow. Do you think the pollen parent is ‘Kujacku-tsubaki’? \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Tama Vino’ (zone 7) – The wine red flowers have a narrow white border and open early in the season. The plant has nice attractive leaves and grows vigorously. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Tom Knudsen’ (zone 7A) - The striking dark red large sized flowers vary from formal double to informal double to peony form. The plant has a very compact growth habit and blooms a little early to mid-season but generally puts on a big show late in the season. \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Tricolor Pink’ (zone 7A) - The striking medium sized blooms are pink with darker pink stripes and are semi-double in form. The plant has very compact growth and is an excellent seed parent--useful because it carries the candy-stripe gene. \$24.00

‘Tudor Baby’ (zone 7) – This small flowered seedling was saved from the compost pile and has turned out to be a fantastic late blooming formal double. The dark red petals are edged with black and the plant is upright and compact. This was developed by Hulyn Smith who loves huge red flowers. \$14.00 and \$50.00

‘Tudor Baby Var.’ (zone 7) – The exceptional variegation almost makes this one an improvement on the original. When Gene Phillips posted a fine picture of this at the end of the Camellia season everyone raved over it. \$14.00

CF ‘Turandot’ (zone 7A) – This large, medium red and peony form blooms midseason to late. The combination of flower bud hardiness and heavy bloom produces an excellent floral display in the garden every year. The plant has broad leaves and an upright growth habit. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Unryu-tsubaki’ (zone 7) - The “zig-zag” camellia makes a 45 degree turn at every node on the stem and the result is a bizarre maze of branches. The plant has a very upright habit almost fastigiate. The single flowers are rose red and open early in the season. Limited availability. \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

‘White Empress’ (zone 7A) – This old dependable variety has performed well in this area as well as farther north. The large semi-double flowers bloom early to mid-season on a bushy vigorous plant. \$50.00

‘White Mermaid’ (zone 7) – This is the white flowered form of the fish-tailed Camellia. The tip of most leaves will narrow down and then flare out to three points. The flower is a single and medium sized. \$14.00 and \$24.00

‘Willie Hite’ (zone 7A) – The color of ‘Willie Hite’ is light pink shading to deeper pink at the petal edges and the flower form is a medium semi-double with heart shaped petals. The plant has medium, dense and upright growth. The plant is also one of the most hardy zone 7 Camellias with good flower bud hardiness. \$24.00

Spring Blooming Camellia Hybrids

This is a catch-all category including the showy × *williamsii* hybrids, cluster-flowering hybrids with numerous small flowers, *C. lutchuensis* hybrids with fragrance, *C. nitidissima* hybrids with yellow flowers and *C. reticulata* hybrids with huge flowers and distinct foliage. Camellia Forest introductions are marked “**CF**”.

NEW ‘Ariels Song’ (zone 8?) - This wonderful hybrid has miniature single white flowers mid to late spring. The foliage is beautiful and narrow unlike the other camellias. The growth is long and arching (*C. fraterna* X *C. tsaii*). \$12.00

‘Baby Bear’ (zone 8B?) – All aspects of this cultivar are miniature from the small narrow leaves and small stature to the one inch flowers. The single flowers vary from white to medium pink and open late in the season. The plant has very slow growth and has been used for bonsai and as a groundcover. This was introduced by Neville Haydon in New Zealand. \$15.00

CF ‘Ballet in Pink’ (zone 7A) - This plant performs like a 4th of July fireworks finale. Even small plants open flowers at each node along the stem so that the branch is completely covered by large orchid pink blooms. The peony form flower and plant are typical of the *C. × williamsii* hybrids and is quite dieback resistant. The plant has upright growth especially when young. The leaves have reticulate veins and are quite leathery. (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica* ‘Kramer’s Supreme’) \$14.00 and \$50.00

‘Barbara Clark’ (zone 7) – This rose pink semi-double has done well for me outside for the last few years. I have found this hybrid parentage has good cold hardiness. The blooms open over a long period starting in early spring and the plant has upright growth. (*C. saluenensis* × *C. reticulata* ‘Captain Rawes’) \$24.00

CF ‘Crimson Candles’ (zone 7A) - The small bright rose-red single flowers are produced early in the season (February to March). The new foliage is bronze-red. This is a very vigorous and disease resistant variety. The sepals are red, so the flower buds are deep red all winter as they gradually elongate and mature -- The buds look like red candles. The heavily budded plants rival azaleas in full bloom and are months ahead. The vegetative and floral hardiness is excellent--even after nights in the low 20’s, the open flowers still have good color. The plant has upright growth and will be full in good light exposure. (F₂ of *C. reticulata* × *C. fraterna*) \$14.00, \$24.00, and \$50.00

NEW ‘Delores Edwards’ (zone 7B) – This X *williamsii* hybrid has proven to be quite disease resistant and grows well in hot and humid areas. The large light orchid pink flowers are semi-double to peony form and open from early to mid season. The plant has upright growth. \$14.00

CF ‘Dr. Clifford R. Parks’ (zone 8) – This very large flower has variable flower forms from semi-double to anemone or peony and the color is an intense red with an orange cast. The plant has very large leaves and an open and vigorous growth habit. The bloom is in mid-season. This epitome of a big red show flower actually will grow outdoors in central NC but the floral display is disappointing. The plant seems to be hardy to zone 7 but the flower buds are not so hardy. These are rooted cuttings. (*C. reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’ × *C. japonica* ‘Kramer’s Supreme’) \$15.00, \$30.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘E. G. Waterhouse’ (zone 7B) – The perfect medium sized formal double flowers are light pink and open mid to late in the season. (*C. X williamsii*) \$24.00

‘Francie L’ (zone 7) – This *reticulata* hybrid has the characteristic large flowers with wavy petals and also the vigorous and open growth with large leaves. ‘Francie L’ has performed quite well in the garden as the *C. saluenensis* parent seems to give the plant more cold hardiness. The rose-madder flowers are semi-double and have the brilliant color of the *C. reticulata* parent. (*C. reticulata* ‘Buddha’ × *C. saluenensis* ‘Apple Blossom’) \$15.00 and \$30.00

‘Gay Baby’ (zone 7B at least) – This is one of the darkest colored cluster-flowered Camellias and also quite cold-hardy. The semi-double miniature flowers are a deep orchid pink and bloom early to mid-season. The new growth is a striking bronze-purple on a plant with arching branches. (*C. × williamsii* ‘Ruby Bells’ × *C. ×* ‘Tiny Princess’) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

‘Hallstone Spicy’ (zone 8?) – This hybrid possibly from Ken Hallstone (although not named by him) has upright growth and a bright pink peony form flower. The small flowers have a spicy fragrance and bloom mid season. So far it has done well outdoors but is new to our collection. \$24.00

‘High Fragrance’ (zone 7B) - The genetic material contains only one eighth *C. lutchuenensis* but the flowers do have a strong pleasant fragrance. Nice medium sized peony form flowers are pale pink and bloom in March and April. The plant is a rapid grower with an open habit and light green leaves. (*C. japonica* ‘Mrs. Bertha Harms’ × [‘Salab’ × ‘Scentuous’]) \$14.00 and \$50.00

CF ‘Japanese Fantasy’ (zone 7B) - Small white flowers with pink markings are produced in such profusion that the bush almost resembles the Japanese Cherry when in bloom. The foliage is small and delicate, but the growth rate is rapid, often producing arching branches on a generally upright plant. The bloom season is early to mid season, usually in March for us. (*C. japonica* ‘Berenice Boddy’ × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosaeflora*]) \$14.00, \$24.00 and \$50.00

NEW ‘Jury’s Yellow’ (zone 7) – The small to medium sized white flowers have a distinct yellow center of petaloids on this anemone form. The plant has a compact and upright growth habit and blooms over a long period in spring from mid to late season. ((*C. saluenensis* X *C. japonica*) X *C. japonica* ‘Gwenneth Morey’) \$14.00

‘Kagirohi’ (zone 8B) – A formal double yellow flowered Camellia bred by Kazuo Yoshikawa. Spherical buds open to display a medium sized pale yellow flower very late in the season. The plant does not have much cold hardiness since it was killed back at 9°F one winter. This is not surprising since *C. nitidissima* is a subtropical plant. This plant has upright growth. (*C. nitidissima* × *C. japonica* ‘Silver Chalice’) \$30.00

‘Koto-no-kaori’ (*C. japonica* ‘Tokai’ X *C. lutchuenensis*) (zone 8) – “Fragrance of Ancient city” (trans.) has small rose-pink sake-cup shaped flowers and a sweet fragrance. The small single blooms are some of the most colorful of the fragrant camellias. The upright lacy growth has a hint of red on the new leaves \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Lavender Prince II’ (zone 7B) – The rose-orchid pink, semi-double, large flowers open in mid to late season (March to April). This is a very strong grower that blooms heavily when mature and is quite resistant to dieback. The plant has spreading open growth and will become quite large with time. (*C. japonica* ‘Princess Lavender’ × *C. × williamsii* ‘Williams Lavender’) \$15.00, \$24.00 and \$30.00

NEW ‘Our Melissa’ (zone 8B) – This cluster flowered hybrid has small pink anemone form flowers in the spring. The leaves are quite small and narrow and the growth is arching and pendulous. \$14.00

CF ‘Scarlet Temptation’ (zone 7A) – This bright rose-red, large single with ruffled petals blooms mid-season. The large intensely colored flower with its bright yellow center is very striking. The plant develops a rather erect form with good branching and has good cold resistance. (*C. × williamsii* ‘Williams Lavender’ × *C. reticulata* ‘Purple Gown’) \$15.00 and \$30.00

‘Scented Sun’ (zone 7B) – This large white flower with an occasional pink stripe is semi-double and blooms mid-season with an apple-blossom fragrance. The plant is vigorous with an upright habit. The flower has a Higo-like form with flared stamens and very flat petals. \$14.00

CF ‘Spring Awakening’ (zone 7B) - The small, double, pink flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at the peak of bloom. This clone has a vigorous growth rate and fine texture. Place ‘Spring Awakening’ in your landscape where a splash of color is needed in the early spring. (*C. japonica* ‘Donckelarii’ × [*C. saluenensis* × *C. rosae-flora*]) \$14.00 and \$24.00

CF ‘Spring Mist’ (zone 8A) – This blush pink, semi-double miniature has vigorous and spreading growth. The profusion of blooms starts in late winter. This is one of the most fragrant hybrids with *C. lutchuensis* we have. The leaves have a pleasing light green color. (*C. japonica* ‘Snow Bell’ × *C. lutchuensis*) \$24.00

‘Sweet Jane’ (zone 7B) - This cluster-flower variety has pale pink centers shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. The miniature flowers are formal double to peony form. The plant has vigorous and upright growth with very small leaves. This blooms over a long season from early to late. (*C. japonica* ‘Edith Linton’ × *C. transnokoensis*) \$24.00

‘Taylor’s Perfection’ (zone 7A) – This Camellia has the typical *C. × williamsii* hybrid characteristics of heavy bloom and lavender pink flower color. The plant has vigorous upright growth and the glossy leaves are quite sun tolerant. The large semi-double blooms usually open in April for us. \$24.00

GENERAL TREE AND SHRUB LIST

This list includes all woody plants which are not Camellias. The entries in this section are laid out in the following format: New plants are indicated “**NEW**”; Camellia Forest selections are marked “**CF**”; scientific name (Genus and species) is followed by the ‘cultivar’ or variety and the common name follows a comma. The hardiness zone is indicated, or our best guess if unknown. The description usually includes habits and high points, and sometimes some background on the plant. Often people ask about the ultimate height and width of a plant but the size is very dependent on the growing conditions of each individual plant. For example an oak tree grown in an open field is very different than one grown in the middle of a forest. We will try to indicate the normal height and width of a mature specimen with the description [8’T X 4’W]. We will also make some cultural recommendations based on our experiences. The prices indicate the age and size of the plants so most plants over \$16 are two or more years old and well established. Very rare plants may cost more also. Finally, the price is indicated and in some cases the prices for different size plants are listed. “**TOOLARGE**” indicates too large for shipping and the plants must be picked up at the nursery.

NEW *Abies koreana* ‘Green Carpet’, Spreading Korean Fir (zone 6) – This fir grows as a dense wide mound probably twice as wide as tall. The needles turn deep green after the bright light green of the spring flush. These are rooted cuttings. [1’T X 3’W] \$20.00

Abutilon megapotamicum, Flowering Maple (zone 7B) – This shrub has striking yellow petals contrasting with the red sepals and will bloom all summer long. If the temperature does not go below about 10°F the stems do not die back and the shrub starts blooming in early summer and continues to bloom until hard frosts. Wonderful color is produced all summer long. [4’T X 4’W] \$12.00

NEW *Acer buergerianum* ‘Naruto’, Rolled Leaf Trident Maple (zone 6) – This peculiar maple has strongly incurved leaf edges on the three lobed leaves so each leaf becomes a “T”. The rolled leaves show the underside of the leaf and this gives contrast with the darker green top of the leaf. The plant grows as a vase-shaped shrub and can reach 15 feet tall. This originated in Japan before 1900 and is suitable for bonsai. [15’T X 10’W] \$20.00

NEW *Acer buergerianum* ‘Street Wise’, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This selection from Tree Introductions was selected for its excellent form. It tends to make a single leader with uniform branching and strongly upright growth. The fall color of reds and oranges is excellent. Plant Patent 9576. [45’T X 40’W] \$20.00

Acer buergerianum, Trident Maple (zone 5) – This vigorous tree has excellent form and tolerance to a wide variety of growing conditions and it has excellent red and orange fall color. Some of these are seedlings have a random white leaf variegation. Often referred to as a small tree this does get quite large with time. [50' T X 30'W] \$8.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Acer carpinifolium, Hornbeam Maple (zone 5) - The unusual unmaple-like leaves look like *Carpinus* leaves with closely spaced veins but the leaves are opposite which is the clue that this is a Maple. This will develop into a nice small tree in partial shade and has good yellow fall color. [25'T X 15'W] \$30.00

NEW *Acer caudatifolium*, Taiwanese Striped-bark Maple (zone 7) – This slender tree is native to the mountains of Taiwan. The leaves are 3-6 inches long and quite narrow and the stems are green with white stripes. [30'T X 15'W] \$16.00

Acer davidii (zone 6) – This is a vigorous small tree from many areas in China with beautiful striped green bark. These are adapted to partial sun. [35'T X 30'W] \$12.00 and \$25.00

Acer griseum, Paperbark Maple (zone 5) – The peeling bark of Paperbark Maple highlights the four season interest which includes scarlet fall color. This small tree is best in at least half a day of sun and well drained soil. [30'T X 15'W] \$30.00 and \$50.00

Acer palmatum 'Amber Ghost' (zone 6) – This purple leaf form of Japanese maple has larger leaves with ruffled edges. The new growth comes out red. \$50.00

Acer palmatum, Japanese Maple (zone 6) – These are seedlings with varying amounts of leaf dissection and most have quite a bit of red pigment. \$12.00 and \$24.00

NEW *Acer palmatum* 'Julia' (zone 6) – I bought this one because it has the name of my daughter. The leaves come out variegated in the spring and fade to a solid green in the summer and turn bright red and orange in the fall. The leaves have 5 to 7 lobes and have very little dissection. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Acer palmatum 'Kotohime Goshiki' (zone 6) - This minute leaf Japanese Maple makes an upright growing shrub with yellow green leaves. My plant has grown in full sun quite nicely and has reached 6 feet in 6 years. These are rooted cuttings. The new flush has faint white edge variegation. [10'T X 8'W] \$30.00

Acer triflorum (zone 5) – This maple with three leaflets has outstanding orange to red fall color and is a very tough plant in poor conditions. [25'T X 15'W] \$16.00, \$45.00 TOO LARGE

Aesculus parviflora, Bottlebrush Buckeye (zone 4) - This outstanding native shrub blooms in early summer with long upright bottlebrush shaped inflorescences. The white flowers are produced well in either partial shade or sun and the plant is tolerant of most soils. This shrub has butter yellow fall color. [8'T X 20'W] \$15.00

Aesculus x splendens (*A. sylvatica* X *A. pavia*), Hybrid Buckeye (zone 5) – These are second generation seedlings of the Red Buckeye crossed with the native Green Buckeye. The plant will be similar to *A. pavia* but the flower color will vary from yellow-green to pink. [30'T X 20'W] \$10.00 and \$15.00

CF *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Honshu' (zone 7) - This female clone has long narrow and dark green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 4 inches per year. Clusters of red fruits are produced in the fall. These were originally collected from the high snowfall zone on Honshu Island near the Sea of Japan. A male *Aucuba* is probably needed for fruit set. [4' X 4'] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$40.00; For a pair of 'Honshu' and 'Sea of Japan' \$30.00 or \$40.00

CF *Aucuba japonica* var. *borealis* 'Sea of Japan' (zone 7) - This male clone has short broad and medium green leaves. The plant is very compact and grows about 3 inches per year. These are from the same collection as above but the leaf morphology is very different. This is a heavy bloomer of deep maroon 4 petaled flowers. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$40.00

Aucuba japonica 'Wisley Nana', Dwarf Aucuba (zone 7A) - This well-shaped small shrub is a self-fruitful female clone. Aucuba tolerates shade and the clusters of red berries contrast well with the dark green foliage. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00 and \$24.00

Berberis thunbergii 'Helmond Pillar', Upright Red Barberry (zone 4) - Wine red leaves hold their color through the summer on a narrow upright shrub. This is useful as an accent or even as a narrow hedge. [4'T X 1'W] \$16.00 and \$20.00

Calycanthus X raulstonii 'Hartledge Wine' (zone 6) - This hybrid developed at NC State has wine colored flowers intermediate between the two parents, Carolina Allspice and Chinese Allspice. Once the plant develops for a few years the floral display is quite impressive with large long lasting flowers over an extended period of time in late spring. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents but can become very large although only the most vigorous shoots may have leaves up to one foot long. Hybrid vigor is quite evident with 6 feet of growth in one year being common and the plant gets much larger than either parent. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 and \$45.00

Calycanthus sinensis, Chinese Allspice (zone 5B) - The broad spring green leaves make a striking large shrub with waxy white flowers marked with pink. This does well in light shade where it blooms over an extended period in late spring. One customer reports the plant survived -16°F without injury. [10'T X 10'W] \$16.00

Calycanthus x 'Venus' (zone 6?) - This new interspecific hybrid is now available to plant collectors. 'Venus' has creamy yellow multi petaled flowers with a nice fragrance. The plant grows with hybrid vigor and produces nice pointed foliage of a light green color. This patented plant (PP#15,925, propagation prohibited) was bred by Dr Thomas Rainey at the Fletcher Research Station and is just one of many interesting hybrids being worked on in the NC mountains. [12'T X 8'W] \$16.00, \$24.00 and \$45.00 (royalty included)

NEW *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine', Fastigiate European Hornbeam (zone 5) – This Beech-like tree has a very upright and narrow growth habit which makes it useful as a large hedge or attractive specimen. Although this species can be pruned to geometric shapes this cultivar has very dense branching naturally and has a moderate growth rate. At 10 years this will be about 20' X 7' and is a tough tree for full sun or partial shade. The fall color is golden. [40'T X 15'W] \$30.00

NEW *Caryopteris divaricata* 'Snow Fairy', Variegated Bluebeard (zone 6) – The white edge variegation on this small shrub is very striking and in late summer spikes of blue flowers are produced in profusion. [4'T X 4'W] \$12.00

Castanopsis sclerophylla, Bitter Evergreen Chinkapin (zone 7?) - This evergreen oak relative was germinated from Chinese seed. This has been reported to be quite cold hardy. \$16.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Deep Cove' (zone 7) – This selection of Deodar Cedar has a slower rate of growth and creamy-white new growth in the spring. The new growth contrasts nicely with the blue-green of the older needles and makes a striking conical small tree. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [30'T X 15'W] \$12.00

Cedrus deodara 'Descansco Dwarf', Slow Growing Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - This slow grower develops into a broad pyramid with slightly weeping branchlets. These are rooted cuttings. [6'T X 4'W] \$20.00

Cedrus deodara 'Devinely Blue', Dwarf Deodar Cedar (zone 6) – This slow growing Deodar grows only 2-4 inches per year and develops into a conical plant. The needles are powder blue and held quite densely on the branches. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [6'T X 4'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Eisregen', Hardy Deodar Cedar (zone 6) – Karl Fuchs collected seeds of this species in the mountains of Afghanistan and named several selections for extra cold hardiness. This one has very blue needles and pictures show an open growing tree with a narrow conical habit. [50'T X 25'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Eiswinter', Hardy Deodar Cedar (zone 6) – This is another selection from Afghanistan by Karl Fuchs for cold hardiness. The foliage is grey-blue and it will become a large tree. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00

Cedrus deodara 'Electric Blue', Blue Deodar Cedar (zone 7) - The powder blue needles are exceptional and so far the plant is a good grower. I am not sure of the ultimate height on this one. \$30.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Golden Horizon' (zone 6) – This is a striking yellow needled form with a spreading growth habit. The plant appears to be slower growing and may develop a leader which can be removed to preserve the mounding irregular appearance. [4'T X 10'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Harvest Gold' (zone 6) – This is an upright fast growing yellow needled Deodar Cedar. The yellow color is held all year long. [45'T X 20'W] \$25.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Hollandia' (zone 6) – This is a very slow (1-2 inches/year) growing irregular mound with smaller needles than the species. [1' T X 2'W] \$12.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Lime Glow' (zone 7) – This grows as a creeping form similar to 'Golden Horizon' if vertical leaders are removed but will become more of a conical tree if not pruned. This has a slower growth rate with lime-yellow foliage. [20'T X 10'W] \$25.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Polar Winter' (zone 6) – This is another cold-hardy selection made by Karl Fuchs from the mountains of Afghanistan. These may be hardy to zone 5. [50'T X 25'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Snow Sprite' (zone 7) – This slower growing Deodar cedar does develop a leader but will grow 6-9 inches per year. The new growth comes out ivory-white and turns yellow. This may do better with a little shade. [15'T X 8'W] \$30.00

NEW *Cedrus deodara* 'Twisted Growth' (zone 7) – This selection has contorted branches and downward hanging branchlets. This is a slower grower and grown from rooted cuttings. [20'T X 15'W] \$30.00

CF *Celtis sinensis* 'Green Cascade', Weeping Hackberry (zone 6) - We selected this pendulous form from seedlings of a famous pendulous specimen at a shrine in Japan. It is very vigorous and with care will develop into an unusual specimen. The trunk may be allowed to take on a twisted form or may be staked initially. "Green Cascade" will rapidly grow over an arbor or form an arch over a walkway [30'T X 25'W] \$45.00 and \$100.00 TOOLARGE

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) - After a few years this makes a beautiful low clump with hundreds of stems. All year long this plant has a well kept appearance without any pruning. I have found this grows better in bright light (even full sun) where it has gotten 18 inches tall and 5 feet wide in 7 years. In shade it is very slow and not as full. [2'T X 8'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fritz Huber', Spreading Plum Yew (zone 6) – This male form makes quite a display with the yellow male cones in the spring. I find this clone to be better than 'Prostrata' since it tolerates more sun and has a more compact habit with very dark green needles. Plum Yew is heat tolerant and deer resistant so it is a good plant for the South in shade or part-shade. [2'T X 6'W] \$16.00

NEW *Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Korean Gold' (zone 6) – This is a bright golden leaved form of 'Fastigiata' and grows slowly. The yellow color is intensified by sun so the plant has a frosted appearance. All the branches grow vertically to make a columnar plant which can become wider with age. This came from Shibamichi Hontew Nurseries in Japan. [8'T X 5'W] \$12.00

Cephalotaxus oliveri (zone 7?) – These have needles intermediate between *C. fortunei* and *C. harringtonia* and the stomatal bands on the undersides of the leaves are distinctly white. These medium seedlings were grown from Chinese seed. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Cercis chinensis 'Avondale', Chinese Redbud (zone 6) – This selection of Chinese Redbud produces a huge amount of deep rose-purple flowers up and down the stem. The leaves have a heavier texture and look good through the summer. [15'T X 12'W] \$35.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Cameo', Flowering Quince (zone 5) – This is a double flowered quince with fluffy peachy pink flowers very early in the season although slightly later than other quinces. The leaves are a vivid green and disease resistant. [5'T X 5'W] \$35.00

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Toyo Nishiki', Variegated Flowering Quince (zone 5) - By chance I planted this next to a *Cercis glabra* and these bloom together each year. The white and light pink flowers of the quince blend well with the intense purple of the redbud early in the season. When planted in the sun, 'Toyo Nishiki' blooms well over a long period and is very dependable. [6'T X 6'W] \$35.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'Van der Akker', Weeping Alaska Cedar (zone 5) – This tree grows as a dark green column with very pendulous side branches which hang almost straight down and form a skirt at the base of the plant. [30'T X 8'W] \$40.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Arneson's Compact' (zone 5) - This variety has slow growth, is very dense and compact, and has a regular spherical habit. This is a juvenile form with blue-green needles. This is from Arneson Nursery in Oregon. [4'T X 3'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurora' (zone 5) – This older cultivar has very compact growth and twisted fans of yellow green foliage typical of *C. obtusa*. [6'T X 3'W] \$8.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Chabo yadori', Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) – This slow grower forms a dome-shaped bush with irregular fan-like sprays of foliage. This Japanese introduction has deep green foliage. [4'T X 3'W?] \$40.00

NEW *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Fernspray Gold' (zone 5) – This strong grower has arching sprays of fern like growth with bright golden color especially in the sun. The plant is quite bushy but will become a small tree I think. [15'T X 10'W] \$8.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Flabelliformis', Miniature Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This very slow growing green form of Hinoki Cypress is ideal for the rock garden or trough. The lustrous green foliage forms a tight ball shape. [2'T X 2'W] \$20.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Golden Drop' (zone 5) – This greenish-yellow cultivar forms a flat-topped plant with moderate growth. [4'T X 6'W] \$10.00

Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis', Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - This tree has fan-like sprays of foliage that are most appealing and a texture begging to be touched. In central NC this does better in partial shade and makes a good screen due to the dense branching and dark green color. [30'T X 20'W] \$8.00

- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Graciosa' (zone 5) – This is a very attractive dark green slower growing Hinoki cypress. This will become a cone of feathery foliage. [12'T X 6'W] \$40.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Hage' (zone 5) - This miniature grows very slowly into a somewhat irregular cone. The leaves are a rich green and originated in Boskoop, Holland. [2'T X 2'W] \$12.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Kerdalo', Golden Hinoki Cypress (zone 5) - The bright golden yellow fans of foliage are held irregularly on a wide spreading shrub. This is a fairly vigorous semi-dwarf. [10'T X 10'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Lacy' (zone 5) - This appears to be a semi-dwarf with lacy sprays of foliage. \$35.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Lemon Twist' (zone 5) – The bright golden yellow scales are held on twisted and long twigs. The overall effect is a tangle of yellow branches. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Moonshine' (zone 5) – This slow grower has white splashes scattered among the green foliage. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rainbow' (zone 5) – This very slow grower has tiny fans of lemon gold growth over a green background. \$10.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rashamiba' (zone 5) - This one has thick dark green leaves which fasciate or form cockscombs. This originated in Japan in 1909. \$30.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Rigid Dwarf' (zone 5) – The deep green foliage of this cultivar is held in upright sprays and the plant forms a beautiful conical form. This is a faster growing form. [20'T X 8'W] \$15.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Saffron Spray' (zone 5) – This sport of 'Chabo Yadori' has feathery green juvenile foliage. The adult foliage has splashes of golden yellow. [6'T X 5'W] \$16.00
- NEW** *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Sunshine' (zone 5) – This is a medium growing cultivar with cream-yellow variegation. [15'T X 10'W] \$8.00
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Vokel's Upright' (zone 5) – The dark green foliage of this form will make a nice background as a more upright plant. \$25.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow'='Miko' (zone 4) -The new growth turns to a speckled white on this striking semi-dwarf False Cypress. The foliage looks best when grown in light shade where it becomes 10 or more feet tall. The soft fern-like foliage would be good in a textured garden. [15'T X 12'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa Veitchi' (zone 4) - Soft bluish juvenile foliage develops on this small tree, excellent screen or hedge plant. [40'T X 15'W] \$35.00
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* "Variegata", Variegated Sawara Cypress (zone 5) - This is a dwarf juvenile foliage false cypress with about a quarter yellow leaves. It will develop into an upright mound. [5'T X 3'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00
- Chimonanthus praecox*, Winter Sweet (zone 6) - The fragrant flowers are produced in profusion in early winter. The long glossy leaves give this large shrub additional interest in the summer. This grows well in partial shade and fairly moist soil. [20'T X 15'W] \$6.00 and \$12.00
- Choisya ternata* 'Sundance', Mexican Orange (zone 7) - This wonderful small shrub has evergreen foliage with the most recent flush of leaves staying a bright golden yellow and fragrant white flowers in late spring. It requires excellent drainage in partial sun. This is a hugely popular plant in England and France where it is seen in almost every garden center. [6'T X 5'W] \$6.00
- Corylopsis gotoana* 'March Jewel', Dwarf Winterhazel' (zone 6) - A genetic dwarf-form of *C. gotoana* with a low spreading habit: reaching only 18 inches in height and 5 feet across in 10 years. It is very free flowering and usually blooms in early March for us. Very limited supply. [3'T X 6'W] \$45.00
- Corylopsis pauciflora*, Buttercup Winterhazel (zone 6) - Our plant grows under a Beech tree and has stayed under 4 feet tall with 1" long heart-shaped leaves. The pale yellow flowers appear at the end of winter in pendulous spikes. This plant likes moist soil and partial shade. [10'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00
- Corylopsis sinensis*, Chinese Winterhazel (zone 6) -David's Favorite *Corylopsis* for the glaucous, reticulated leaves and long pendulous spikes of pale yellow flowers. These are seedlings of a slightly darker yellow form which has performed well in quite a bit of sun. This Winterhazel flowers later than the other species. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00
- Cotinus coggygria* 'Golden Spirit' (zone 4) – This new cultivar has bright yellow leaves which have held their color until August this year. A moderate grower but will probably become a large shrub. \$45.00

NEW *Cotinus coggygia* 'Pink Champagne', Smoke Bush (zone 5) – The leaves come out a bronze color which fade to green in the summer when the pink “smoke” appears. The inflorescences last for several weeks on this shrub. [15'T X 15'W] \$35.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Atawhai' (zone 6) – This dark green irregular foliaged selection slowly grows into a loose pyramidal shape. An unusual seedling found by Cedar Lodge Nursery in New Zealand. [5'T X 4'W] \$10.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Barabit's Gold' (zone 6) - This new *Cryptomeria* has creamy-yellow new growth and grows moderately fast. \$30.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Black Dragon' (zone 6) – This popular cultivar is slow growing with irregular, very dark green foliage and an upright habit. Most plants I have seen are open growing with a narrow pyramidal shape. [12'T X 5'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Dense Jade' (zone 6) – A very attractive shrub form with needles adpressed to the stems creates a pleasing texture and is soft to touch. The branching tends to grow upwards for me and the plant has a pointed pyramidal shape. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans Nana' (zone 6) – 'Elegans Nana' forms a wide pyramidal shape with thick juvenile foliage when grown in the sun and a more columnar shape when grown in the shade. [8'T X 7'W] \$20.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Golden Promise' (zone 6) – 'Golden Promise' appears to be a 'Vilmoriniana' with a frosting of cream on the branch tips. This develops into a bun shape with tight stiff branches. [2'T X 2'W] \$12.00 and \$16.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Kilmacurragh' (zone 6) - This is a low growing form with small fasciations. The needles are rather long and similar to 'Elegans Nana'. Guess where this comes from--Ireland. \$25.00 and \$45.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Knaptonensis' (zone 6) - The new growth turns a striking white when grown in sun and develops into a taller than wide densely branched shrub. [6'T X 3'W] \$20.00 and \$40.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Osaka Tama', Dwarf Japanese Cedar (zone 6) - I consider this one of the better slow growing *Cryptomerias* because of the excellent green color and tight growth which stays in a rounded shape in sun or partial shade. It grows about 3 inches a year here in NC. [4'T X 3'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Pom Pom' (zone 6) – This variety has irregular short needles and grows slowly into a rounded small shrub. [3'T X 3'W?] \$10.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Pyramidata' (zone 6) – This large growing form has short needles held close to the stem for a unique appearance. This has a lighter green color and is open growing. [50'T X 30'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Rasen' (zone 6) - This curiosity is similar to 'Spiralis' with leaves twisting around the stems and contorted branches but 'Rasen' is vigorous and develops into an openly branched tree. [40'T X 20'W] \$20.00

NEW *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Spiralis' (zone 7) – This cultivar has needles are spirally arranged around the branchlets and grows rather slowly. \$12.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Spiraliter Falcata' (zone 6) - The foliage twists spirally around thin contorted branches. This slowly grows to about 6 feet tall. [6'T X 4'W] \$25.00

Cryptomeria japonica 'Yokohama' (zone 6) - This is a very slow growing globose form with congested growth. [2' X 2'] \$12.00 and \$20.00

Cunninghamia unicanaliculata, China Fir (zone 7) – The beautiful steel-blue needles of this conifer are over 2 inches long and are relatively soft to the touch. The tree has made a densely branched specimen and may be an improvement over the more common *C. lanceolata*. This is not considered a separate species but this does have garden merit. Limited availability. [50'T X 25'W] \$25.00

NEW *Damnacanthus indicus* 'Variegatus' (zone 7) – This curious member of the Rubiaceae is a low growing groundcover which has done well at the Keith Arboretum where it grows under a large oak. This form has splash variegation through the small leaves. There are small spines, inconspicuous flowers and small red berries. [1'T X 5'W] \$15.00

Daphniphyllum calycinum (zone 8?) - These are grown from Chinese seed and have thinner and more rounded leaves than *D. macropodum*. These are evergreen and deer-proof. \$20.00

Daphniphyllum macropodum, Redneck Rhododendron (zone 6) – This is one of the hardiest broad-leaved evergreens and is also tough, deer resistant and quite handsome. The foliage is similar to a *Rhododendron* with red petioles. The flowers are about as simple as possible; on female plants the flowers are made up of stigmas and on male plants the flowers are stamens only. [15'T X 15'W] \$10.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Dendropanix trifidus (zone 7) - The broad leathery evergreen leaves give this small tree a distinctive and useful character in the garden. The leaves on young plants tend to be lobed but older plants have simple leaves and clusters of black fruits. [12'T X 8'W] \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$40.00

Diosporus sp. "Chengdu" (zone 7?) - Around Chengdu, Sichuan many nurseries and gardens grow these persimmons as Ping ying (Chinese Bonsai). Gnarled and ancient trees grown in pots were covered with bright orange fruits and it took a minute to figure out these were persimmons. One nursery owner filled his front yard with hundreds of these persimmons and each tree had different size and shape fruits; some had spherical fruits and some had very narrow oblong fruits. The fruits are very showy and produced in profusion although only about 1-2 inches in diameter. These plants had slightly larger leaves and fruits than *Diosporus rhombifolia* and there are over 25 species of *Diosporus* listed in China so I do not have a species name for these. \$16.00 and \$25.00

Disanthus cercidifolius (zone 5) - This member of the witch-hazel family has heart shaped leaves which turns brilliant oranges and reds in the fall on arching branches. The flowers are witch-hazel like but are reddish purple in the fall. Limited availability. [10'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha "JC clone", Oriental Paperbush (zone 7) - Dr J.C. Raulston gave me this clone which appears identical to 'Gold Rush'. An ideal plant, because it quickly grows to 5 feet tall then grows so slowly that it never reaches 6 feet tall. The lush bluish green leaves make an oasis in the garden in the summer while the pendant silvery flower buds create excitement all winter until they open into small yellow flowers. Only in winter can one see the branch architecture and the unusual tripartite division on the stems. *Edgeworthia* likes moist soil and filtered light. [6'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Edgeworthia chrysantha "Snow Cream" = "Tony's Clone" (zone 7) – This selection from Plant Delights grows about twice as fast as other clones but otherwise it is similar to the above. [10'T X 8'W] \$25.00

Emmenopterys henryi (zone 6) - This species from the mountains of east central China is the most spectacular large flowering tree we have seen. The flower clusters consist of large white to pink sepeloid bracts surrounding small yellow flowers. One tree grown from our original introduction has flowered in the garden of Dr. Tom Krenitsky with many showy flowers at the top of the 40' tree! [60'T X 30'W] \$30.00

NEW *Enkianthus campanulatus* 'Akatsuki' (zone 5) – This selection is a narrow upright deciduous shrub with clusters of pendulous red flowers. The cultivar name means "Dawn" in Japanese and the fall color is orange and red. [7'T X 3'W] \$12.00

Eurya japonica 'Green Thinly Margined' (zone 7) – The Japanese find numerous weird mutant plants but they fail to put names on them and the result is a name like 'Green Thinly Margined'. *Eurya* is an evergreen shrub often found growing with *Camellia* in the woods of Japan. This clone has much smaller leaves about 1.5 inches long and half an inch wide. The internodes are very short so the leaves are neatly stacked up on each side of the stem. The leaves are grey green with a thin green margin. This is a moderate grower and I expect it will become a medium sized shrub with time. *Eurya* is well adapted to pruning and can be easily shaped. [8'T X 6'W] \$10.00

Exochorda X macrantha 'The Bride', Pearl Bush (zone 5) – The Pearl Bush gets its name from the round white flower buds which resemble pearls. In early spring the ends of the branches are covered with racemes of white flowers. 'The Bride' is a shrubby form which reaches only 3-4 feet tall and is quite refined. [4'T X 4'W] \$25.00

Fagus crenata, Japanese Beech (zone 4) – This tree is found from the southern island of Kyushu to the northern island of Shikoku in Japan. The smaller leaves of this species makes this a good choice for bonsai. [90'T X 40'W] \$20.00

Firmiana simplex, Parasol Tree (zone 7) – This medium-sized tree has very large, acerifoliate leaves and is widely used as a pollarded street tree in Japan. The large leaves can be 1' X 1' and the curious papery fruits make it very useful as a tropical accent in the landscape. The trunk has smooth green bark even on older trees. [50'T X 30'W] \$16.00

Fothergilla gardenii 'Jane Platt', Dwarf Fothergilla (zone 4) - The leaves on this selection are slightly narrower than the species and the branches are slightly weeping. This forms a nice compact shrub with spikes of white flowers in the spring and yellow to red fall color. [4'T X 4'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ginkgo biloba* 'Chi-chi', Male Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) – This selection was selected for its tendency to make stalactite like growths from the trunk and side branches at a relatively young age. These growths are called "chi-chi" and have unusual elongation growth of vascular cambium tissue. This male clone becomes a small tree with golden fall color. [40'T X 30'W] \$12.00 and \$30.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Jade Butterflies', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - "Jade" describes the deep green color of the leaves and "Butterflies" describes the leaf with a deep V cut down the middle of the leaf which separates the wings of the butterfly. The internodes are rather short which gives the plant a congested growth look. It has good yellow fall color. \$20.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga', Maidenhair Tree (zone 4) - With narrow leaves like a half closed fan, this is a selected form of the male Ginkgo so you will not have any of the messy, smelly and tasty seeds. This should grow as an upright and compact tree with the usual outstanding yellow fall color and general toughness of Ginkgos. These are grown from rooted cuttings. [40'T X 30'W] \$35.00

Ginkgo biloba 'Tubiformis' (zone 4) - The leaves on this small tree tend to roll into a tube (really a cone shape) and later the leaves are quite dissected. This is a male clone and these are grown from rooted cuttings. [25'T X 20'W] \$35.00

NEW *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Dharuma', Dwarf Peegee Hydrangea (zone 4) – This compact form will remain quite controlled and can be used where the species would be far too big. The blooms start earlier than the species and fade to a light pink color and remain attractive through the summer. The foliage remains a dark green and attractive until fall. [5'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Idesia polycarpa (zone 6A) - This tree of medium size produces large pendulous clusters of persistent red berries. This species is the most spectacular berry-producing tree in our garden. This is a rapid grower with large leaves and light colored bark. Usually a male and female plants are needed for berry production and these are unsexed seedlings. [50'T X 25'W] \$6.00 and \$85.00 TOOLARGE

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Cone' (zone 7?) - Small dark green leaves adorn this broad cone shaped plant. A male clone. [6'T X 3'W] \$25.00

Ilex crenata 'Dwarf Pagoda' (zone 6B) - The tiny rounded leaves are held on irregular branches with extremely short internodes. This creates an upright and artistic form which rivals dwarf conifers for year-round interest. This is a female clone but it rarely produces black fruits and it can grow 3 inches a year. [4'T X 2'W] \$8.00 and \$16.00

Ilex crenata 'Geisha' (zone 7) - The glossy convex leaves on 'Geisha' look like lots of small green gems. This is a moderate grower about equally tall and wide. The plant is female and produces light greenish yellow fruits in the fall. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00 and \$20.00

Ilex crenata 'Golden Gem' (zone 6) - The leaves emerge bright yellow and fade to blotchy yellow and green. This has a dense habit similar to 'Convexa' and the plant is female. [3'T X 4'W] \$35.00

Ilex crenata 'Green Dragon' (zone 6B) - The almost blackish green leaves are densely packed on this irregular upright grower. When compared with its sibling, 'Dwarf Pagoda' this is slightly faster growing and the leaves are a little larger. This male clone is good for the rock garden or as a house plant. [5'T X 4'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ilex crenata* 'Lemon Gem' (zone 6) – The new growth on this cultivar comes out lemony-yellow and fades to a lime-green. By placing this plant in more sun you will get more yellow color. This is a small mounding shrub. [2'T X 3'W] \$15.00

Ilex crenata 'Piccolo', Dwarf Japanese Holly (zone 5) - this super dwarf form has tiny leaves the size of peppercorns tightly packed on short stems. So far this has grown about 1" a year although it will probably grow faster once established. A female clone that may reach 2' by 2' in many, many years. [2'T X 2'W] \$16.00

NEW *Ilex crenata* 'Snowflake' (zone 6) – This is a white variegated form of Japanese Holly with irregular splashes of white in every leaf. This moderate grower can be sheared. This is a female clone and will make small black berries. [8'T X 10'W] \$20.00

Ilex intermedia (zone 7A at least) - This evergreen holly has thick leathery leaves about 4-5 inches long and have excellent glossy dark green color. The tree is developing into an upright moderate grower and females plants produce showy red berries. We offered this plant as "Ilex purpurea" many years ago but Dr. John Reuter was able to discover the correct name once the plant flowered and fruited. Male and female plants are available. This year both male and female stock plants are covered in berries. [25'T X 10'W] \$16.00 or \$30.00 for a pair and \$30.00 or \$50.00 for a pair

Ilex pedunculosa, Long-stalk Holly (zone 5) - Every year my female plant produces an excellent crop of bright red berries held on long peduncles with a backdrop of glossy and spineless leaves. This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and these originated in the Japan Alps. Male and females clones are needed for good berry set, both of which are available this year. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 each or \$30.00 for a pair; \$35.00 each for larger ones

Ilex purpurea, Kashi Holly (zone 7) – The thin evergreen leaves of this holly are almost spineless and the plant generally makes a small spreading tree. The glossy red fruits are showy, the new growth is bronze and the flowers are purple. These are seedlings grown from Chinese seeds. [25'T X 30'W] \$10.00 and \$35.00

Ilex X 'Rock Garden', Dwarf Holly (zone 6) - 'Rock Garden' grows as a spreading shrub with shiny dark green leaves. The dense branching makes this Rutger's introduction very useful where a small evergreen is needed. I have seen older plants that are 3 feet tall and 3 feet across. Good in sun or light shade and well drained soil. [3'T X 3'W] \$16.00

Illicium floridanum 'Halley's Comet', Florida Anise (zone 6) – This wonderful native evergreen for light to medium shade produces numerous dark red flowers that last for weeks and weeks in the spring. 'Halley's Comet' develops into a compact shrub and the foliage is deer resistant due to its strong fragrance when crushed. This is tolerant of wet sites and quite a bit of shade. [6'T X 5'W] \$12.00 and \$35.00

Illicium floridanum 'Pebblebrook', Florida Anise (zone 6) – This compact form of the Florida Anise produces a profusion of red flowers in the spring. The plant is deer resistant and the foliage is very fragrant when crushed, and is tolerant of wet sites and shade. It is very similar to 'Halley's Comet'. [6'T X 6'W] \$12.00

Illicium sp, Anise (zone 7?) – I bought this seed as *Illicium verum* but suspect that it may be another species. Most of the world's supply of *I. verum* seed has been used to produce Theraflu medicine and some other seed may have been substituted in my order. Please verify any anise from previous orders before using it to cook with as *I. anisatum* fruits are poisonous. [60'T X 30'W] \$30.00

Jasminum nudiflorum, Winter Jasmine (zone 5) - In late winter the bright yellow flowers of Winter Jasmine will appear after brief mild spells. This is a mounding shrub with green stems which can be used to cover a bank or wall. These perform best in full sun but are tolerant of poor soils. [4'T X 12'W] \$30.00

Juniperus communis 'Green Carpet', Spreading Common Juniper (zone 3) - This very low spreading plant has bright green needles and seems to grow 6 inches per year for us. [1'T X 5'W] \$30.00

Juniperus communis 'Suecica Nana' (zone 3) - This is a dwarf columnar form with silver to grey small needles. This only grows a few inches per year but makes a very nice tight and uniform upright shape and also takes our heat with no problems. [5'T X 1'W] \$20.00

Juniperus formosana, Taiwan Juniper (zone 7) - This nice large upright Juniper is somewhat similar to *J. rigida* but with less spiny needles. These have developed into tight upright columnar plants even in some shade. The needles have some white markings which gives the plant a frosted look. [20'T X 6'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00

Juniperus virginiana 'Grey Owl' (zone 4) - This is a spreading silvery blue form of our native Juniper or a hybrid with *J. X media*. 'Grey Owl' develops excellent color and form in our area. [5'T X 8'W] \$20.00 and \$30.00

NEW *Lagerstroemia fauriei* 'Town House', Japanese Crepe Myrtle (zone 7) – This is a selection made by Dr. J. C. Raulston of the white flowered species from Japan. This has exceptional dark cinnamon red bark on a showy small tree. Limited. [25'T X 20'W] \$15.00

Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Scarletta' (zone 5) - This offers scarlet flushes of new growth which mature to a dark green in summer followed by burgundy winter foliage. This informal shrub needs some protection so does best in partial shade and it is a native from Virginia to Georgia. Small white urn shaped flowers are produced in racemes. [5'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Lindera benzoin, Spicebush (zone 4) – I collected seeds of these from large shrubs growing under *Magnolia acuminata* along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The shiny red fruits could be seen from far down the trail. This plant is dioecious so only the female plants will make fruits. The yellow flowers in early spring are attractive and the fall color is a golden yellow. [20'T X 20'W] \$10.00 and \$15.00

Lindera erythrocarpum (zone 6) – This medium sized tree has a delicate texture and sets heavy crops of bright red berries. Seedlings planted in the original Camellia Forest are close to 40' tall and have wonderful yellow fall color. [40'T X 15'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

NEW *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette', Columnar Sweet Gum (zone 5) – This is an extremely narrow fastigate form of the tough native tree. These are grafts. The original tree was about [50'T X 8'W] \$30.00

NEW *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Tony's Variegated' (zone 5) – This is a white bordered variegation similar to 'Silver King,' but the plant has a more compact growth habit. [50'T x 30'W] \$35.00

Lonicera X purpusii 'Winter Beauty', Fragrant Winter Honeysuckle (zone 6) - This semi-evergreen shrub with arching branches holds cream-white very fragrant flowers in mid-winter. Even from a distance the sweet smell can be intoxicating or one stem can be used to perfume a room. 'Winter Beauty' is a selection from a breeding program at Hillier Nursery made available to me by Abby Jane Brody. [6'T X 6'W] \$6.00 and \$25.00 TOOLARGE

Loropetalum chinense 'Green Elf' (zone 7) – From Japan via Hawksridge Nursery comes this *Loropetalum* with tiny leaves only about a third of an inch long. Reputed to be a very small plant, I expect this slow grower to become large with time. The leaves are light green and it has white flowers. [8'T X 8'W] \$12.00 and \$20.00

- Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata* ‘Miss Honeybee’ (zone 6) – This selection has larger flowers of a clear light yellow and tends to bloom earlier in the season than other cultivars. The flowers are fragrant. The plant grows to be a small tree sometimes with a shrubby habit. [30’T X 20’W] \$60.00
- Magnolia* x ‘Blushing Belle’ (zone 5) – This selection from Dennis Ledrina is a cold hardy version of ‘Caerhays Belle’ and has deep pink flowers slightly later in the season. Grafts. (*M.* ‘Yellow Bird’ X *M.* ‘Caerhays Belle’) \$35.00
- NEW** *Magnolia chapensis* (zone 8?) – This evergreen species in section *Michelia* has creamy yellow to yellow flowers. \$35.00
- Magnolia cylindrical* (zone 6) – This white flowered small tree becomes quite handsome and is especially showy in bloom before the leaves come out. \$20.00
- Magnolia* x ‘Daybreak’ (zone 6) – This outstanding *Magnolia* from August Kehr has light rose pink flowers that glow with intense color. The flowers are extremely fragrant and open later in the season than most. These are grafts. (*M.* x *brooklynensis* ‘Woodsman’ X ‘Tina Durio’) \$40.00 and \$60.00
- Magnolia fordiana*, (= *Manglietia fordiana*), Tree Lotus (zone 7A) - This well formed, moderately fast growing small tree has long slender evergreen leaves. It has cup-shaped white flowers and ours bloomed heavily. It can be grown in light shade and moist soil. These are seedlings from our own tree. [35’T X 25’W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$45.00 TOO LARGE
- Magnolia* x ‘Frank’s Masterpiece’ (zone 6) – This hybrid named by Frank Galyon has large (10-11 inches across) flowers with tepals that are very deep red purple. This will become a tree with gently weeping branches. (*M.* ‘Deep Purple Dream’ X ‘Paul Cook’) Grafts. [35’T X 20’W] \$35.00 and \$75.00 TOO LARGE
- Magnolia grandiflora* ‘Kay Parris’, Southern *Magnolia* (zone 6) - Pat McCracken’s choice for *grandiflora* cultivars. The leaves are extremely glossy with a deep orange brown indumentum and the flowering season lasts for months. The tree also has very good structure and holds a symmetrical shape. [50’T X 40’W] \$40.00
- Magnolia kobus* var. *loebneri* ‘Donna’ (zone 5) – This has some of the largest white flowers of any *loebneri*, often reaching 8 inches across. Introduced by Harry Heineman. Rooted cuttings. [20’T X 16’W] \$25.00
- NEW** *Magnolia kobus* v. *loebneri* ‘Lesley Jane’ (zone 5) – This selection from John Carlson in England tends to form a small, single-stemmed, and upright tree with superior form. At first the tepals are red-purple with a distinctive dark stripe on the outside while mature flowers are almost pure white. [15’T X 10’W] \$25.00
- Magnolia macrophylla* v. *ashei* (zone 6) – This is a smaller version of the Bigleaf *Magnolia* although the leaves are still very large, the plant blooms at a very young age. These often bloom before 5 years of age with flowers up to 12 inches across in a creamy white in early summer. The flowers are followed by impressive globe shaped fruits. [20’T X 15’W] \$10.00 and \$50.00 TOO LARGE
- Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf *Magnolia* (zone 5) - This eventually becomes a medium-sized tree with the largest leaves and flowers of any native plant. This is often used as a tropical accent in the garden. This blooms in late spring and likes a moist site. [50’T X 25’W] \$25.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00
- NEW** *Magnolia officinalis* (zone 6) – This large leaved *Magnolia* from the mountains of Hubei and Sichuan in China grows to be a large tree with smooth bark. The creamy-white flowers are 6-8 inches across and appear in May. [60’T X 30’W] \$20.00
- Magnolia* x “R20-1” (zone 6) – This is a hybrid between *M. macrophylla* and *M. sieboldii* developed by August Kehr. The impressive flowers are about 6 inches across with red stamens and bloom in late spring. The plant will probably become a large tree. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings. \$50.00
- Magnolia* x ‘Rose Marie’ (zone 6) – This seedling of ‘Daybreak’ has slightly deeper pink flowers and is more cold hardy. This is later blooming and can bloom for up to six weeks according to Dennis Ledrina who introduced it. (‘Pink Surprise’ X ‘Daybreak’) \$35.00
- NEW** *Magnolia* X *soulangiana* ‘Kiki’s Broom’, Dwarf Saucer *Magnolia* (zone 5) – This compact growing Saucer *Magnolia* has shorter internodes and is much smaller than the common varieties. The blooms are smaller than typical but are creamy with pink markings. \$60.00
- NEW** *Magnolia* X ‘Sunsation’ (zone 5) – This is one of the best yellow *Magnolias* and was bred by Dr. August Kehr. The 6-8 inch blooms open quite late in the season and will avoid late frost. The color is a strong yellow and this will become a tree. (*M.* X ‘Woodsman’ X ‘Elizabeth’) \$35.00
- NEW** *Magnolia* X ‘Sun Spire’ (zone 5) – This may be the most columnar *Magnolia* and has yellow flowers about 6 inches across. The blooms open late in the season and escape spring frosts. (*M.* X ‘Woodsman’ X ‘Elizabeth’) \$35.00

Magnolia tripetala, Umbrella Magnolia (zone 5) – This native tree has very large leaves up to 2 feet long in whorls at the ends of the branches. When grown in sun the large fruits become a showy maroon color. The white flowers are up to 10 inches across. [50'T X 30'W] \$12.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Vulcan' (zone 6) – This Felix Jury introduction has brilliant ruby-red flowers with *M. campbellii* shape. (*M. campbellii* v. *mollicomata* 'Lanarth' X *M. liliiflora*) \$35.00

NEW *Magnolia* X 'Yellow Lantern' (zone 5) – The flowers of 'Yellow Lantern' are similar in form and size to a saucer Magnolia but have a lemon-yellow color. The tree tends to be a single trunked. Phil Savage bred this by crossing *M. acuminata* v. *subcordata* X *M. soulangiana* 'Alexandrina'. \$50.00

NEW *Magnolia zenii* (zone 6) – This very rare species is similar to *M. denudata* and *M. cylindrica*. The white flowers have a strong fragrance and purple bases of the tepals. It is native to Jiangsu Province of China. \$15.00 and \$60.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Mahonia aquifolium* 'Apollo', Oregon Grape (zone 5) – This evergreen and spreading shrub has showy yellow flowers in late winter. This compact form has attractive glossy leaves which will turn reddish-purple in winter. 'Apollo' was awarded an RHS award of merit. [2'T X 6'W] \$16.00

Mahonia confusa? (zone 7B?) – These tiny seedlings come from an unlabeled plant with graceful narrow leaflets and match pictures in a Japanese catalog. Anyway, the plant is beautiful and untested. \$6.00 and \$12.00

Mahonia X *media* (zone 7) - These are F₂ (second generation) hybrids of *M. japonica* X *M. lomariifolia* and seem to be quite uniform in leaf qualities so far. These should have showy yellow flowers from late fall into winter and develop into large evergreen shrubs. [10'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00

NEW *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Bonsai', Dwarf Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – This is a slower growing form which we don't have much information on. \$35.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood (zone 5) – This deciduous conifer rapidly becomes a thick trunked tree with reddish bark and a flaired base. These do have massive roots which resist tipping from hurricane force winds. They are easy to grow and tolerant of wet soils. [75'T X 25'W] \$10.00, \$25.00 TOO LARGE, and \$75.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Emerald Feathers' (zone 5) – This selection of Dawn Redwood has more compact growth and bright green feathery foliage. [50'T X 30'W] \$40.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Ogon', Golden Dawn Redwood (zone 5) - This striking gold foliaged tree makes a brilliant statement even from far away. These are grafts. [75'T X 35'W] \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

Morus alba 'Nuclear Blast', Cutleaf Mulberry (zone 5) – This compact and pendulous small shrub has foliage that looks like it survived an explosion. [6'T X 6'W] \$15.00

Neolitsea sericea (zone 7B) – The veined evergreen foliage is the main attraction of this small tree from Japan although our plant under a Pine canopy fruited heavily with red berries which lasted long into the winter. The new flushes of growth have felted leaves which hang down to the stem. [25'T X 12'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus fragrans v. *auranticus*, Orange Flowered Tea Olive (zone 7) - This form of the wonderfully fragrant Tea Olive is quite hardy and has a profusion of small orange flowers in October. Our plants have tolerated near zero degree Fahrenheit temperatures. This evergreen is best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. [15'T X 8'W] \$16.00 and \$30.00 TOO LARGE

NEW *Osmanthus fragrans* v. *auranticus* 'Congo Yellow' (zone 7) – This is very similar to the orange flowered form but has clear yellow flowers. The plant has a good tight upright form. I have heard stories of a red flowered form that exists in China. [2'T X 7'W] \$16.00

Osmanthus X *fortunei* "UNC", (zone 7) - This vigorous large shrub to small tree makes a tall rounded form without pruning although it can be kept at 8' with regular shearing. This form was discovered on the UNC campus and has cream-color flowers that have an intoxicating scent in the fall and flowers for a long period. [30'T X 20'W] \$16.00 and \$25.00 TOO LARGE

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Kembu', Variegated False Holly (zone 7) – The often deformed leaves are edged with cream on this slow growing evergreen. [10'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Purpureus' (zone 7) – The new growth of this cultivar is black-purple gradually changing to a very dark green. This is an old cultivar from Kew Gardens around 1880. A good cold hardy selection. [15'T X 10'W] \$40.00

- Osmanthus heterophyllus* ‘Sasaba’ (zone 7) - The short internodes on this plant place the spiny leaves close together for an appealing “razor-wire” look. Although ‘Sasaba’ is a slow grower at first, it will become rather tall and narrow fairly quickly. It is best in partial shade. Limited availability. [10’T X 4’W] \$30.00
- Phyllocladus alpinus*, Celery Pine (zone 8?) – This unusual conifer has phylloclades (stems which serve as photosynthetic organs) which look like shrunken celery leaves. This grows as an under-story tree at lower elevations and a wind battered shrub in the sub-alpine zone in New Zealand. Charles Keith has grown this outside in NC for two years. \$16.00
- Picea abies* ‘Brabant’ (zone 3) – This is a slow growing Spruce. \$8.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Clanbrassiliana Stricta’ (zone 3) – This very slow growing form of Norway Spruce develops into a conical shaped specimen which is unusual in dwarf conifers. This was found as a sport on a witch’s broom. [4’T X 2’’W] \$8.00
- Picea abies* ‘Flat Top’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - We assume this is a bird’s nest type dwarf with a pronounced flat top. The needles are rather short but these plants grew 2-3 inches this year so it is not a super dwarf. \$35.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Humphrey’s Gem’ (zone 3) – This is a very tight and slow growing bun shape with rather short needles. It is similar to ‘Little Gem’. [1’T X 2’W] \$20.00
- Picea abies* ‘Kellerman’s Blue Cameo’ (zone 3) – This slow growing mounding form has grey-green needles. [3’T X 5’W] \$10.00
- Picea abies* ‘Murphy’s Gem’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - This slow growing evergreen stays quite small. \$25.00
- Picea abies* ‘Nidiformis’, Bird’s Nest Spruce (zone 3) – The dense green branches of this spruce without a central leader develop into a rounded flat mound. [3’T X 7’W] \$16.00
- Picea abies* ‘Obergaertner Bruns’ (zone 3) – This develops as a conical plant even from a young age with slow growth of about 2-3 inches a year. [5’T X 2’W] \$8.00
- Picea abies* ‘Pygmaea’, Dwarf Norway Spruce (zone 3) - The very short needles and slow growth allows this to develop into a very compact globose form. [2’T X 2’W] \$16.00
- NEW** *Picea abies* ‘Tompa’ (zone 3) – This is a globose dwarf with good dark green needle color. This originated at Barabit’s Nursery in Hungary. [4’T X 5’W] \$8.00
- Picea orientalis* ‘Losely’ (zone 5) - These are Oriental Spruces with slow to moderate growth. Our own seedlings of Oriental Spruce took 20 years to reach about 3 feet tall. \$30.00
- Pieris japonica* ‘Bisbee Dwarf’ (zone 6) - This small rounded form will work well for bonsai or rock gardens. The leaves are small and the plant is compact. [4’T X 3’W] \$20.00
- Pieris japonica* ‘Crispa’ (zone 6) – This white flowered form has leaves with wavy edges. [6’T X 4’W] \$20.00
- Pinus armandii*, Chinese White Pine (zone 7) – This stately pine from south western China seems more tolerant of central North Carolina summer heat than other mountain pines. I collected the large edible seeds in Guizhou Province. [40’T X 25’W] \$12.00
- Pinus wallichiana*, Bhutan Pine (zone 5) - An ornamental pine with a broad base and graceful branches bearing drooping needles 6-8 inches long. 12 inch cones are produced by this large tree. [150’T X 35’W] \$50.00 and \$65.00 TOO LARGE
- NEW** *Pittosporum sahnianum* (zone 7) – This evergreen shrub has distinctive fruits which open to reveal showy red seeds in late summer. The seeds are probably distributed by sticking to animals as the coating on the seeds could be used for glue. This is native to south eastern China. \$6.00
- Pittosporum tobira* “Korean” (zone 7) – This Korean strain of *Pittosporum* has more cold hardiness and grows as a compact evergreen shrub. The white flowers are wonderfully fragrant. [6’T X 6’W] \$10.00 and \$16.00
- Pleioblastus viridistriatus* ‘Tsuboi’, Variegated Bitter Bamboo (zone 7) - Normally I stay away from Bamboo but the white striped leaves are quite appealing. If planted in the ground it will form a large colony but it may be better to keep this in a pot, just watch that it doesn’t escape out the drainage holes. Dan Hinkley recommends cutting to the ground each spring for better looking foliage. [4’T X 20+’W] \$15.00
- Podocarpus alpinus* ‘Blue Gem’ (zone 7) – The blue-green needles of this slow growing shrub make this a striking addition to the garden. At first this grows as a spreading low shrub but will eventually gain some size. [10’T X 15’W] \$12.00

NEW *Podocarpus alpinus* 'Red Tip' (zone 7) – The distinctive feature of this low growing shrub is the red-purple new growth contrasting with the dark green older foliage. [4'T X 3'W] \$6.00

Podocarpus nivalis 'Pink Tip', Alpine Totara (zone 7) – This is an upright growing evergreen with pink new growth. [2'T X 2'W] \$10.00

Podocarpus 'Orangeade' (zone 7?) – This upright grower has orange new growth, green summer color and bronze winter color. \$10.00

Polyspora yunnanensis [formerly *Gordonia yunnanensis*] (zone 8B) – From a distance this large evergreen tree has the appearance of a Camellia with large (5 inch) white flowers. The original collection of seeds came from a tree 90 feet tall with a trunk of 2.5 feet in diameter. The tree is native in Yunnan, China near the Burma border and also grows rapidly for us in pots. [100'T X 35'W] \$20.00

Prunus X 'Hally Jolivette', Flowering Cherry (zone 5) - This attractive small cherry with fine-textured foliage makes a show of semi-double shell pink blossoms in both fall and spring. Unlike most Cherries this one has an extended bloom season in early spring. This was developed at the Arnold Arboretum by Karl Sax. [12'T X 12'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00

***Prunus mume* Cultivars and Selections**

Prunus mume, Japanese Flowering Apricot (zone 6) - This small tree is the highlight of the winter season and can bloom from December until March. Often the tree will reach 25 feet tall and wide and it likes moist soil in partial to full sun. Young plants can grow very fast and this year many of the plants are 5+ feet tall so they will not fit in a box. We will prune them to 3.5 feet so they can be shipped. These must be shipped before April 15th. No *Prunus mume* can be shipped to Oregon. [25'T X 25'W]

'Bonita' – This one has medium pink, semi-double flowers on a vigorous and well formed tree. 'Bonita' usually blooms in the middle of the Mume season and can produce a good crop of fruits. \$30.00

CF'Bridal Veil' - A weeping *Mume* with very pale pink blooms on gently down-arching branches. Strongly scented flowers make this an outstanding and unusual cultivar selected from hundreds of seedlings. Without staking my plant has mounded up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet across in 10 years. \$30.00

'Contorta' - The twisted branches of 'Contorta' can have bends or even loops. This is slower growing but still generally upright. Occasional reversions need to be removed. \$30.00

CF 'Fragrant Snow' - For us, this is the best white flowered variety, with large semi-double flowers and a strong pleasant scent. This is vigorous and early blooming. \$28.00

Hana-Kami' – This is a light pink semi-double flowered variety. This is early to mid season blooming. \$30.00

'Hokkai-bungo' - Dependably the first *Mume* to bloom with the darkest red flowers of any variety we have seen. The flowers are semi-double and the color is outstanding in the winter landscape. \$30.00

'Josephine' - This has proven to be one of the strongest varieties in field trials under harsh conditions. This was developed by Tom Krenitsky and has light pink flowers in middle season. \$30.00

'Kobai' - This is the variety 'Kobai' that is grown in Japan. It has pinkish-red semi-double flowers and is slightly lighter in color than the 'Kobai' we have offered in previous years. \$28.00

'Mitsubara Red' – This very deep pink-red semi-double grows with an upright habit. \$30.00

'Okitsu-akabana' -This variety has the largest flowers of any *Mume* we have seen. They are light pink and quite double and bloom slightly later than most mumes. \$30.00

'Omoi-no-mama' - The flowers vary in different shades of light pink to white for a nice effect. The flowers are semi-double and bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

NEW 'Rose Glow' – This showy bright pink flowered *Mume* has single flowers. \$20.00

'Sabashi-ko' - The flowers of this *Mume* are deep reddish pink and single. Bloom early to mid-season. \$28.00

'Toji-bai' - This is a single white flowered clone that blooms in the middle of the season. This one should be excellent for bonsai since the branches of potted plants are enveloped in a profusion of flowers. \$30.00

'Usuiro-chirimen' - A heavy bloomer with single white flowers with red calyces. \$28.00

Pseudotsuga sinensis, Chinese Douglas Fir (zone 7?) - This is a large tree from Yunnan, China and is related to the Douglas Fir found in the western US. Although we have not grown this species we have grown a close relative, *Pseudotsuga wilsonii* for many years here in central NC. Plants of *P. sinensis* have done well in central Florida. We have a forest of seedlings which are doing well and one 4' tree even made a cone. [100'T X 40'W] \$12.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00

X *Pyracomeles vilmoriniana* (zone 6) – This intergeneric hybrid has small dissected semi-evergreen leaves and large, showy white flower clusters in the spring followed by coral-red fruits. Unlike *Pyracantha* it is spineless and it has less separate leaflets than the *Osteomeles* parent. [10'T X 10'W] \$12.00

Quercus dentata 'Pinnatifolia', Cutleaf Daimyo Oak (zone 7) – The awesome large leaves on this slow growing tree are deeply cut making a unique texture and a striking tree. [30'T X 20'W] \$100.00

NEW *Quercus robur* 'Argenteo Marginata', Variegated English Oak (zone 5) – The white margin contrasts well with the blue-green of the middle part of the leaf. This grows quite rapidly and will become a typical oak tree with time. Limited. [50'T X 30'W] \$30.00

NEW *Rehderodendron macrocarpon* (zone 6) – This rare *Styrax* relative becomes a medium sized tree with pendulous white flowers and oblong, red and ribbed fruits. There is an impressive specimen at the Washington Park Arboretum in Seattle and I have heard of one growing at the edge of Lake Michigan. It is native to southwestern China. [35'T X 30'W] \$30.00

Rhododendron (zone 6) - These late blooming dwarf azaleas are best in well-drained soil and partial shade.

'Chinsei' - Salmon pink flowers with small dark green leaves. Satsuki. [2'T X 3'W] \$16.00

'Pink Pancake' - Pink flowers on a low, creeping bush. North Tisbury. [1'T X 5'W] \$16.00

Rhododendron canescens 'Varnadoes Phlox Pink', Piedmont Azalea (zone 5) - A large deciduous azalea with fragrant, vivid pink flowers. [8'T X 5'W] \$30.00

NEW *Rhododendron* 'High Tide', Aromi Deciduous Azalea (zone 6) – Recently released this heat tolerant deciduous azalea has ivory flowers with a gold blotch and a light pink flush on the petals. Blooms appear in early May. \$10.00

NEW *Rhododendron* 'June Jubilee', Aromi Deciduous Azalea (zone 6) – This is another recently introduced Aromi hybrid with white flowers in June. These were developed in Mobile Alabama and have good heat tolerance. \$10.00

Rhododendron 'My Mary' (zone 6) – The brilliant yellow flowers are displayed in large showy trusses. These bloomed in mid April for us and have nicely fragrant flowers. This spreads slowly by stolons but remains fairly short. (*R.* 'Nacoochee' X *R. austrinum*) [5'T X 6'W] \$20.00

Rhododendron 'Snowbird' (zone 5B) – From Biltmore Gardens comes this *R. atlanticum* x *R. canescens* hybrid with white (with a slight pink flush) flowers. The plant has blue-green leaves which have yellow, orange and red fall color. The plant form is compact and rounded. [5'T X 5'W] \$20.00

Rhodotypos scandens, Black Jetbead (zone 4) – This small deciduous shrub (to 4-6 feet tall) has white flowers in late spring followed by shiny black drupes in clusters of four. These fruits remain on the plant from fall into winter and the following spring. This tough plant adapts to sun or shade and wet or dry sites. [6'T X 10'W] \$6.00, \$16.00 and \$25.00

Sabal "Birmingham" (zone 7) - This palm has the leaves of a *Sabal* but it grows a nice trunk and is quite hardy. This mysterious palm was found growing in Birmingham, Alabama and is probably a hybrid but the exact parentage is not known. Wade Mahlke sent me seeds which slowly grow into a trunked palm. [15'T X 15'W] \$12.00

Sabal minor, Sabal Palm(zone 7A) - This palm sends up fan-like leaves from an underground stem. One of the most hardy palms and native to the Southeastern U.S. [10'T X 15'W] \$10.00

NEW *Sabal uresana*, Sonoran Blue Palmetto (zone 8) – This single trunked palm grows to about 30 feet tall and has proven quite hardy in the garden of Wade Mahlke in Birmingham, AL. The deeply dissected leaves have silvery-blue color. [30'T X 20'W] \$5.00

Schima remotaserrata, Scatter-toothed Guger tree (zone 7B) – This *Schima* has proven to be the hardiest of the several species we have trialed. Multiple clones of *S. remotaserrata* came through the last few winters including sudden drops in temperature when other broad-leaved evergreens were damaged. The flowers are creamy white and about one inch across but are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches in mid to late summer. The flowers have a nice fragrance. [25'T X 20'W] \$16.00

Schima superba (zone 7?) - This *Schima* blooms heavily in early summer with clusters of white to cream flowers. The evergreen foliage is handsome year round. These need to be trialed for hardiness. [25'T X 15'W] \$35.00

Stachyurus salicifolia, Willow-leaf *Stachyurus* (zone 7B) - A smaller *Stachyurus* with delicate evergreen leaves that grow to over 8" long and half an inch wide. This is a very graceful and remarkable shrub. [6'T X 6'W] \$20.00

Stewartia malacodendron, Silky Stewartia (zone 6) – Our native Stewartia probably has the showiest flowers of the genus which are white with purple stamens. Special care needs to be taken as this is a difficult plant to grow but a real treasure. [15'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Styrax americana, Native Snowbell (zone 5) – This fine textured small tree has small white flowers in profusion early in the season. The flowers are like small bells that hang down from the spreading branches. [10'T X 10'W] \$6.00

Styrax obassia, Fragrant Snowbell (zone 5) - This *Styrax* has large pubescent leaves and flowers in short pendulous chains. This small tree seems adaptable to most soils and partial to full sun. [15'T X 10'W] \$16.00 and \$40.00

NEW *Sycopsis sinensis* (zone 7) – This witch-hazel relative is an evergreen small tree with narrow elliptic leaves and is useful as a screen or an informal hedge. The floral display consists of red anthers and reddish-brown bracts in very early spring. This has done quite well for a dozen years in my garden with winter sun exposure. [15'T X 10'W] \$10.00

Symplocos paniculata, Sapphireberry (zone 4) - In the garden of Dr. Charles Keith this small tree makes an impressive display of aquamarine berries in early fall. Quite valuable for blue color which is rare in landscape plants. The small white flowers are produced in profusion in late spring and have a slight fragrance. This does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Two of these seedlings are needed for good berry production. [15'T X 20'W] \$20.00, \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOO LARGE

Syringa X 'Betsy Ross', White Lilac (zone 5) - This Lilac has large, white and fragrant flowers. It was selected at the U.S. National Arboretum for warmer climate adaptation and mildew resistance. \$40.00

Syringa lacinata, Cutleaf Lilac (zone 5) - This is one of the most heat tolerant lilacs with light lilac colored and fragrant flowers. The leaves are multiple lobed and resistant to mildew. This develops into a rounded shrub. [8'T X 8'W] \$30.00

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin', Dwarf Korean Lilac (zone 4) - This compact selection has a dense habit and is suitable for the smaller garden. The flower buds are reddish-purple and these open to an icy pink. [5'T X 7'W] \$25.00

Syringa patula 'Miss Kim', Manchurian Lilac (zone 4) - This heat tolerant Lilac blooms with light purple flowers in late spring. The plant is compact and smaller than most lilac although the original is about 8 feet tall. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 8'W] \$35.00

Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk', Japanese Tree Lilac (zone 4) - This uniform selection of Japanese Tree Lilac has white flowers in panicles up to a foot long. These are tough and problem free small trees. [30'T X 25'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Cody's Feathers' = 'Wooster Broom', (zone 5) - Another dwarf Bald Cypress and a favorite of Pat McCracken. This one makes huge amounts of cones which seem to keep the plant from growing more than a couple inches a year. [5'T X 5'W] \$30.00 and \$50.00

Taxodium distichum 'Crazy Horse', Twisted Bald Cypress (zone 6) - This Bald Cypress has irregular and erratic growth. It is not quite contorted but the leaves look tousled. Limited availability. [50'T X 25'W] \$35.00

Taxodium distichum 'Pendulum', Weeping Bald Cypress (zone 5) - This European selection will send up a leader after several years while the side branches are strongly weeping. These are grafted plants. [15'T X 20'W] \$30.00

Taxodium distichum 'Peve Minaret' (zone 6) - This amazing Bald Cypress grows like a miniature tree, even at 2 feet tall the branching mimics a mature specimen. It develops a main leader with dense side branches and grows with a very narrow habit and should stay much smaller than the species. [20'T X 5'W] \$30.00 and \$60.00 TOOLARGE

NEW *Taxodium distichum* v. *imbricatum* 'Prairie Sentinel', Columnar Bald Cypress (zone 5B) – This is a tall narrow columnar cultivar with distinctive thread-like branches. Large specimens are quite distinctive and stand out in the landscape. [60'T X 15'W] \$30.00

Taxus chinensis var. *hupehensis* (zone 5?) - This is an upright and spreading conifer with shorter needles than most Yews. We assume this Chinese Yew comes from Hupeh province in central China so we expect this to be quite cold hardy. \$40.00

Thuja occidentalis 'Columnaris Witches Broom', Contorted Arborvitae (zone 4) – The branchlets on this Arborvitae are bent making the plant look contorted. This appears to be quite upright growing but we are unsure of its final size. \$25.00

Thuja occidentalis 'Degroot's Spire' (zone 3) - This form is very columnar with twisted branchlets. I expect about 8 feet tall by 2 feet wide after ten years. Best in full sun and well drained soil. [8'T X 2'W] \$16.00

NEW *Thuja orientalis* 'Morgan' = *Platyclusus orientalis* (zone 5) – The light-green foliage with a gold tints turns a rich orange color during the winter. This is a slow growing cultivar introduced from Australia. [4'T X 3'W] \$12.00

NEW *Thuja orientalis* 'Weedom' (zone 5) – This is an especially nicely formed plant which looks pruned without using any shears. The foliage is bright gold sprays and develops on a pyramidal plant. [6'T X 3'W] \$12.00

Thuja plicata 'Cancan', Variegated Western Red Cedar (zone 6) – This evergreen tree has white variegations mostly at the tips of the branches. This is an excellent choice for a large screening plant or eventually gigantic specimen. [100'T X 40'W] \$16.00

Thuja standshii, Japanese Arborvitae (zone 6) - This large tree has a broadly conical habit with branchlets that have the appearance of fern fronds. Well adapted to the warm summers of central North Carolina. [100'T X 40'W] \$30.00

Torreya grandis. Chinese Nutmeg Yew (zone 7) - These are grown from large nutmeg-like seeds and will immediately start growing upright. This species has short needles that are less prickly than most *Torreya*, prickly needles distinguish *Torreya* from *Cephalotaxus*. This handsome conifer is heat and shade tolerant. [30'T X 20'W] \$20.00

CF *Torreya nucifera* 'Snowcap' (zone 6) - In August 'Snowcap' blooms with white shoots at the tips of the branches. The shoots are completely white and contrast well with the dark green of the older foliage then gradually these fade to green. Only the second flush of growth has this white variegation and the spring growth is a handsome light green. This clone has good vigor and develops into a symmetrical small tree. It is at its best in light shade. [25'T X 15'W] \$25.00

Torreya yunnanensis 'Rock' (zone 7?) - This *Torreya* from Yunnan does not appear to be dwarf. \$12.00

Trachycarpus fortunei, Windmill Palm (zone 7) – An amazing number of these palms can be found growing in this area and they have the appearance of a true palm. This palm can grow to 50 feet tall with a single trunk covered with small fibers. These are seedlings of hardy clones but young plants benefit from winter protection until some trunk is developed. These are also quite rapid growing once established. [50'T X 15'W] \$5.00 or 9 for \$30.00

Trochodendron aralioides, Wheel Tree (zone 6) – This is a very nice clone from the JCRA although these are very slow to get started. This is an evergreen, spreading shrub to small tree from Japan that is outstanding for the unusual branching patterns and glossy leaves. [30'T X 20'W] \$25.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Bennett', Dwarf Hemlock (zone 4) - 'Bennett' is a compact dwarf form that grows wider than tall with arched branches and pendulous tips. [8'T X 12'W] \$12.00

NEW *Tsuga canadensis* 'Geneva' (zone 4) – This is an upright, open shrub with thick, ascending main branches and dark green foliage. This was named for the tree at Trinity Church Home, Geneva, New York. This is a moderate grower good for hedges. [30'T X 25'W] \$6.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Golden Splendor' (zone 4) - This is a fast growing upright tree with golden yellow needles. \$40.00

Tsuga canadensis 'Horsford Contorted' (zone 4) - This is a slow growing selection with curly-quet branch tips. \$25.00

NEW *Tsuga canadensis* 'Humphrey Welsh' (zone 4) - This has tiny leaves and grows very slowly. \$8.00

Tsuga diversifolia, Northern Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) - This broadly pyramidal tree has graceful branches and will make an excellent specimen in the landscape. The needles are a very dark green. It is best in well-drained soil and partial to full sun. [40'T X 25'W] \$16.00

Tsuga sieboldii 'Green Ball', Dwarf Japanese Hemlock (zone 5) – This is a very compact and slow growing form of Japanese Hemlock. It has glossy needles and grows in a globose shape. Although this grows well for us it needs some shade. [1'T X 1'W] \$16.00

Ulmus parvifolia 'Seiju', Small leaf Chinese Elm (zone 5) - Amazingly small leaves adorn the fine branches of this miniature which is useful for bonsai or pot culture. This is not dwarf and will grow to become a small tree. [35'T X 30'W] \$25.00

Vaccinium ashei, Rabbiteye Blueberry (zone 7) – I have found these to be a dependable fruit crop in NC and an attractive landscape plant also. For best fruit production at least two varieties need to be planted for cross pollination. These have glaucous blue-green foliage in the summer followed by good fall color. [10'T X 6'W] \$20.00

-'Baldwin' has medium sized fruit late in the season (August)

-'Bluebelle' has large fruits in midseason (July)

-'Bonita' fruits early in the season (June)

-'Chaucer' is a early fruiting variety with low chilling hours (good for warmer areas).

-'Delite' has large fruits which ripen late in the season (July into August)

Viburnum plicatum 'Pink Beauty', Doublefile Viburnum (zone 6) - This is a slow growing and small leafed form of Doublefile Viburnum. The flowers come out pale pink and are followed by red and then black berries. [8'T X 6'W] \$16.00

Viburnum sp. (zone 7) – This unknown *Viburnum* has very showy berries which turn yellow in late summer and bright red in early fall. I have two seedlings planted together for a superb display of color through the fall. Seedlings. [7'T X 6'W] \$12.00, \$25.00 and \$40.00

Zelkova serrata 'Bright Park' (zone 5) - This *Zelkova* has yellow variegation and orange bark on the twigs for added winter interest. These are grafted plants. \$35.00

Zelkova serrata 'Goblin', Dwarf *Zelkova* (zone 5) - This is a very slow growing selection which will be useful for bonsai. These are grafted plants. \$40.00

Zenobia pulverulenta 'Blue Sky' (zone 5) – This native plant has low arching branches with bluish grey leaves and white scented flowers in late spring. The fall color is yellow and the plant is good for wet areas. [3'T X 6'W] \$25.00

HERBACEOUS PLANT LIST

Agapanthus 'Ellaemae', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) – I have found this *Agapanthus* will flourish for me in wet or dry sites with at least half a day of sun. The tall (3-4') flower stalks have a large cluster of dark blue flowers above broad leaves. \$15.00

NEW *Agapanthus praecox* subsp. *minimus* (zone 7) – This South African plant is a smaller form of the commonly seen Lily of the Nile. The leaves are narrower and only reach about 6 inches high while the flower stalks reach about 2 feet tall. The clusters of blue flowers in August are dependable on this tough plant. \$8.00

Agapanthus 'Storm Cloud', Lily of the Nile (zone 7) – This is another very dark blue flowered *Agapanthus* with narrower leaves and slightly smaller flower stalks than the above. \$12.00

Amorphophallus konjac, Voodoo Lily (zone 7) – This is a bizarre aroid with a single, huge 3-4 foot diameter leaf with about 150 leaflets, and a giant 5-6 foot tall flower stalk that grows from the dry corm (without roots) indoors in late winter or April outdoors. Plant these quite deep for winter hardiness. Be prepared for the floral scent! (it is fly pollinated). \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$35.00 (budded corms)

Cyclamen hederifolium (zone 5) – This wonderful species starts to bloom in late summer and continues to bloom into the fall. The ornate leaves are Ivy shaped with some serrated margins. The leaves are quite variable and each seedling has a similar pattern of silver mottling on every leaf. These are best grown under deciduous trees where they will self seed and eventually make a groundcover. \$5.00

Disporum cantoniense 'Night Heron' (zone 5B) – From Sichuan Province comes this striking perennial which emerges in spring with purple black shoots somewhat like bamboo shoots in appearance. The stems can reach 6 feet tall and have small white bell like flowers in early summer. In mild areas (zone 7 and warmer) this selection from Dan Hinkley will be evergreen. \$16.00

NEW *Epimedium pinnatum* ssp. *colchicum*, Fairy Wings (zone: 5) - This is a good choice as a slow growing spreading evergreen groundcover. In very early spring bright yellow flowers are held above the glossy foliage. This comes from Turkey and the Republic of Georgia. \$16.00

NEW *Habranthus robustus*, Rainlily (zone 6) – This bulb has narrow strap-like foliage but impressive white flowers flushed with pink in late summer. These can be induced to bloom by watering after a dry period, can be grown in pots and are very pest resistant. This species is native to Brazil and Argentina and flourishes for us. \$4.00 or 10 for \$25.00

Helleborus X hybridus, Lenten Rose (zone 6) – *Hellebores* are very useful perennials with interest in all seasons. The long lasting flowers start blooming in late winter followed by the greenish bracts and seedpods. The foliage has nice appeal throughout the year and is a good choice for partial to light shade. Although they will survive in full shade I recommend planting them in good light for the best performance. At the Coker Arboretum they have formed a complete groundcover about 18 inches high. You can specify whether you want seedlings from white flowered or dark flowered plants although we cannot guarantee color since these have not bloomed yet. \$8.00 and \$12.00

Helleborus X hybridus "Pine Knot Strain" (zone 6) – These are seedlings from selected plants grown by Judith and Dick Tyler. These have a wide range of colors from white to pink to dark purple. \$12.00

Primula vulgaris hybrids (zone 6) – These are hybrids developed by my dad, Dr. Clifford Parks of *Primula vulgaris* ssp. *sibthorpii* and the showy cultivated strains. These are exceptionally heat tolerant and grow clumps of impressive plants in moist shady garden areas. The color range is being developed from white, yellow, red, lavender to purple shades and different color patterns are being bred such as white picotee borders and bicolors with yellow shading into the other colors. Please inquire about larger quantities for resale.

-Two year old plants which have bloomed in white, yellow, maroon and lavender shades. \$8.00

-One year old plants will be available in January or February in a variety of colors. \$5.00 or 9 plants for \$36.00

NEW *Tagetes lucida*, Mexican Mint Marigold (zone 7) – This perennial Marigold blooms in very late summer and into fall with small yellow flowers. The fresh leaves can be used in place of French Tarragon. It is well adapted to hot, sunny and dry conditions. \$8.00

LARGE PLANT LIST

<i>Acer griseum</i>	\$30.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Goldfinch’	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> ‘Attaryi’	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Hawk’	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> ‘Oisami’	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Hong Yun’	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer japonicum</i> ‘Vitifolium’	\$60.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Lois’	\$60.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> ‘Chishio Improved’	\$75.00	<i>Magnolia maudie</i>	\$100.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> ‘Elegans’	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Orchid’	\$50.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> ‘Hogyoku’	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia platypetala</i>	\$150.00
NEW <i>Acer palmatum</i> ‘Shishigashira’	\$60.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Powder Puff’	\$60.00
<i>Acer pictum</i>	\$75.00	NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Purple Prince’	\$60.00
<i>Acer rufinerve</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> ‘Colossus’	\$50.00, \$85.00
NEW <i>Acer saccharum</i> ‘Born’s Gracious’	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia sprengeri</i>	\$45.00
<i>Acer tartaricum</i>	\$25.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Starwars’	\$85.00
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Sunsprite’	\$60.00
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	\$35.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Susan’	\$45.00
<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	\$40.00, \$85.00	<i>Magnolia tamaulipana</i> ‘Bronze Sentinel’	\$60.00
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	\$50.00	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	\$45.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Wada’s Memory’	\$30.00, \$45.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Ace of Hearts’	\$65.00	<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Waterlily’	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Forest Pansy’	\$50.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘Jack Frost’	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Hearts of Gold’	\$75.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘Golden Dawn’	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Lavender Twist’	\$50.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘Snow Flurry’	\$75.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Little Woody’	\$65.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘Spring Cream’	\$50.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> ‘Traveller’	\$75.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘Waaaland’	\$50.00
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> ‘Nivalis’	\$30.00	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> ‘White Spot’	\$50.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> ‘Spirited’	\$30.00	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ‘Wilton Weeper’	\$100.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ‘Devon Cream’	\$30.00	<i>Pinus patula</i>	\$45.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ‘Purple Dome’	\$45.00	<i>Pittosporum heterophyllum</i>	\$85.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ‘Squarrosa Veitchii’	\$45.00	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> v <i>monstosa</i>	\$30.00
<i>Cinnamomum chekiangensis</i>	\$50.00	<i>Populus koreana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Clerodendron</i> ‘Carnival’	\$45.00	<i>Prunus cerifera</i> ‘pendula’	\$30.00
<i>Cornus elongate=angustata</i>	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Bongo’	\$50.00
<i>Cornus kousa</i> v <i>chinensis</i>	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Dawn’	\$50.00
<i>Cornus kousa</i> ‘Weaver’s Weeping’	\$50.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Mike’s White’	\$50.00
<i>Cornus wilsoniana</i>	\$75.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Mokel’	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ‘Araucarioides’	\$45.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Nicholas’	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ‘Gyokruga’	\$50.00	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Rosemary Clarke’	\$50.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ‘Yoshino’	\$25.00	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	\$100.00
<i>Davidia involucrate</i>	\$150.00	<i>Pyracantha</i> ‘Harliquin’	\$25.00
<i>Edgeworthia chysantha</i>	\$45.00	<i>Pyracantha</i> ‘Gnome’	\$30.00
<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>	\$85.00	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	\$30.00
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	\$25.00	<i>Sinojackia rehderiana</i>	\$85.00
<i>Ilex crenata</i> ‘Sky Pencil’	\$30.00, \$50.00	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	\$85.00
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> Female	\$45.00	<i>Stewartia monadelphica</i>	\$30.00
<i>Magnolia biondii</i>	\$50.00	<i>Stewartia rostrata</i>	\$60.00, \$75.00
<i>Magnolia</i> ‘Butterflies’	\$75.00	<i>Taxodium</i> X ‘Nanjing Beauty’	\$60.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Carlos’	\$60.00	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	\$30.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Chang Hua’	\$60.00	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> ‘Popcorn’	\$30.00
NEW <i>Magnolia</i> ‘Fukujin’	\$60.00	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i> ‘Aureum’	\$35.00

