



1. The fleshy-flowered spindletree (*Euonymus carnosus*) is a favorite at the JCRA, especially in autumn. This lovely small tree is covered with rich dark-red leaves that curl to reveal glimpses of their pinkish undersides. Look closely and you may still find a few of its unusual pink fruit remaining high in the tree. Native to China, Taiwan, and Japan.

2. Autumn sage (*Salvia greggi* cultivars)

Standing tall in fall are the autumn sages valued for their drought tolerance, wide range of flower colors, and attractive mounding form. In Raleigh, they remain semi-evergreen throughout winter. Enjoy the many cultivars in the Scree Garden.



3. Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha* 'Midnight')

Irresistible long spikes of velvety-purple flowers cover this perennial from late summer through fall. Plant in an area with winter protection, since it is marginally hardy in our area.



4. Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica* (Dirr selection)) Watch as this outstanding selection of one of our native plants turns a brilliant orange-red through the fall. Just beyond it is a champion, **Japanese crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia fauriei* 'Fantasy')**, is one of the first of this species to be planted in the U.S. during the 1950s. This selection by J. C. Raulston, 'Fantasy' is outstanding year-round with peeling coral bark, upright growth habit, and white flowers.

5. Purple-leaf Chinese fringe-flower (*Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Daruma')

This compact cultivar from Japan has semi-evergreen ruby-red oval leaves fragrant pink spider-like flowers, 3-4" across mostly in April but also throughout the year. It flowers best in full sun.

6. Purple-leaf holly tea-olive (*Osmanthus heterophyllus* 'Purpureus')

Look closely for the small, fragrant flowers hugging the stems. It's the last of the tea-olives to flower before winter arrives at the Arboretum (this plant was 2' tall in 1988). Turn around to see *Salvia mexicana* 'Limelight' soon to be gone with the first frost, now glowing with its chartreuse calyces.



7. Perennial Border is now full of asters, stately grasses, chrysanthemums, and the graceful muhly grass.

Klein-Pringle White Garden

8. Hybrid sweetshrub (*Calycanthus* 'Venus') developed at NCSU, this medium-sized shrub has large, magnolia-like, white flowers in spring and golden leaves in autumn. Nearby are three stately **U.S. National Arboretum hybrid crepe myrtles (*Lagerstroemia* 'Natchez')** with smooth, cinnamon-brown bark. Developed in the late 1970s, this cross (*L. fauriei* and a cultivar of *L. indica*) was made in order to introduce powdery mildew resistance into one of the South's most commonly planted shrubs.

9. Japanese fatsia (*Fatsia japonica*) is an evergreen with creamy, late fall flowers and a great choice for part shade to full shade areas. Best planted in a protected area since may be damaged in very cold Raleigh winter.

10. Spicebush (*Lindera umbellata*)

Spicebushes are one of the best choices for brilliant fall color. This specimen's identification is not yet confirmed, possibly *L. angustifolia* (see tour stop # 12).

11. Southern witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana* var. *henryi*) Delicate yellow flowers cover this native, deciduous shrub each fall from Sept. through Nov. It grows best in an area that receives at least a few hours of direct sunlight, and can reach up to 15' tall.

12. Narrowleaf spicebush (*Lindera angustifolia*) is an Asian beauty with nearly fluorescent orange leaves and attractive black fruits (drupes) each fall. A very low maintenance plant once established, this specimen is pruned yearly to fit in this small area.

13. Bloodtwig dogwoods (*Cornus sanguinea* 'Midwinter Fire' & 'Anny's Winter Orange')

Golden-orange fall leaves are a striking contrast to the bright coral-red stems they hide.

14. Fall blooming Ackerman hybrid camellias (*Camellia* 'Snow Flurry' & 'Winter's Charm') Thank William L. Ackerman, retired Research Geneticist from U.S. National Arboretum (Washington, D.C.) for these cold-hardy hybrids. 'Snow

Flurry' is the earliest of the fall blooming series, white peony form flowers late September to mid-November. 'Winter's Charm' has lavender pink, peony form from October through November.



15. Coral-bark Japanese maples (*Acer palmatum* 'Sango kaku') are wonderful four-season plants with brilliant coral red winter bark on new growth. Leaves turn golden-yellow with a blend of apricot and red in fall.

16. Cochran hybrid camellia (*Camellia* 'Carolina Moonmist') In the 1960s, Dr. Fred Cochran at NC State did some of the earliest *C. sasanqua* × *oleifera* hybridization to obtain hardier landscape camellias. This seedling of his was selected and named by the JCRA for its abundant, large pink to rose, anemone-like flowers.



Mixed Border

17. Copper-flowered witchhazel (*Hamamelis* × *intermedia* 'Jelena') Late each autumn this fine small shrub joins the show with its outstanding orange-red leaf color. This year-round beauty has an attractive, wide spreading form. Visit it again in midwinter and enjoy its spidery, copper-colored, fragrant flowers.



18. Winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata* 'Winter Red') Very reliably each fall, this deciduous holly produces loads of bright red berries and has attractive yellow foliage. Make this a focal point for your winter garden. Grows best in full sun to part shade.

Asian Vally

19. Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba* 'Tschì Tschì') Striking yellow fall color, ginkgos are the only surviving member of a group of ancient plants believed to have inhabited the earth up to 150 million years ago. Unusual swellings (dormant buds) occur on the trunk of mature trees. Nearby, are several leopard plants with their bright fall flowers, including (*Farfugium* 'Last Dance') a cross between *Farfugium japonicum* × *Ligularia hibernifolium*.

November 10, 2010-N. Doubrava

JCRaulston Arboretum
AT NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Autumn in the Arboretum

Self-Guided Tour

Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba* 'Tschì Tschì')