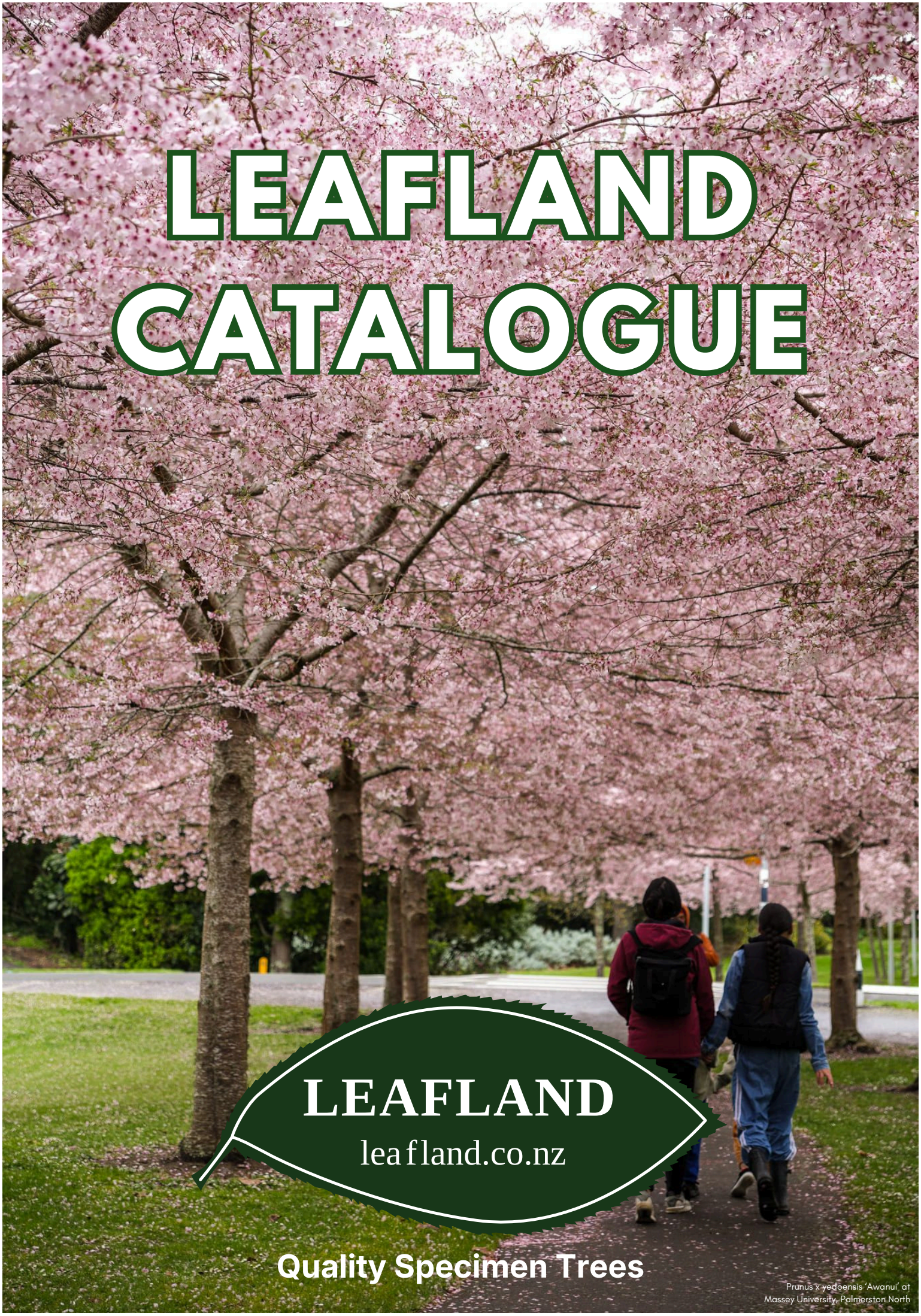
# LEAFLAND CATALOGUE



LEAFLAND

leafland.co.nz

**Quality Specimen Trees**

Prunus x yedoensis 'Awanui' at Massey University, Palmerston North

**Welcome to Leafland - Looking Ahead to a Better 2026!**

Dear Valued Customer,

We hope this 2026 Leafland Limited Catalogue finds you well and in good spirits. After a few challenging years, we're looking forward to a year of growth, growing optimism and new opportunities. Construction is starting to pick up once again, and we're also expanding Leafland with new projects.

As we reflect on the past year, we are thankful for the resilience and innovation that has carried us through since we founded Leafland in 2001. We're thankful for the continued trust from our loyal customers and the ongoing relationships we've built over the years. Together, we've weathered the storms, and now we're ready to grow again—literally and figuratively!

Looking ahead to 2026, we see the future as better than last year with construction projects underway. The return of large-scale infrastructure development, combined with the need for greener, more sustainable spaces, means that demand for high-quality specimen trees is sure to grow. We're also excited about the expansion of our own nursery, where we're dedicated to providing you with the finest trees for your projects.

This year, we're focused on creating even more value for you. We are expanding our transport capabilities, so you'll find it easier than ever to receive large orders efficiently and at great prices. With five trucks on the road, our flexibility allows us to better accommodate your planting schedules and bulk orders, ensuring you get exactly what you need when you need it.

The future is bright, and as always, we remain committed to growing New Zealand's best quality specimen trees. Whether you're planning a large-scale project or simply looking to add some greenery to your space, we are here to help you every step of the way. Don't forget, if you're in the area, you're always welcome to visit our 35-acre nursery across three staffed sites. We're always happy to pick you up from the airport and show you around and answer any tree-related questions you might have.

Thank you for your continued support. We are excited to continue serving you and look forward to a fantastic 2026 season. Also, a quick reminder to check out our new, updated website which gives you access to our live stock sheet and a very helpful tree finder guide to help you decide what trees will suit your planting spot.

And remember, the best time to plant a tree was 15 years ago – the second-best time is today!

Warm regards,
Ben Currie and the Team at Leafland Tree Nursery

# About Us

Leafland is a family-run wholesale tree nursery based in Palmerston North, New Zealand. Leafland started 25 years ago in April 2001 after we purchased the tree side of Sunshine Environmentals.

We have over 30 full-time staff. Our mission is to provide quality specimen trees throughout New Zealand with outstanding service and professional advice. We seek to be the best grower of large-grade trees in New Zealand. We specialise in exotic, edible and native trees and sell over 700 different tree species, varieties and cultivars. Our property spans over 40 acres and three different locations, accommodating over 100,000 individual trees.

Leafland trees are unique in that they are grown on our property in a typically windy Palmerston North. We are also subject to cold winters and this environment helps make a hardier plant, compared to one grown in a sheltered environment. Typical Leafland customers include councils, landscape architects, property developers, high-end landscape designers, golf courses and schools.

We do supply trees to the public and appreciate your custom. As we stock a large range of trees, we ask that you do your own research before visiting us.

# Leafland's Fleet














# Leafland's Team



## Follow us on social media!

# Abies concolor

**White Fir**

Abies concolor has a distinctive tall, pyramid-like form and features eye-catching blue-grey needles. It flourishes in areas that experience long winters and mild summers, and it can endure dry soil conditions and even short periods of drought once it's well-established. Nevertheless, it prefers to grow in soil that is moist and well-draining, and it struggles in heavy clay or persistently wet soils. Abies concolor is an ideal choice for container gardening or as a bonsai subject, and it's also a great option as a Christmas tree. Abies concolor is evergreen and native to the United States and Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea'

**Cootamundra Wattle**

Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea' has greyish-green fern-like leaves, and when new growth appears, it's a beautiful shade of purple. During the winter and spring, Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea' is covered in a profusion of golden-yellow flowers. It thrives in soil that is dry and stony, and it needs to have proper drainage. Once Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea' has taken root, it can endure periods of drought. All in all, it's a remarkable tree that has both stunning foliage and blossoms. Acacia baileyana is evergreen and native to the state of New South Wales in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acacia floribunda

**Gossamer Wattle**

Acacia floribunda has an elegant, wide-spreading, and bushy shape with an open form and slender leaves. In late winter and spring, Acacia floribunda produces delightful, pale-yellow flowers that form fluffy clusters and exude a pleasant fragrance. Acacia floribunda can tolerate heavy clay soils as well as periodically wet soils. Although it can endure dry soil in a garden setting, it prefers to grow in soil that is consistently moist or wet. Acacia floribunda is a versatile choice that can be employed as a windbreak, hedge, or screen. Acacia floribunda is evergreen and native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acacia howittii

**Sticky Wattle**

Acacia howittii is available for sale in New Zealand in a dwarf, weeping variety. It's a charming tree that grows gracefully, with branches that hang down. It prefers to grow in soil that is moist and well-drained, but it can withstand short periods of drought. Acacia howittii produces fragrant, pale-yellow flowers during the spring season. It's also a great option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acacia howittii is evergreen and native to the state of Victoria in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acacia melanoxylon

**Blackwood**

Acacia melanoxylon is highly valued for its exquisite marbled wood. It's a fast-growing and robust tree that provides ample shade and shelter. Acacia melanoxylon has a dense, rounded crown, and it produces lovely, pale-yellow flowers during late winter and early spring. It can thrive in regions with high rainfall and can tolerate some drought, but it prefers to grow in soil that is consistently moist. Its shallow root system features densely packed, surface-level roots that feed heavily from the soil. Additionally, Acacia melanoxylon is capable of converting atmospheric nitrogen into the soil, which benefits the surrounding environment. It's an excellent choice for hedges, screens, and shelterbelts. Acacia melanoxylon is evergreen and native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer buergerianum

**Trident Maple**

This hardy maple is an excellent choice for street plantings and as a shade tree. It initially grows in an upright pattern, which gradually transforms into a rounded canopy as it matures. The new growth of Acer buergerianum appears as a striking copper-red hue, which later turns green during summer. During autumn, the leaves turn into vivid shades of red, apricot, and yellow. Acer buergerianum thrives in full sun and requires well-drained soil. Once it's established, it can endure windy conditions and is somewhat tolerant of drought. Mature trees develop an attractive red-brown flaking bark. Acer buergerianum also has a moderate ability to tolerate coastal environments and can handle air pollution. It's a great option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer buergerianum is deciduous and native to China, Taiwan and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer capillipes

**Snakebark Maple**

Acer capillipes has a vase-like shape, with red new stems and bark that features green and white stripes. During autumn, the leaves take on orange and scarlet tones, which provide a stunning display. Acer capillipes prefers soil that is moist and well-drained, as well as part-shade, particularly in hot climates. It can also tolerate air pollution, making it a suitable option for urban environments. Acer capillipes is deciduous and native to the islands of Honshū, Kyūshū, and Shikoku in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum'

**Cappadocian Maple**

During spring, Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum' produces young foliage that is bright-yellow with orange-red margins. As summer approaches, the leaves transition to a light-green color. However, during autumn, the leaves turn bright-yellow, creating a lovely display. Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum' can tolerate periods of drought but prefers soil that is moist and well-drained. It's worth noting that Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum' has a shallow root system. It's best to avoid exposed, windy areas when planting Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum'. Acer cappadocicum is deciduous and native to Asia, from central Turkey (ancient Cappadocia) east along the Caucasus and the Himalayas to southwestern China. Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum' was first introduced by Hesse Nurseries of Weener, Germany in 1914.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer griseum

**Paperbark Maple**

The chestnut-brown bark of Acer griseum peels in thin strips, uncovering cinnamon-red wood. It displays stunning fiery-red and orange leaves in autumn. This maple thrives in moist, well-drained soils and can also tolerate clay soils, but does not thrive in drought or dry soils. It is also suitable for use in bonsai. Acer griseum is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer negundo ‘Flamingo’

**Box Elder**

This is an upright tree with striking carmine-pink and green leaves in spring, transitioning to white and green in summer, and ultimately to red in autumn. It is a great fit for smaller gardens and produces small, yellow-green flowers in early to mid-spring. However, it does not tolerate shade or strong winds, and its seeds are toxic to horses. Once established, it can withstand air pollution, drought, and occasional water-logged soils. It is also cold hardy. Acer negundo is deciduous and native to south-central Canada, much of the United States, and Guatemala. Acer negundo ‘Flamingo’ was raised in the Netherlands before 1976.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer negundo ‘Kelly’s Gold’

**Box Elder**

This maple has golden-yellow spring leaves that turn lime-green in summer and pale-yellow in autumn. It has a tidy, upright growth habit and is ideal for brightening up dark areas. It is hardy and grows quickly, producing small yellow-green flowers in early to mid-spring. It does not tolerate shade or strong winds and its seeds are toxic to horses. However, it can tolerate air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. It is also cold hardy. Acer negundo is deciduous and native to south-central Canada, much of the United States, and Guatemala. Acer negundo ‘Kelly’s Gold’ was raised in New Zealand before 1989.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer negundo ‘Variegatum’

**Box Elder**

Acer negundo ‘Variegatum’ has an attractive, neat and upright growth habit with grey-green leaves that have silver edges and are flushed with rose-pink when young. It is hardy and quick-growing and its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. Acer negundo ‘Variegatum’ produces small, yellow-green flowers in early to mid-spring, but is intolerant of shade and strong winds. Its seeds are toxic to horses, but it tolerates air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. Acer negundo ‘Variegatum’ is also cold hardy. Acer negundo is deciduous and native to south-central Canada, much of the United States, and Guatemala. Acer negundo ‘Variegatum’ first appeared as a sport on the green-leaved type at a nursery in Toulouse, France in 1845.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer negundo var. violaceum

**Box Elder**

Acer negundo var. violaceum has eye-catching burgundy tassels on bare branches before the new spring growth. The young shoots and leaves are purple-maroon and mature into green summer leaves that turn golden in autumn. It produces small, pink-purple flowers in early to mid-spring. Acer negundo var. violaceum does not tolerate shade and strong winds, and its seeds are toxic to horses. However, it can tolerate air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. It is cold hardy. Acer negundo is deciduous and native to south-central Canada, much of the United States, and Guatemala.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer palmatum

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum develops a round-headed, open, airy structure with slender stems. The green leaves are deeply lobed and dissected, and turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red in autumn. It makes an excellent shade tree and is a great choice for planting along the street. Acer palmatum prefers moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and can also be used for bonsai. It is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Beni-hime’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Beni-hime’ is a slow-growing, dwarf variety features red leaves that mature to green with red edges, transitioning to bright berry-purple in autumn. It thrives in a sunny, sheltered, well-drained spot and is cold hardy. Despite its compact growth habit, it can be quite vigorous, making it ideal for adding vibrant color to small spaces or garden borders. Acer palmatum is a deciduous tree native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Beni-otake’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Beni-otake’ is a compact Japanese maple with deeply lobed leaves that emerge bright crimson and turn fiery red in autumn. Perfect for small gardens, patios, or as a striking focal point, it thrives in partial shade with well-drained soil and adds year-round elegance. Acer palmatum is a deciduous tree native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Beni-otake’ was discovered by Edward Wood in 1980 and then introduced by T.C. Plant Inc. of Hillsboro, Oregon, United States of America.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Bloodgood’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood' has large, robust purple-red leaves that retain their color throughout the spring and summer. In the autumn, the leaves transform into a fiery crimson-red color. Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood' prefers moist, well-drained soils and may experience leaf scorch from excessive sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and suitable for use in bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. 'Bloodgood' was developed before 1940 by Bloodgood Nursery in Long Island, New York, United States (founded in 1793) and named after the nursery.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Burgundy Lace’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Burgundy Lace’ has deeply-lobed leaves resembling lace, and they turn a burgundy-wine color through summer before changing to scarlet-purple in autumn. It has a spreading growth habit, making it suitable for smaller gardens as a shade tree. It prefers moist, well-drained soils but may experience leaf scorch from excessive sun, wind, and drought. Acer palmatum ‘Burgundy Lace’ is cold hardy and is also great for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Burgundy Lace’ was raised in the United States before 1958.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Chishio’

**Japanese Maple**

This exceptional dwarf tree is perfect for sheltered areas, with its spring leaves bursting in bright carmine-pink, transitioning to a pink-red hue, and then maturing to green during summer. Come fall, Acer palmatum ‘Chishio’ dons striking orange to red colors. It’s a fantastic choice for container gardening and thrives in well-draining, moist soils, but caution must be taken to avoid leaf scorch caused by excessive sun, wind, and drought. It’s cold hardy and an excellent option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson King’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson King’ boasts finely-cut, large leaves that are bright crimson-red in spring and transition to a deep purple-red over summer before turning fiery scarlet and orange in autumn. It prefers moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and a great choice for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson King’ was imported into New Zealand by Stepping Stones Nursery in Taranaki, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Princess’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Princess’ has leaves that are very finely divided, opening deep red, becoming green-purple in summer and fiery red in autumn. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Princess’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Queen’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Queen’ has finely-cut, large leaves that are bright crimson-red in the spring and become a deep purple-red throughout the summer. It displays scarlet autumn colors and is well-suited for container gardening. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Queen’ prefers moist, well-drained soils, but may suffer from leaf scorch if exposed to excess sun, wind, or drought. Additionally, it is cold-hardy and makes a great option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Crimson Queen’ was raised in the United States in the 1960s at a nursery in New Jersey.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Emerald Lace’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Emerald Lace’ produces very finely-cut, lime-green leaves in the spring that gradually darken as summer approaches, while turning dark red in the fall. It is a robust and vigorous grower, making it an ideal choice for container planting. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Emerald Lace’ prefers moist, well-drained soils, but excessive exposure to sunlight, wind, or drought may cause leaf scorching. In addition, it is cold-tolerant and suitable for use in bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Emerald Lace’ was introduced into Europe and the United States in 1984.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Garnet’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Garnet’ is a compact grower with finely-divided leaves. During the spring, the foliage is vibrant-red, which darkens to a crimson-red to deep-burgundy color in the summer and finally transitions to a vivid red-purple hue during the autumn. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Garnet’ prefers moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorching due to excess sun, wind, or drought. Additionally, it is cold-hardy and an excellent option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Garnet’ was selected by Guldemond & Co in Boskoop, Netherlands and released into commerce in 1960.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Green Mist’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Green Mist’ features finely dissected, fresh green foliage that forms a soft, mist-like canopy in spring and summer, taking on yellow-orange to red-orange tones in autumn. Ideal for small gardens and containers, it thrives in partial shade and adds elegant texture throughout the seasons. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Green Mist’ was developed by Dick Wolff in the United States of America.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Orangeola’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Orangeola’ has branches that weep down to the ground, forming a rounded mound. During spring, the new growth appears in an orange-red color, which matures to green during the summer. The leaves display bright orange-red autumn colors. It is an excellent option for container planting and prefers moist, well-drained soils. However, it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excess sunlight, wind, or drought. Additionally, Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Orangeola’ is cold-hardy and suitable for use in bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Palmatifidum’

**Japanese Maple**

This is a rounded tree with palmate, bright-green leaves that are divided into five deeply-lobed leaflets. During autumn, the leaves turn a beautiful mix of red, orange, and yellow. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Palmatifidum’ prefers moist, well-drained soils, but excessive exposure to sunlight, wind, or drought may cause leaf scorching. Additionally, it is cold-hardy and an excellent option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Pendulum Julian’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Pendulum Julian’ is a mound-forming and wide-spreading grower, with purple-colored leaves during both spring and summer. The leaves transform into a mix of orange and yellow hues during autumn. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Pendulum Julian’ prefers moist, well-drained soils, but excessive exposure to sunlight, wind, or drought may cause leaf scorching. Additionally, it is cold-hardy and an excellent option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Red Dragon’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Red Dragon’ has an upright-pendulous habit and forms an elegant, cascading mound. During spring, its leaves emerge in bright-red color and mature to burgundy-red in summer. The autumn leaves are crimson-red, providing a stunning display. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Red Dragon’ prefers moist, well-drained soils, but excessive exposure to sunlight, wind, or drought may cause leaf scorching. Additionally, it is cold-hardy and an excellent option for bonsai enthusiasts. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Seiryū’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Seiryū’ grows upright with elegant, spreading branches. Its finely-cut leaves are bright green and have a lacy texture. During autumn, the leaves turn beautiful shades of gold, orange, and red. It is well-suited for smaller gardens and thrives in moist, well-drained soils. However, it may suffer from leaf scorch in excessively sunny, windy, or dry conditions. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Seiryū’ is cold hardy and can also be used for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Stella Rossa’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Stella Rossa’ has a weeping form with delicate and lacy foliage. It produces deep-red new growth that matures into dark purple-red leaves during the summer, which it retains well. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Stella Rossa’ also displays bright-red autumn leaves. It prefers to grow in moist and well-drained soils, but it may suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Stella Rossa’ is cold hardy and suitable for bonsai cultivation. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Tamukeyama’

**Japanese Maple**

Spring leaves are finely-cut and crimson-red in color. They turn purple-red in summer and scarlet in autumn. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Tamukeyama’ is a vigorous, mound-forming grower. It prefers moist, well-drained soils but may suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and great for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Tamukeyama’ was developed in Japan and introduced into Europe in 1710 and then later into the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Viridis’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Viridis’ has delicate, lime-green foliage in the spring which darkens to mid-green during summer and turns a beautiful mix of gold and orange in autumn. Its branches have a pendulous, cascading form, creating a dome-shaped weeping appearance. It thrives in moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, or drought. It is cold hardy and makes a great choice for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Fireglow’

**Japanese Maple**

The leaves are slender with pointed lobes and change from red in spring to dark red or purple in summer and finally to purple-red in autumn. Acer palmatum ‘Fireglow’ looks particularly stunning when the autumn foliage is back-lit by the sun. It prefers moist, well-drained soils, but may suffer from leaf scorch if exposed to excess sun, wind, or drought. It is cold hardy and an excellent option for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Fireglow’ was developed and raised in Agrate Brianza, Italy by the Fratelli Gilardelli nursery in the 1970s.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Fjellheim’

**Japanese Maple**

In spring, the foliage is soft and lime-green with red margins. By mid-summer, the leaves turn green and then transform to gold, orange, and red in the autumn. The young stems have a brilliant red bark in the winter. Acer palmatum 'Fjellheim' thrives in moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorch if exposed to excess sun, wind, or drought. It is cold hardy and makes an excellent choice for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum 'Fjellheim' was discovered as a witches' broom mutation on Acer palmatum 'Senkaki'.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Hanami-nishiki’

**Japanese Maple**

This Japanese maple has some of the smallest leaves in its species. It produces light-green leaves with orange-red margins in the spring which later change to yellow-green during summer, and finally to a beautiful golden-yellow to orange hue in autumn. It grows in a compact and dense form. It prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, and it may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and great for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Japanese Sunrise’

**Japanese Maple**

In spring, Acer palmatum ‘Japanese Sunrise’ has yellow-green leaves, which turn green in summer and then golden-yellow in autumn. The new stems are a striking coral-red, and the bark can range from yellow to orange or bright-red, depending on the amount of sunlight Acer palmatum ‘Japanese Sunrise’ receives. Acer palmatum ‘Japanese Sunrise’ prefers moist, well-drained soils and may experience leaf scorch from excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold hardy and an excellent choice for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Katsura’

**Japanese Maple**

In spring, this maple produces orange and yellow leaves that unfurl before other maples. The leaves turn green in summer and change to shades of yellow and orange in autumn. It prefers moist, well-drained soils and may suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and a good choice for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Katsura’ originated in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Mikawa-yatsubusa’

**Japanese Maple**

This is a small, compact cultivar that has a tree-like growth habit with layered branches covered in tufts of leaves. In spring, the leaves are yellow-green, which turn fresh-green in summer and then glowing-scarlet in autumn. It is an ideal choice for small gardens. Acer palmatum ‘Mikawa-yatsubusa’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained. However, it may suffer from leaf scorch when exposed to excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and makes a great choice for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Mikawa-yatsubusa’ was found in the 1970s as part of a wild tree growing in the Tōkai Region in Japan and was first grown in the United States by J. D. Vertrees (1915 – 1993) of Maplewood Nursery in Oregon.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Ō-kagami’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Ō-kagami’ has intense-red leaves in spring that are large turn to a glossy, green-purple in summer, and fiery scarlet in autumn. This maple is a robust, upright grower. It prefers moist, well-drained soils, but may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, and drought. It is cold hardy and great for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Ōsakazuki’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Ōsakazuki’ produces green-orange leaves in the spring, which later turn green during the summer season. Its leaves turn crimson-red during the fall. It thrives in moist, well-drained soils but may suffer from leaf scorch due to excess sun, wind, and drought. Nonetheless, it is more resistant to leaf scorch than most Japanese maples and is more tolerant of wind and drought. It is cold hardy and suitable for bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Ōsakazuki’ was developed in Japan in 1882.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Red Emperor’

**Japanese Maple**

The leaves of Acer palmatum ‘Red Emperor’ have fine serrations and turn bright red in spring, transitioning to purple as they mature during summer. Acer palmatum ‘Red Emperor’ also displays a stunning red foliage in the fall, and it has an upright, spreading growth habit that makes it a suitable choice for smaller gardens. Acer palmatum ‘Red Emperor’ thrives in moist and well-drained soils, but excessive exposure to sun, wind, and drought can lead to leaf scorch. It is cold-hardy and a great option for bonsai cultivation. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Red Emperor’ was introduced by Dick Wolff of Red Maple Nursery in Pennsylvania, United States in 1976.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium’ features bright-green leaves that are notably long and drooping, giving it a distinct appearance. It is a tall and graceful grower with apricot and orange-colored leaves in the autumn. Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium’ thrives in soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium Atropurpureum’

**Japanese Maple**

When new leaves emerge on Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium Atropurpureum’, they are purple-red in color before fading to purple-green during the summer. The autumn foliage is red-orange, creating a beautiful display. Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium Atropurpureum’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to too much sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Scolopendrifolium Atropurpureum’ was developed in 1893 by Fritz Graf von Schwerin (1856 – 1934) in Trebbin, Germany.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Senkaki’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Senkaki’ is an attractive year-round beauty, with spring leaves that range in color from pink-yellow to orange and turn to green through the summer months, then yellow in the autumn. It also features vivid coral-red young branches that are a highlight during winter. Acer palmatum ‘Senkaki’ requires shelter and prefers soils that are moist and well-drained. However, it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and stunning addition to any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Shaina’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Shaina’ is a dwarf grower and an ideal choice for container gardening. It has a dense, compact, and erect growth habit, and its bright-red new leaves mature to a rich maroon color. During the autumn months, Acer palmatum ‘Shaina’ showcases intense-red foliage. It is also easy to train into a ball shape, making it a versatile plant for various garden designs. Acer palmatum ‘Shaina’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to too much sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it an excellent choice for a variety of gardening applications. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Shidava Gold’

**Japanese Maple**

This stunning dwarf Japanese maple is a beautiful addition to any garden all year round. Its new leaves emerge light-green in the spring and turn yellow-green throughout the summer, transitioning to a golden-yellow hue in the autumn. During the winter months, the green bark on young stems of Acer palmatum ‘Shidava Gold’ provides a welcome splash of color in otherwise dull areas. Acer palmatum ‘Shidava Gold’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Shidava Gold’ was discovered as a witches’ broom mutation on Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Shin-deshojo’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Shin-deshojo’ is an outstanding addition to any garden, featuring flaming-scarlet leaves in the spring that transition to a blended green-pink color throughout the summer months. During autumn, the leaves once again become a brilliant flaming-scarlet. Acer palmatum ‘Shin-deshojo’ has a spreading growth habit, making it a great choice for filling out garden beds. It prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Shirazz’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Shirazz’ has a stunning spring display of red-purple leaves with red-pink margins, which then turn to green with pink and white margins during the summer months. The autumn leaves showcase a beautiful orange-red color. Acer palmatum ‘Shirazz’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive addition to any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Shirazz’ was raised in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Skeeter’s Broom’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Skeeter’s Broom’ is a narrow, dense-foliaged, upright grower that is an excellent choice for adding height in a small or narrow space. It has small, bright-red spring leaves that transition to a deep burgundy color throughout the summer months and then turn scarlet in the autumn, creating a stunning display of color. Acer palmatum ‘Skeeter’s Broom’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden design. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Skeeter’s Broom’ was discovered as a witches’ broom mutation on Acer palmatum ‘Bloodgood’ by Edward ‘Skeeter’ Rodd of Raraflora Nursery in Pennsylvania, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Sumi-nagashi’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Sumi-nagashi’ displays rich-red foliage in the spring, which then turns to dark-purple throughout the summer months, and ultimately becomes a vibrant crimson-red in the autumn. Acer palmatum ‘Sumi-nagashi’ has a round-headed growth habit, making it an attractive addition to any garden. It prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden design. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Trompenburg’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Trompenburg’ has finger-shaped leaves that roll down distinctively, creating a unique texture. In the spring, Acer palmatum ‘Trompenburg’ displays rich, purple-red leaves that transition to a purple-green color throughout the summer months. During autumn, the leaves turn to a stunning crimson-orange hue. Acer palmatum ‘Trompenburg’ has an erect, round-headed growth habit, making it an attractive addition to any garden. It prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden design. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. Acer palmatum ‘Trompenburg’ was raised in the Netherlands by J. R. P. van Hoey Smith (1921 – 2010) of Trompenburg Arboretum, Rotterdam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Uki-gumo’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Uki-gumo’ is an outstanding variegated Japanese maple that adds a unique and eye-catching element to any garden. Its light-green leaves emerge in the spring with white spots and pink margins, creating a stunning display. The summer foliage is predominantly green with white spots, and during autumn, the leaves turn a beautiful yellow-orange color. Acer palmatum ‘Uki-gumo’ prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. It is cold-hardy and can also be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden design. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’ has yellow-green leaves that emerge in the spring, gradually turning more green throughout the summer months, and ultimately finishing with a vibrant yellow hue in the autumn. During winter, the green bark on young stems of Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’ adds a splash of color to the garden. Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’ has an upright growth habit with a spreading canopy, making it an attractive addition to any garden design. It prefers soils that are moist and well-drained, but it may experience leaf scorch if exposed to excessive sun, wind, or drought. Acer palmatum ‘Ukon’ is cold-hardy and can be grown as a bonsai, making it a versatile and attractive option for any garden. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer palmatum ‘Villa Taranto’

**Japanese Maple**

Acer palmatum ‘Villa Taranto’ presents a compact, mounding structure. Its palmate leaves, with five slender lobes reminiscent of bamboo, unfurl in a reddish-purple shade in spring, shift to green with red undertones in summer, and then transition to a striking golden orange in autumn. The cultivar takes its name from the Italian garden where it was originally found. Acer palmatum is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Acer platanoides

**Norway Maple**

A strong-growing tree with a rounded head and huge, palmate, deep-green leaves that turn a vivid gold to orange color during autumn, making it a perfect choice for an ornamental shade tree in larger gardens. However, its shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Acer platanoides is tolerant of air pollution and can be easily transplanted. It grows best in soils that are moist and well-drained, but it can also tolerate dry sites that experience occasional drought and wet sites that experience occasional flooding. Overall, Acer platanoides is an attractive option for larger gardens, as long as its potential impact on hardscaping and infrastructure is carefully considered. It is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer platanoides ‘Columnare’

**Norway Maple**

Acer platanoides ‘Columnare’ has a slender growth habit with a robust and uniform branch structure. Its sizable, deeply-lobed leaves are a rich green color and shift to a striking yellow or orange hue during fall. Acer platanoides ‘Columnare’ has a shallow root system that may cause upheaval in sidewalks and driveways, but it can endure air pollution and is simple to relocate. It thrives in moist and well-drained soil, though it can also adapt to dry sites that encounter occasional drought and wet areas that experience sporadic flooding. Acer platanoides is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia. Acer platanoides ‘Columnare’ was raised in 1855 at the nursery of Simon-Louis at Plantières near Metz, France and became available commercially from 1878 to 1879.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Acer platanoides ‘Drummondii’

**Norway Maple**

Acer platanoides ‘Drummondii’ boasts exquisite cream-green leaves during spring and summer, which then transform into a yellow or orange color during autumn. While its shallow root system has the potential to disrupt sidewalks and driveways, Acer platanoides ‘Drummondii’ can withstand air pollution and can be conveniently transplanted. It flourishes in soil that is both damp and well-drained, but it can also adapt to dry locations that undergo intermittent drought and wet sites that experience occasional flooding. Acer platanoides is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia. Acer platanoides ‘Drummondii’ was introduced before 1903 by Messrs Drummond of Stirling, Scotland and was described by Fritz Graf von Schwerin (1856 – 1934) in 1910.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer platanoides ‘Globosum’

**Norway Maple**

Acer platanoides ‘Globosum’ features green leaves that transform into a stunning yellow or orange shade in autumn. It has a dense growth habit and forms a rounded globe shape, making it a great choice for courtyards or plazas. Acer platanoides ‘Globosum’ is easy to transplant and can adapt to both damp and well-drained soil, as well as dry sites that encounter occasional drought and wet areas that experience sporadic flooding. Acer platanoides is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia. Acer platanoides ‘Globosum’ was first listed in the 1873 catalogue of Louis van Houtte’s nursery which he established in 1839 at Gentbrugge near Ghent, Belgium and was recorded in North America by 1896.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer platanoides ‘Nigrum’

**Norway Maple**

In the spring, Acer platanoides ‘Nigrum’ produces large purple-red leaves that eventually shift to a purple hue during the summer and retain that color until autumn. During this time, the leaves will transform into a striking blend of orange and crimson. The shallow root system of Acer platanoides ‘Nigrum’ has the potential to cause disruption in sidewalks and driveways, but it can endure air pollution and is simple to relocate. It flourishes in soil that is both moist and well-drained, but it can also adapt to dry areas that encounter occasional drought and wetlands that experience occasional flooding. Acer platanoides is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer platanoides ‘Princeton Gold’

**Norway Maple**

Acer platanoides ‘Princeton Gold’ stands out with its bright fluorescent-yellow leaves during the spring season. The leaves then transition to a more subdued yellow-green hue during the summer. It is recommended to shield Acer platanoides ‘Princeton Gold’ from strong winds and intense sunlight. During autumn, the leaves will turn shades of yellow, orange, and red. Although Acer platanoides ‘Princeton Gold’ has a shallow root system that may cause upheaval in sidewalks and driveways, it can tolerate air pollution and is easy to relocate. It thrives in soil that is both moist and well-drained, but it can also adapt to dry areas that encounter occasional drought and wet sites that experience occasional flooding. Acer platanoides is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia. Acer platanoides ‘Princeton Gold’ was introduced by Princeton Nursery in New Jersey, United States and a patent was filed in 1987.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Esk Sunset’

**Sycamore Maple**

During the spring season, Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Esk Sunset’ produces large pink leaves mottled with white, which then shift to a deep-green color splashed with pink and white during the summer. The leaves have a striking burgundy undersurface. Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Esk Sunset’ grows at a slow pace and exhibits bright yellow and orange leaves during autumn. It’s worth noting that its seeds are toxic to horses. Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Esk Sunset’ is capable of tolerating cold, coastal exposure, and some drought conditions. It thrives in a cool summer climate with soil that is both moist and well-drained. Acer pseudoplatanus is deciduous and native to Europe. Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Esk Sunset’ was selected by John Wills at Trelinnoe Park in the Esk Valley near Napier, New Zealand and was released into the New Zealand nursery trade in the 1990s.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Worley’

**Sycamore Maple**

Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Worley’ has three to five-lobed leaves that initially open as a golden-yellow color and eventually mature to yellow-green or green. It is an excellent choice for a lawn or park setting. During the autumn season, the leaves of Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Worley’ turn yellow. It’s worth noting that its seeds are toxic to horses. Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Worley’ can tolerate cold, coastal exposure, and some drought conditions. It thrives in a cool summer climate with soil that is both moist and well-drained. Acer pseudoplatanus is deciduous and native to Europe. Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Worley’ was, according to van Gelderen et al. (1994), named in 1879 in Willkomm, Germany and introduced to cultivation by the Hamburg-based Ohlendorff in 1893, though reportedly it was in the trade in the United States by 1891.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer rubrum

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum produces large, glossy, dark-green leaves that change to a rich scarlet-red hue during the autumn season. It also bears small, red flowers in the early to mid-spring period. Acer rubrum is an excellent choice for streets, parks, or large gardens. It thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Armstrong’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Armstrong’ features a narrow, columnar form, making it an ideal choice for avenues, streets, and berms. During the autumn season, its leaves usually turn yellow-orange, but they can transform into a rich-red hue under the right environmental conditions. Acer rubrum ‘Armstrong’ also bears small, red flowers in the early to mid-spring period. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum ‘Armstrong’ is a hybrid between Acer rubrum and Acer saccharinum. Acer rubrum ‘Armstrong’ was selected by Scanlon Nursery in Olmsted Falls, Ohio, United States in 1951.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Autumn Glory’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory' has a compact, upright growth habit with deep-green leaves that turn into a brilliant display of orange to red hues during the autumn season. Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory' is quick-growing and performs exceptionally well as a street tree. It can also tolerate poor soils. Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory' bears small, red flowers during the early to mid-spring period. It thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory' is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory' was introduced in 1961 by Princeton Nurseries of New Jersey, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Bowhall’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Bowhall’ has an upright, columnar shape that makes it an excellent choice for avenues or street planting. It is quick-growing and produces glowing, orange-red autumn leaves that are sure to catch the eye. Acer rubrum ‘Bowhall’ also bears small, red flowers during the early to mid-spring period. It thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum ‘Bowhall’ is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum ‘Bowhall’ was selected by Scanlon Nursery of Olmsted Falls, Ohio, United States in 1946 and named in 1951. The original tree grew near Cleveland, Ohio and it was named after the road on which it was discovered.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Brandywine’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Brandywine’ produces large, emerald-green leaves during the summer months. The foliage slowly changes from brilliant shades of red to red-purple during the autumn season. It is a seedless clone. Acer rubrum ‘Brandywine’ thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum ‘Brandywine’ is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. ‘Brandywine’ was introduced by the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States in December of 1994. It resulted from a 1982 cross of Acer rubrum ‘October Glory’ and Acer rubrum ‘Autumn Flame’ by A. M. Townsend as part of a research project to improve existing cultivars of red maple.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Columnare’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Columnare’ features an upright, columnar shape, which makes it an excellent choice for planting along avenues. It produces brilliant orange-red autumn leaves that are sure to make a statement. Acer rubrum ‘Columnare’ is quick-growing and bears small, red flowers during the early to mid-spring period. It thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum ‘Columnare’ is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum ‘Columnare’ has an unknown origin, but it appeared in Garden and Forest, 1894, p. 65, which showed a specimen growing on private grounds in Flushing, New York, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Jeffersred’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Jeffersred’ produces large, green leaves during the spring and summer months. It then transitions to a stunning display of orange-red to scarlet-red leaves during the autumn season. It very rarely produces flowers, fruit, or seeds. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum ‘Jeffersred’ is a hybrid between Acer rubrum and Acer saccharinum. Acer rubrum ‘Jeffersred’ was selected in 1980 by Jeffers Nursery in Fostoria, Ohio, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer rubrum ‘Red Sunset’

**Red Maple**

Acer rubrum ‘Red Sunset’ produces large, fresh-green leaves that transition to a spectacular orange-red color during the autumn season. It has a broad, columnar head growth habit and bears small, red flowers during the early to mid-spring period. Acer rubrum ‘Red Sunset’ thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full-sun conditions, but it is also capable of growing in a range of soils, including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining soil. Additionally, Acer rubrum ‘Red Sunset’ is cold-hardy and able to tolerate windy conditions. Acer rubrum is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Acer rubrum ‘Red Sunset’ was introduced in 1966 and developed in the 1940s by J. Frank Schmidt, Jr. of J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co. Wholesale Nursery in Boring, Oregon, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Acer saccharinum

**Silver Maple**

Acer saccharinum features light-green leaves with lobes and silver undersides that create a beautiful visual effect when rustled by the wind. During the autumn season, its leaves turn yellow. With an open vase shape, it grows rapidly, but its shallow root system can cause issues by uplifting sidewalks and driveways, and damaging pipes. It is ideal for areas with wet soil or seasonal flooding. Although it can tolerate some wind, it may sustain damage during strong winds. While it can develop weak limbs as it ages, it remains an excellent option for quickly providing shade in challenging soil conditions. Acer saccharinum is deciduous and native to eastern and central United States and southeastern Canada.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer saccharum

## Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum boasts large, green, lobed leaves that transform into stunning autumnal hues of red, orange, and yellow in colder regions. It has a compact crown and up-swept branches, and its sap is commercially used for producing maple syrup. However, Acer saccharum is sensitive to heat and air pollution, and its roots have the potential to damage pipes and crack sidewalks. It requires moist, well-drained soil and is not suited for dry or poorly draining soil types. Additionally, it is not tolerant of moderate to strong winds. Acer saccharum is one of the major sources of sap for making maple syrup and is deciduous and native to the hardwood forests of eastern Canada and eastern United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Acer shirasawanum ‘Autumn Moon’

## Shirasawa Maple

Acer shirasawanum ‘Autumn Moon’ has apricot-orange leaves during the spring that transition to a yellow-green hue in the summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn orange and yellow. It is important to protect Acer shirasawanum ‘Autumn Moon’ from direct sunlight, as the leaves can easily get scorched. It is also recommended to provide shelter from strong winds. To support healthy growth, Acer shirasawanum ‘Autumn Moon’ should be grown in moist and well-drained soil. Acer shirasawanum is deciduous and native to Honshū, Shikoku, and Kyūshū islands in Japan. Acer shirasawanum ‘Autumn Moon’ was discovered as a seedling by J. D. Vertrees at Maplewood Nursery in Roseburg, Oregon, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Aesculus x carnea

## Red Horse Chestnut

Aesculus x carnea has a wide, round head and large, fan-shaped dark-green leaves. It produces giant red flower candles in late-spring, and glossy-brown nuts in the autumn, which are toxic to both humans and animals. The foliage may scorch in very dry or windy conditions. Can be challenging to transplant once established due to its taproot. It is ideal for use as a shade, avenue, or paddock tree, and it displays beautiful golden-yellow leaves during the autumn season. Aesculus x carnea prefers moist and well-drained soil and does not tolerate dry soil well. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Aesculus pavia and Aesculus hippocastanum.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’

## Red Horse Chestnut

Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’ is a compact grower and has large, dark-green, fan-shaped leaves. It produces giant red flower candles in late spring, and its glossy-brown nuts in autumn are toxic to humans and animals. The foliage is susceptible to scorching in dry or windy conditions. Once established, Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’ is challenging to transplant due to its taproot. It is an excellent choice for use as a shade, avenue, or paddock tree, and it showcases beautiful golden-yellow leaves during the autumn season. Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’ has larger flowers than Aesculus x carnea and is slower-growing due to the greater number of flowers it produces, and will ultimately mature as a smaller tree. It prefers moist, well-drained soils and does not tolerate dry soils well. Aesculus x carnea is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Aesculus pavia and Aesculus hippocastanum.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Aesculus hippocastanum

## Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum is tall and stately, with a wide crown. It boasts large, deep-green, fan-shaped leaves and produces giant white flower candles in mid-spring. In the autumn, it bears glossy-brown nuts that are toxic to humans and animals. The foliage is susceptible to scorching in dry or windy conditions. Once established, it is difficult to transplant due to its taproot. Aesculus hippocastanum is well-suited for use in large gardens, parks, and paddocks, and it displays beautiful yellow leaves during the autumn season. It prefers moist, well-drained soil and does not tolerate dry soil well. Aesculus hippocastanum is deciduous and native to a small area in the Pindus Mountains (Northern Greece) mixed forests and Balkan (Albania) mixed forests of southeast Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Aesculus hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’

## Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’ is characterized by large, dark-green, fan-shaped leaves and produces giant double white flower candles in mid-spring. It has a narrower growth habit and blooms later and for a longer duration compared to Aesculus hippocastanum. The flowers of Aesculus hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’ are mostly sterile, resulting in minimal fruit production. The nuts produced in autumn are toxic to humans and animals. Once established, Aesculus hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’ is challenging to transplant due to its taproot. It is ideal for use as a shade or paddock tree and features yellow autumn leaves. Aesculus hippocastanum ‘Baumannii’ prefers moist, well-drained soil and does not tolerate dry soil well. Aesculus hippocastanum is deciduous and native to a small area in the Pindus Mountains (Northern Greece) mixed forests and Balkan (Albania) mixed forests of southeast Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Aesculus indica

## Indian Horse Chestnut

Aesculus indica has large and attractive leaves that initially appear as bronze-green in spring and then mature to a dark-green hue by summer. It produces frilly, white flower panicles in early to mid-summer, about a month later than Aesculus hippocastanum. The white flowers have a red flush and yellow spots. In autumn, Aesculus indica bears glossy-brown nuts that are toxic to humans and animals. It is an excellent shade tree, and its leaves turn beautiful shades of orange and yellow during the autumn season. Aesculus indica thrives in moist, well-drained soil and does not tolerate dry soil well. Aesculus indica is deciduous and native to the Himalayan Lowlands, between Kashmir and Western Nepal at elevations between 900 and 3,000 metres.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Aesculus x neglecta ‘Erythroblastos’

## Caroline Horse Chestnut

Aesculus x neglecta ‘Erythroblastos’ showcases remarkable new leaves that are pink-orange in color and gradually change to cream-green as spring progresses and become green throughout the summer season. It has a slow growth rate, and it is essential to protect it from strong winds. During spring, Aesculus x neglecta ‘Erythroblastos’ produces pale-yellow flowers with a red base, borne in erect panicles. As the autumn season arrives, its leaves turn beautiful shades of orange and yellow. Aesculus x neglecta ‘Erythroblastos’ seldom produces nuts. Aesculus x neglecta is deciduous and possibly a hybrid between Aesculus flava (syn. Aesculus octandra) and Aesculus sylvatica. Aesculus x neglecta ‘Erythroblastos’ was first distributed by Späth nursery in Berlin, Germany before 1935.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Agathis australis

**Kauri**

This slender, pyramidal tree has the ability to fit into a confined space for several years, despite kauri trees attaining a broad size with age. When young, it needs protection from frosts and wind, and requires moist soil during dry periods for establishing. However, it can tolerate light frosts and heavy clay soils once it has matured. The leaves of Agathis australis are bronze when young, maturing to green with age. Agathis australis thrives in moist, well-drained soil. Is evergreen and native to the northern regions of New Zealand's North Island.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk'

**Persian Silk Tree**

Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk' is characterized by deep-pink, silky, fragrant summer flowers that appear on its wide-spreading branches, which are adorned with ferny leaves. It does not leaf out until very late in the spring and is an excellent shade tree. Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk' is capable of tolerating both heat and drought, and it tends to flower best when it is grown in full-sun. However, it has weak limbs that can be damaged by strong winds, snow, and ice. Its seeds and seedpods are severely toxic to both humans and animals. Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk' is easy to transplant. Albizia julibrissin is deciduous and native to southwestern and eastern Asia. 'Red Silk' was selected and introduced by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Albizia julibrissin 'Rosea'

**Persian Silk Tree**

Albizia julibrissin 'Rosea' is distinguished by its silky, pink, and fragrant summer flowers that appear on its wide-spreading branches, which are adorned with ferny leaves. It does not leaf out until very late in the spring, and it makes for an excellent shade tree that can tolerate heat and drought. It typically flowers best when grown in full-sun. However, it has weak limbs that can be damaged by strong winds, snow, and ice. Its seeds and seedpods are severely toxic to both humans and animals. Albizia julibrissin 'Rosea' is easy to transplant. Albizia julibrissin is deciduous and native to southwestern and eastern Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alectryon excelsus

**Tītoki**

Alectryon excelsus grows upright with a rounded head and produces a mix of orange and rose-pink new leaves that mature into glossy, olive-green, pinnate leaves. During the summer, it bears shiny black seeds that emerge from scarlet arils (an outgrowth that covers the seed), which are attractive to seed-eating birds (especially native pigeon and tui). It can tolerate light frosts once established and makes for an excellent shade tree and street tree due to its manageable size and lush look. It thrives in warm, sheltered sites with moist, well-drained soil. It prefers full sun or part shade. Alectryon excelsus is evergreen and native to New Zealand, in coastal and lowland forests throughout most of the North Island and from Banks Peninsula to central Westland in the South Island.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis

**Three Kings Tītoki**

Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis forms a small tree that tends to be multi-stemmed when grown naturally. It has a rounded head and produces a mix of orange and rose-pink new leaves in spring that mature into glossy, olive-green, pinnate leaves. In spring, small red-purple flowers are produced. During the summer and autumn, it bears shiny black seeds that emerge from scarlet arils. Compared to Alectryon excelsus, Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis tends to have larger and glossier leaves. Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis also has some coastal wind tolerance due to its natural habitat on Three Kings Islands, but is less frost resistant than Alectryon excelsus. Once established, Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis has some drought tolerance which makes it an excellent choice for small gardens in coastal areas that are prone to seasonal water shortages. Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis is evergreen.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Alnus cordata

**Italian Alder**

Alnus cordata is characterized by its shining, heart-shaped, green leaves and quick-growing, upright form. It can grow in both moist, swampy soils and dry, infertile soils, making it useful for erosion control and windbreaks. It is an excellent option for use as a street or shade tree. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces yellow-green catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Furthermore, Alnus cordata can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. It is deciduous and native to the southern Apennine Mountains in Italy (Campania, Basilicata and Calabria, mainly on western mountain sides) and the north-eastern mountains of Corsica.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus glutinosa

**Common Alder**

Alnus glutinosa is characterized by its pyramidal form and ability to thrive in very wet areas. It can also tolerate dry, infertile soils and is a vigorous, quick-growing plant. It is an excellent option for use as a shelter tree and is great for erosion control and stabilizing river banks. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces yellow-green catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Furthermore, Alnus glutinosa can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. Alnus glutinosa is deciduous and native to almost the whole of continental Europe (except for both the extreme north and south) as well as the United Kingdom and Ireland.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus glutinosa ‘Imperialis’

**Common Alder**

Alnus glutinosa ‘Imperialis’ is characterized by its elegant appearance and outspreading branches. It features fine and deeply-cut, green leaves and is tolerant of wet soils, making it an excellent choice for planting near water. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces yellow-green catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Furthermore, Alnus glutinosa ‘Imperialis’ can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. Alnus glutinosa is deciduous and native to almost the whole of continental Europe (except for both the extreme north and south) as well as the United Kingdom and Ireland. Alnus glutinosa ‘Imperialis’ has an unknown origin, but has been in cultivation since before 1859.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus glutinosa ‘Laciniata’

## Common Alder

Alnus glutinosa ‘Laciniata’ features a conical-growing shape and finely-cut, green leaves. It is capable of tolerating wet and windy sites, making it a resilient choice for outdoor planting. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces yellow-green catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Furthermore, Alnus glutinosa ‘Laciniata’ can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. Alnus glutinosa is deciduous and native to almost the whole of continental Europe (except for both the extreme north and south) as well as the United Kingdom and Ireland. Alnus glutinosa ‘Laciniata’ originated in France in the early 1800s. It is said that Trochereau de la Berliere found this form growing in the wild, which he took and planted in his garden near Saint Germain.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus incana ‘Aurea’

## Grey Alder

Alnus incana ‘Aurea’ is a large, conical-shaped plant that produces yellow leaves in the spring, which mature to yellow-green in the summer before turning yellow in the autumn. The young branches are orange-yellow, providing a stunning display in the winter months. During the early to mid-spring, it produces red-pink catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Furthermore, Alnus incana ‘Aurea’ can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. Alnus incana is deciduous and native to various regions across the Northern Hemisphere. Alnus incana ‘Aurea’ was raised in Germany in the late-1800s, and potentially released into commerce in 1892.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus jorullensis

## Evergreen Alder

Alnus jorullensis is fast-growing and features long, green, toothed leaves. It is easy to prune and can be shaped to suit a variety of needs. It is an excellent option for use as a dense screen or privacy hedge. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces yellow-green catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Additionally, Alnus jorullensis can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. It’s evergreen and native to eastern and southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Alnus rubra

## Red Alder

Alnus rubra features a slender, pyramidal form and produces red buds that reveal red-green catkins in the spring. Its green leaves have a blue-green underside and the inner bark is orange-red, adding a lovely touch of color to any outdoor space. It is a hardy plant that is capable of tolerating moist soils. During the early to mid-spring months, it produces catkins that serve as a source of pollen for bees. Additionally, Alnus rubra can fix nitrogen in the soil, which is beneficial for improving soil conditions for other plants. It is deciduous and native to western North America.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Amelanchier canadensis

## Canadian Serviceberry

Amelanchier canadensis is a compact and tidy tree with a rounded head. Its bronze new leaves in the spring turn into a stunning array of red, yellow, and orange in the autumn, adding a lovely touch of color to any outdoor space. In the late winter to late spring months, it produces lacy, white, drooping flower clusters. During the early summer, it also produces edible berries that start out red and then turn purple when they are ripe and ready to eat. Amelanchier canadensis is deciduous and native to eastern North America in Canada from Newfoundland west to southern Ontario, and in the United States from Maine south to Alabama.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Braeburn’

## Malus domestica 'Braeburn'

Apple ‘Braeburn’ is one of the world’s top commercial apples, with delicious, crisp, juicy flesh and a superb sweet-tart flavour. It is an excellent keeper, and its fruits can be harvested from late summer to mid-autumn. Apple ‘Braeburn’ produces pink buds that open to white flowers in the spring. It is partially self-fertile, but it is best to plant it with another cultivar that has a similar bloom period, such as Apple ‘Fuji’ or Apple ‘Granny Smith’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Braeburn’ was discovered in 1952 as a chance seedling by O. Moran in the Moutere Hills near Motueka, New Zealand and was cultivated by the Williams Brothers nursery in Motueka, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Freyberg’

## Malus domestica 'Freyberg'

Apple ‘Freyberg’ produces sweet and refreshing, golden-green apples in the autumn. Apple ‘Freyberg’ also produces pink buds that open to white flowers in the spring. It is partially self-fertile, but it is best to plant it with another cultivar that has a similar bloom period, such as Apple ‘Fuji’, Apple ‘Gala’, and Apple ‘Granny Smith’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple 'Freyberg' was developed in the early 1900s by James Hutton Kidd in Greytown, New Zealand and is a cross between Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin' and Apple 'Golden Delicious'. The seedlings he developed were transferred to the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who released Apple ‘Freyberg’ in 1959. Apple ‘Freyberg’ was named after Bernard Freyberg who served as Governor-General of New Zealand from 1946 to 1952.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Fuji’

## Malus domestica 'Fuji'

Apple ‘Fuji’ produces large, sweet, crisp, red-skinned apples, similar to ‘Red Delicious’. The fruit ripens in late autumn and is excellent for eating and storage. Apple ‘Fuji’ is a vigorous grower and produces pink buds that open to white flowers in spring. It requires Apple ‘Braeburn’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, or Apple ‘Red Delicious’ for pollination and fruit production. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Fuji’ was developed in the late 1930s at Tohoku Research Station in Fujisaki, Aomori, Japan and was released into commerce in 1962.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Gala’

**Malus domestica 'Gala'**

Apple ‘Gala’ bears yellow-skinned apples with a red flush, and its juicy, creamy flesh boasts a rich flavor. The fruit becomes ripe from late summer to early autumn, while the pink buds unfurl into white flowers during spring. Although partially self-fertile, optimal fruit production requires a cultivar such as Apple ‘Fuji’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, or Apple ‘Red Delicious’ that has a comparable bloom period. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Gala’ was developed in the early 1900s by James Hutton Kidd in Greytown, New Zealand. The seedlings he developed were transferred to the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who released Apple ‘Gala’.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Golden Delicious’

**Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious'**

Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ is suitable for desserts and functions as an excellent pollinator for other apple trees. The fruit is green-yellow, but it turns yellow as it ages, and the apples taste honeyed and very sweet when they ripen well. The fruit becomes ripe in late autumn, and the pink buds transform into white flowers during spring. While Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ is self-fertile, planting it with Apple ‘Fuji’, Apple ‘Gala’, or Apple ‘Red Delicious’ can lead to better crops. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ was discovered at the Mullins’ family farm in Clay County, West Virginia, United States and was first sold in 1914 by Stark Brothers Nurseries in Louisiana, Missouri, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Braeburn’

**Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Braeburn'**

Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Braeburn’ is a double apple. The pink buds on Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Braeburn’ open up to white flowers during spring. See Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ and Apple ‘Braeburn’ for descriptions. A perfect combination of a dessert apple, and one of the world’s top commercial apple that will fertilize each other for a better crop. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Red Delicious’

**Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Red Delicious'**

Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Red Delicious’ is a double apple. The pink buds on Apple ‘Golden Delicious/Braeburn’ open up to white flowers during spring. See Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ description. Apple ‘Red Delicious’ is a dessert cultivar featuring vibrant red skin, occasionally with striped patterns. The flesh is crisp, juicy, and offers a mild, sweet taste. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Granny Smith’

**Malus domestica 'Granny Smith'**

Apple ‘Granny Smith’ bears a green-skinned apple that is excellent for both eating and cooking, featuring a good, crisp texture. The fruit is large and ripens in mid-autumn, and it is known for being an excellent keeper. During spring, the pink buds of Apple ‘Granny Smith’ develop into white flowers. Although Apple ‘Granny Smith’ is self-fertile, planting it with Apple ‘Golden Delicious’ or Apple ‘Red Delicious’ can lead to better crops. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Granny Smith’ originated in 1868 in Eastwood, New South Wales, Australia and was named after Maria Ann Smith who discovered and then propagated Malus domestica ‘Granny Smith’ from a chance seedling.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Initial’

**Malus domestica 'Initial'**

Apple ‘Initial’ produces a large red apple that is highly resistant to black spot disease. The fruit has excellent flavor, with low acidity, high sugar content, and a strong aroma. The fruit ripens from late summer to early autumn, while the pink buds develop into white flowers during spring. To ensure proper pollination, Apple ‘Initial’ requires cross-pollination from other cultivars such as Apple ‘Gala’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, Apple ‘Granny Smith’, Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’, and Apple ‘Royal Gala’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Initial’ was developed before 2003 by the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) in France (PVR 2710).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Liberty’

**Malus domestica 'Liberty'**

Apple ‘Liberty’ is an excellent choice for organic growers as it is highly resistant to black spot disease and requires little, if any, spraying. The fruit has a red blush, with a crisp, juicy, sweet-tart flavor, and Apple ‘Liberty’ is known to be a heavy bearer. The fruit becomes ripe from mid to late autumn, and in spring, the pink buds develop into white flowers. While Apple ‘Liberty’ is self-fertile, it is best to plant it with early-flowering cultivars such as Apple ‘Braeburn’ to achieve the best crop. Additionally, the fruit is an excellent keeper. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Liberty’ was developed in 1955 by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, United States and was first released into commerce in 1978.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’

**Malus domestica 'Monty's Surprise'**

Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ is an excellent choice for eating, featuring a good, crisp texture, and light-green skin striped with red. Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ bears large fruit that ripens in mid-autumn, and it is disease-resistant. During spring, the pink buds of Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ develop into white flowers. Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ potentially has great health benefits, find out more at Heritage Food Crops. To ensure proper pollination, Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ requires cross-pollination from other cultivars such as Apple ‘Gala’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, Apple ‘Granny Smith’, Apple ‘Initial’, and Apple ‘Royal Gala’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’ was discovered in April 2000 by Mark Christensen and friends in a remote part of the central North Island, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Pacific Rose’

**Malus domestica 'Pacific Rose'**

Apple ‘Pacific Rose’ produces apples with clear, rose-pink skin and firm, crispy, and juicy flesh with a rich and sweet taste. The fruit becomes ripe in mid-autumn, while the pink buds on Apple ‘Pacific Rose’ open to white flowers during spring. To ensure proper pollination, Apple ‘Pacific Rose’ requires cross-pollination from other cultivars such as Apple ‘Gala’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, Apple ‘Granny Smith’, Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’, Apple ‘Initial’, and Apple ‘Royal Gala’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Pacific Rose’ was developed before 1989 by the Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand (PVR 624).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Royal Gala’

**Malus domestica 'Royal Gala'**

Apple ‘Royal Gala’ produces medium-sized apples that are red-streaked with fine-textured flesh that is crisp, sweet, and juicy. The fruit matures in mid-summer, while the pink buds on Apple ‘Royal Gala’ develop into white flowers during spring. To ensure proper pollination, Apple ‘Royal Gala’ requires cross-pollination from other cultivars such as Apple ‘Gala’, Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, Apple ‘Granny Smith’, Apple ‘Monty’s Surprise’, and Apple ‘Initial’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Royal Gala’ was developed in the early 1900s by James Hutton Kidd in Greytown, New Zealand. The seedlings he developed were transferred to the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who released Apple ‘Royal Gala’.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Royal Gala/Granny Smith’

**Malus domestica 'Royal Gala/Granny Smith'**

Apple ‘Royal Gala/Granny Smith’ is a double apple. The pink buds on Apple ‘Royal Gala/Granny Smith’ open up to white flowers during spring. See Apple ‘Royal Gala’ and Apple ‘Granny Smith’ for descriptions. First image is of Apple ‘Royal Gala’, second is of Apple ‘Granny Smith’. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apple ‘Waltz’

**Malus domestica 'Waltz'**

Apple ‘Waltz’ produces large fruit with green skin maturing to golden yellow with a substantial red blush on the sun-exposed faces.. The fruit are suitable for fresh fruit, drying and cooking. Apples ripen in autumn around April and have cream coloured flesh that is medium grained and crisp. The apples are juicy and moderately sweet with a degree of tartness. Suitable for fresh fruit, drying and cooking. Apple ‘Waltz’ is partly self-fertile but will produce better crops with cross-pollination with other Ballerina cultivars or compatible mid-season apples. Apple ‘Waltz’ was developed under the direction of Ken Tobutt at The Kent Incorporated Society for Promoting Experiments in Horticulture’s East Malling Research Station in Maidstone, Kent (U.K.). It was created in 1976 by pollinating the flower of a Wijcik Spur McIntosh with the pollen of Golden Delicious. Selected at the 1984 National Fruit Trials, Brogdale Farm, Faversham, Kent.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 0.5m (w)**





# Apple ‘Wandin Glory’

**Malus domestica 'Wandin Glory'**

Apple ‘Wandin Glory’ is a weeping apple tree that produces fruit that becomes ripe in mid-summer, featuring red-green skin and delicious sweet flesh. During spring, the pink buds on Apple ‘Wandin Glory’ open to white flowers. While Apple ‘Wandin Glory’ is partially self-fertile, it is best to plant it with Apple ‘Golden Delicious’, Apple ‘Gala’, or Apple ‘Granny Smith’ to achieve the best crop. Apple is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. Apple ‘Wandin Glory’ was developed in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Apricot ‘Royal Rosa’

**Prunus armeniaca 'Royal Rosa'**

In late spring and early summer, golden-yellow apricots with a red blush are ready to be harvested. These apricots are highly disease-resistant and produce sweet, low-acid fruit that is perfect for eating fresh, canning, or making preserves. Apricot ‘Royal Rosa’ also has white flowers in the spring and is self-fertile. Apricot is deciduous and native to China. Apricot ‘Royal Rosa’ was developed in the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apricot ‘Sundrop’

**Prunus armeniaca 'Sundrop'**

The fruit of Apricot ‘Sundrop’ are large, yellow, oval-shaped, and have a freestone, with a sweet and juicy taste. It ripens in mid-summer and is great for eating fresh or preserving. Apricot ‘Sundrop’ also produces white flowers in the spring and is suitable for most regions. While it is partially self-fertile, the best crop is obtained when planted alongside Apricot ‘Trevatt’. Apricot is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apricot ‘Sundrop/Trevatt’

**Prunus armeniaca 'Sundrop/Trevatt'**

Apricot ‘Sundrop/Trevatt’ is a double apricot. See Apricot ‘Sundrop’ and Apricot ‘Trevatt’ for descriptions. First image is of Apricot ‘Sundrop’, second is of Apricot ‘Trevatt’. Apricot is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Apricot ‘Trevatt’

**Prunus armeniaca 'Trevatt'**

Apricot ‘Trevatt’ is vigorous and produces medium-sized, richly-flavored, golden apricots that mature in mid-summer. It thrives in warmer climates and produces white flowers in the spring. While it is self-fertile, planting it alongside other apricot cultivars such as Apricot ‘Sundrop’ or Apricot ‘Royal Rosa’ can result in the highest-yielding crops. Apricot is deciduous and native to China. Apricot ‘Trevatt’ was developed in Australia in the early 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Araucaria heterophylla

**Norfolk Island Pine**

Araucaria heterophylla is a stately and erect tree with a pyramidal form, making it an ideal hardy coastal tree. It is an enduring tree that works well in large outdoor spaces. Additionally, it can be grown in a container and kept small, making it a versatile option for a variety of outdoor spaces. Araucaria heterophylla is evergreen and native to Norfolk Island.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Aristotelia serrata

**Makomako**

In spring, it produces cream to rose-pink flowers, which are followed by dark-red to purple-black berries in summer that are attractive to native birds. The leaves may have pink-red undersides. It can tolerate light frosts and may be semi-evergreen in colder climates. Aristotelia serrata is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Astelia chathamica

**Kakaha**

A decorative plant that grows in clusters and has broad, spiky, silver-green leaves that hang down at the ends. It can be grown easily in areas with full sun or partial shade, and it can tolerate both damp and dry conditions. It creates a striking effect when planted in groups and is well-suited for coastal regions. It also performs excellently in containers. Astelia chathamica is evergreen and native to the Chatham Islands of New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Astelia nervosa ‘Westland’

**Kakaha**

Astelia nervosa ‘Westland’ forms clumps and is prized for its ornamental value, with broad, spiky, silver-green leaves that are tinged with red-bronze. It can be grown with ease in areas with full sun or partial shade, and it can adapt to both wet and dry soil conditions. It has a dramatic effect when planted in groups and is also an excellent choice for containers. Astelia nervosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Azara microphylla

**Boxleaf Azara**

Azara microphylla features branches that arch and bear small, glossy, dark-green leaves. In the spring, it produces small golden-yellow flowers that emit a pleasant vanilla scent. It can be pruned to form a dense screen or trained into an espaliered shape. Azara microphylla is evergreen and native to Chile and Argentina.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Bambusa multiplex ‘Wang Tsai’

**Willowy Bamboo**

Bambusa multiplex ‘Wang Tsai’ is a dense-growing, clump bamboo with graceful arching green to orange-brown stems and dark green tufted foliage. Awesome for privacy and screening. Grows on a wide range of soils, except extreme wet or dry, but will tolerate moderate frost and coastal condtions. Should be protected while it is establishing. Bambusa multiplex is evergreen and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Banksia integrifolia

**Coastal Banksia**

When young, Banksia integrifolia grows upright, but as it ages, it develops a more open form. It grows rapidly and can thrive in coastal environments. Large yellow brush flowers bloom from autumn through spring, attracting tuis and bellbirds. It’s an excellent choice for providing shelter and can be pruned into any desired shape or size. Banksia integrifolia is evergreen and native to Australia, occurring between the states of Victoria and Queensland.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Beilschmiedia tarairi

**Taraire**

Beilschmiedia tarairi stands tall and erect and has smooth brown bark. Its young shoots are covered in fine brown hairs, and its broad olive-green leaves are leathery, heavily-veined, and glossy. It prefers moist soil and can tolerate light to medium frosts. Wood pigeons are fond of the large purple berries ofBeilschmiedia tarairi, which ripen in autumn. Beilschmiedia tarairi is evergreen and native to the North Island of New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Beilschmiedia tawa

**Tawa**

Beilschmiedia tawa grows slowly but is long-lasting, and ultimately, it can become a giant in the forest. It grows erect with almost black bark, and its small willowy leaves are pale green and hang in a graceful manner. In the winter, the large purple berries of Beilschmiedia tawa are beloved by wood pigeons. Beilschmiedia tawa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula costata

**Korean Birch**

Betula costata has gorgeous peeling bark that features cream-white tones with pink-orange hues. It grows upright and has bright green leaves with noticeable veining. In the fall, its leaves turn a vibrant gold color. However, it's not tolerant of drought conditions. It is deciduous and native to Korea and the Russian Far East in Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula nigra

**River Birch**

Betula nigra is an excellent choice for wet areas and has a strong pyramidal shape. Its peeling bark is pink to orange-brown on younger trees, revealing a lighter cream-white bark underneath. On older trees, the bark becomes red to grey-brown and eventually almost black. The glossy green leaves have a glaucous underside and turn bright yellow in the fall. Betula nigra is deciduous and native to the Eastern United States from New Hampshire west to southern Minnesota, south to northern Florida, and west to Texas.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula nigra ‘Summer Cascade’

**River Birch**

Betula nigra ‘Summer Cascade’ features gently weeping, pendulous branches and pink, peeling bark. Its foliage is dark green during the spring and summer months, but transforms into a stunning yellow color during the autumn. Its peeling bark is pink to orange-brown on younger trees, revealing a lighter cream-white bark underneath, while on older trees, the bark becomes red to grey-brown and eventually almost black. Betula nigra is deciduous and native to the Eastern United States from New Hampshire west to southern Minnesota, south to northern Florida, and west to Texas. Betula nigra ‘Summer Cascade’ was introduced by John and Daniel Allen of Shiloh Nursery in Harmony, North Carolina, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Betula pendula

**Silver Birch**

This birch is highly regarded for its noticeable white trunk and elegant, drooping young stems. Its glossy green leaves turn yellow during the autumn season. It’s particularly lovely when planted in groups. Betula pendula is deciduous and native to Europe and parts of Asia, though in southern Europe, it is only found at higher altitudes. Its range extends into Siberia, China, and southwest Asia in the mountains of northern Turkey, the Caucasus, and northern Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula pendula ‘Black Prince’

**Silver Birch**

Betula pendula ‘Black Prince’ has slender, cascading branches that grow in a narrow form. Its rich purple foliage retains its color well throughout the spring and summer. The young branches are purple-black, and Betula pendula ‘Black Prince’ has white bark, although it’s not as white as that of Betula pendula. It’s important to protect Betula pendula ‘Black Prince’ from strong winds. Betula pendula is deciduous and native to Europe and parts of Asia, though in southern Europe, it is only found at higher altitudes. Its range extends into Siberia, China, and southwest Asia in the mountains of northern Turkey, the Caucasus, and northern Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula pendula ‘Wade’s Gold’

**Silver Birch**

Betula pendula ‘Wade’s Gold’ has a compact, upright growth habit, and its lime-green leaves add a vibrant touch throughout the summer months. Its autumn foliage is a brilliant gold color, while its branch stems transition from golden-orange to pink-red during the winter. Betula pendula ‘Wade’s Gold’ develops very white trunks, which adds to its aesthetic appeal. It’s an excellent choice as a street tree. Betula pendula is deciduous and native to Europe and parts of Asia, though in southern Europe, it is only found at higher altitudes. Its range extends into Siberia, China, and southwest Asia in the mountains of northern Turkey, the Caucasus, and northern Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula pendula ‘Youngii’

**Silver Birch**

Betula pendula ‘Youngii’ forms a dome-shaped canopy of slender, drooping side-branches that emerge from a straight trunk. Its small green leaves turn a bright yellow color during the autumn season. Betula pendula is deciduous and native to Europe and parts of Asia, though in southern Europe, it is only found at higher altitudes. Its range extends into Siberia, China, and southwest Asia in the mountains of northern Turkey, the Caucasus, and northern Iran. Betula pendula ‘Youngii’ was found as a chance seedling trailing on the ground and was introduced by the nursery of Maurice Young in Milford, Surrey, England in about 1874.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Betula platyphylla var. japonica

**Japanese White Birch**

Betula platyphylla var. japonica has a slender form similar to that of other birch trees, but its leaves are larger and more substantial. Its leaves turn a bright yellow color in the autumn season. Betula platyphylla var. japonica has very white bark that extends all the way down to the ground, even as it ages. Its leaves are also resistant to rust. Betula platyphylla is deciduous and native to subarctic and temperate Asia in Japan, China, Korea, Mongolia, and the Russian Far East and Siberia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula populifolia ‘Whitespire’

**Grey Birch**

Betula populifolia ‘Whitespire’ has a narrow growth habit and is an excellent choice as a street tree, for avenues, or in spaces with limited room. Its dazzling white bark is present from ground level and persists even as Betula populifolia ‘Whitespire’ ages. Its leaves turn a beautiful yellow color during the autumn season. Betula populifolia is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Betula populifolia ‘Whitespire’ was selected and introduced in 1983 by Edward R. Hasselkus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii

**Himalayan Birch**

This birch tree is beautiful and features dazzling white peeling bark that extends from top to bottom and remains even as Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ages. Its growth habit is neat and erect, and its large tapering dark-green leaves turn a bright yellow color during the autumn season. Betula utilis is deciduous and native to the Western Himalayas.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Dazzler’

**Himalayan Birch**

This is a superior variety of Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii, and it’s known for its stunning, snow-white bark. Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Dazzler’ is lovely, with dazzling, peeling bark that extends from top to bottom and persists even as Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Dazzler’ ages. Its growth habit is neat and erect, and its large tapering dark-green leaves turn a bright yellow color during the autumn season. Betula utilis is deciduous and native to the Western Himalayas.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Jermyns’

**Himalayan Birch**

Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Jermyns’ is vigorous and has a broad, conical shape. It features an attractive white bark that peels off in horizontal, papery flakes. Its dark green leaves turn a beautiful golden-yellow color during the autumn season. Betula utilis is deciduous and native to the Western Himalayas. Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii ‘Jermyns’ originally came to Messrs Hillier in the United Kingdom from a Belgian nursery as Betula utilis subsp. jacquemontii and were so uniform as to indicate that they had been propagated vegetatively.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Brachychiton rupestris

**Queensland Bottle Tree**

Brachychiton rupestris has an upright, spreading growth habit and produces panicles of cream-yellow flowers with red markings in the spring season. It has a large, bulbous trunk and is a drought-deciduous succulent, which means it sheds very few leaves. Semi-evergreen and native to Queensland, Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Butia capitata

**Jelly Palm**

Butia capitata is a resilient palm that adapts well to a range of climates and soil conditions. Although it thrives in full sun, it can also tolerate partial shade. With deeper roots than many other palms, it becomes drought-tolerant once established, provided summer rainfall is sufficient. Dead fronds should only be pruned when they are completely brown, as they continue to nourish new growth. In summer, Butia capitata produces small, creamy yellow flowers in long spikes, which are later followed by clusters of sweet, orange-yellow fruits with a pineapple-like flavor. Butia capitata is evergreen and native to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Buxus ‘Freedom’

**Boxwood**

Buxus ‘Freedom’ is a fast-growing, disease-resistant boxwood hybrid featuring lush, year-round green foliage with a naturally dense, upright habit. It thrives in full sun to partial shade with minimal pruning, making it ideal for hedging, topiary, and formal landscaping. Developed in the U.S. from a cross between Buxus sempervirens and Buxus microphylla, it offers a hardy, low-maintenance alternative to traditional boxwoods.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Buxus ‘Green Gem’

**Boxwood**

Buxus ‘Green Gem’ features a natural rounded shape. During spring, the new growth is adorned in a soft lime green hue which transforms into a darker glossy green as it matures. Buxus ‘Green Gem’ grows well in both sunny and partially shaded environments. It has a higher resistance to blight compared to Buxus sempervirens. Buxus ‘Green Gem’ is a hybrid cultivar between Buxus microphylla ‘Koreana’ and Buxus sempervirens that was developed in Canada at Sheridan Nurseries.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Buxus sempervirens

**Common Boxwood**

Buxus sempervirens is a versatile shrub is well-suited for both large formal gardens and smaller garden spaces. With its lush green foliage it is ideal for hedging, providing an elegant touch to edges, borders and small boundaries. Often chosen as a popular box hedging selection, it is typically tightly clipped into formal low hedges. Known for its hardiness and forgiving nature. Buxus sempervirens is an evergreen shrub native to Europe, North Africa and West Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Buxus sempervirens ‘Graham Blandy’

**Common Boxwood**

Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy' has a tall, columnar growth habit and features shiny, dark green, rounded leaves. It grows slowly and is hardy in both sun and semi-shade. sempervirens is evergreen and native to western and southern Europe, northwest Africa, and southwest Asia. sempervirens 'Graham Blandy' was selected from seedlings at the Blandy Experimental Farm in Virginia, United States around 1936 and named by Lynn Batdorf.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Callistemon citrinus ‘Red Cluster’

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon citrinus ‘Red Cluster’ has a vigorous, rounded growth habit and produces a profusion of crimson-red brush-like flowers during the spring season, with a second flowering occurring in the autumn. Its flowers are attractive to nectar-seeking birds. Once established, Callistemon citrinus ‘Red Cluster’ is drought-tolerant. Callistemon citrinus is evergreen and native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Callistemon citrinus ‘Western Glory’

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon citrinus ‘Western Glory’ has green, slender, leathery leaves and produces large heads of red-pink flowers in the late spring through to the summer season. Its flowers attract nectar-seeking bees, and Callistemon citrinus ‘Western Glory’ is hardy in both coastal and drought conditions. Callistemon citrinus is evergreen and native to Australia. Callistemon citrinus ‘Western Glory’ was selected from a batch of Callistemon citrinus seedlings about 1980 by George Lullfitz in Wanneroo, Western Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Callistemon ‘John Mashlan’

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon ‘John Mashlan’ has a compact, upright growth habit and produces a profusion of candy-floss pink brush-like flowers during the spring and summer seasons. Once established, Callistemon ‘John Mashlan’ is drought-tolerant. Callistemon ‘John Mashlan’ is evergreen and not native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Callistemon ‘Kings Park Special’

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon ‘Kings Park Special’ is compact and free-flowering, with bright-red flower-heads that bloom during the spring and summer seasons. It’s highly adaptable and can thrive in a range of soil types and positions. Callistemon ‘Kings Park Special’ is well-suited as both a feature or screen plant. Callistemon ‘Kings Park Special’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a seedling that was raised at Kings Park and Botanic Garden in Perth, Australia in the 1970s. The original plant was selected and propagated by E. Wittwer. The origin of the seed is not known.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Callistemon salignus

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon salignus features pink-red new foliage and produces beautiful cream-colored bottlebrush flowers throughout the spring, summer, and autumn seasons. It's capable of tolerating waterlogged soils for extended periods, as well as drought conditions. Callistemon salignus is hardy and easy to grow. Callistemon salignus is evergreen and native to eastern Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Callistemon viminalis

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon viminalis has dark-green leaves and produces deep-red bottlebrush flowers in the late spring through early summer, with some spot-flowering occurring throughout the year. Callistemon viminalis is capable of tolerating wet sites as well as short spells of drought. Callistemon viminalis is evergreen and native to the states of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Callistemon viminalis 'Macarthur'

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon viminalis 'Macarthur' features a more compact growth habit and improved flower presentation. It has fresh-green, toned foliage with bushy and neat growth, and responds very well to pruning after flowering. Callistemon viminalis 'Macarthur' produces beautiful red flowers for most of the year and is resistant to myrtle rust. Callistemon viminalis is evergreen and native to the states of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia in Australia. Callistemon viminalis 'Macarthur' is a hybrid between Callistemon viminalis 'Little John' and Callistemon viminalis 'Captain Cook'. Callistemon viminalis 'Macarthur' was developed by Ozbreed in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Callistemon viminalis 'Red Alert'

**Bottlebrush**

Callistemon viminalis 'Red Alert' is a unique bottlebrush that produces vivid-red new growth for two months in both the autumn and spring seasons, along with light-red new growth for even more months. It's low-maintenance, drought and frost-tolerant, and thrives in windy conditions, making it suitable for most soils. Callistemon viminalis is evergreen and native to the states of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia in Australia. Callistemon viminalis 'Red Alert' was developed by Ozbreed in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Callitris rhomboidea

**Oyster Bay Pine**

Callitris rhomboidea grows in a columnar shape and features green, cypress-like foliage. It can be utilized as a specimen, and over time, it forms a beautiful pyramid shape. It's also well-suited for use as a trimmed hedge or screen. During cold weather, the foliage takes on a purple-brown tinge. Callitris rhomboidea is highly resistant to canker. Callitris rhomboidea is evergreen and native to the states of South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 3m (w)





# Camellia 'Ariel's Song'

**Camellia**

Camellia 'Ariel's Song' is a bushy grower that produces small, single, white flowers during the spring season. It makes for a great specimen or hedge. Camellia 'Ariel's Song' has an upright, open growth habit with pendulous branches and light-green leaves typically measuring 9cm long by 3cm wide. The flowers are usually 4cm across by 2.5cm deep with five petals, featuring gold anthers on white filaments. Camellia 'Ariel's Song' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Camellia fraterna and Camellia tsaii. Camellia 'Ariel's Song' was produced by A. B. Durrant in Rotorua, New Zealand and first flowered in 1973.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Camellia 'Black Lace'

**Camellia**

Camellia 'Black Lace' is a formal-looking camellia with large, dark-red, double flowers that bloom during the spring season. It's a compact, upright-grower that's ideal for use as a hedge. Camellia 'Black Lace' features dark-green, glossy leaves, usually measuring 8cm long by 4cm wide. The flowers are typically 11cm wide by 4cm deep, containing 130-140 petals and never showing stamens. Camellia 'Black Lace' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Camellia x williamsii 'Donation' and Camellia x reticulata 'Crimson Robe'. Camellia 'Black Lace' was produced by L. W. Ruffin in Mississippi, United States and first flowered in 1965.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy'

**Camellia**

Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy' produces miniature flowers with a semi-double to rose form. It features a profusion of pink buds that open to pale-pink or white, blooming from late-autumn to early-spring. Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy' is a strong, upright grower that's excellent for use in narrow spaces. It has light green leaves, usually measuring 5cm long by 2.8cm wide. The flowers are typically 5.3cm wide by 2.5cm deep, containing 18 petals and 22 petaloids, orange anthers, white filaments, and a deep cinnamon fragrance. Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Camellia japonica 'Kan'yōtai' and Camellia lutchuensis. Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy' was produced by W. Ackerman in Glendale, Maryland, United States and first flowered in 1967.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’

**Camellia**

Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’ features a profusion of deep-pink buds that open up to single, white to pale-pink flowers that are blushed pink around the edges. The lightly fragrant flowers are typically 5cm wide by 2cm deep, with yellow anthers on creamy filaments. Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’ has an upright and open growth habit, with small, dark green leaves that are usually 3cm long by 2cm wide. It blooms from late-autumn to early-spring and is perfect for use as a superb hedge. Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’ prefers full sun or semi-shade. Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid of Camellia lutchuensis. Camellia ‘Fairy Blush’ was produced by M. C. Jury in North Taranaki, New Zealand and first flowered in 1988.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Camellia ‘High Fragrance’

**Camellia**

Camellia ‘High Fragrance’ produces large, peony pink-white flowers that open from salmon-pink buds and exude a delicious, strong fragrance reminiscent of Camellia lutchuensis. Blooming for an extended period from mid-winter through mid-spring, it has an open growth habit with dark-green leaves that typically measure 7.5cm long by 4.5cm wide. The flowers are usually 9-10cm wide by 6.5cm deep, and contain 30 petals, about 10 petaloids, and some stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Camellia ‘High Fragrance’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Camellia japonica ‘Mrs Bertha A. Harms’ and the hybrid formed from Camellia ‘Salab’ and Camellia ‘Scentuous’. Camellia ‘High Fragrance’ was produced by J. R. Finlay in Whangārei, New Zealand and first flowered in 1985.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Camellia japonica ‘Kramer’s Beauty’

**Camellia**

Camellia japonica ‘Kramer’s Beauty’ is a chance seedling from Camellia japonica ‘Kramer’s Supreme’. Its deep-red buds unfurl into magnificent, peony-style, rosy-red blooms that emit a delightful fragrance. Against the glossy, dark-green leaves, the flowers create a stunning contrast, illuminating lightly-shaded areas. It flowers from early to late winter and looks stunning in woodland borders, foundation plantings, or as a hedge. With its compact and upright growth habit, it’s an excellent choice for various landscaping purposes. Camellia japonica is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. Camellia japonica ‘Kramer’s Beauty’ was produced by Kramer Brothers Nurseries in California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Camellia japonica ‘Mark Alan’

**Camellia**

Camellia japonica ‘Mark Alan’ produces large semi-double flowers in a range of rose to wine-red shades from late autumn to late winter, and is known for its abundant blooms. It thrives in full sun or semi-shade and typically produces flowers that are 12.5cm wide by 5cm deep, consisting of 12 to 15 petals and 25 to 30 long, slender petaloids interspersed with yellow stamens. Camellia japonica ‘Mark Alan’ has an upright and dense growth habit. Camellia japonica is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. Camellia japonica ‘Mark Alan’ was produced by H. E. Ashby in Charleston, South Carolina, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Camellia japonica ‘Midnight’

**Camellia**

Camellia japonica ‘Midnight’ is a mid-season flowering variety with striking black-red blooms that open to vivid crimson. Its semi-double to elegans flowers are accented with golden stamens. This variety produces an abundance of flowers against deep green foliage, making it perfect as a specimen tree, hedge, or container plant. Camellia japonica is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. Camellia japonica ‘Midnight’ originated as a chance seedling that first bloomed in 1955 and was developed by Nuccio’s Nurseries in Altadena, California, USA.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Camellia japonica ‘Roger Hall’

**Camellia**

Camellia japonica ‘Roger Hall’ is known for its beautiful, formal, double, red flowers, which contrast well against its handsome, glossy, green, finely-serrated foliage. It’s an outstanding performer that can make a strong statement in either a garden or container. The flowers usually measure 6.5 to 7.5cm wide and appear from late winter to early spring. Camellia japonica ‘Roger Hall’ thrives in semi-shade and has an upright and dense growth habit, with dark-green leaves that typically measure 9cm long by 4.5cm wide. Camellia japonica is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. Camellia japonica ‘Roger Hall’ was produced by Roger Hall in Tea Tree Gully, South Australia, Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia japonica ‘Takanini’

**Camellia**

Camellia japonica ‘Takanini’ features glowing, medium-sized anemone-shaped flowers in a deep-red color with a slight fragrance. It has a strong, bushy, and narrow-growing habit, producing flowers from early winter to late spring. The growth habit of Camellia japonica ‘Takanini’ is upright, with dark-green leaves that are typically 9cm long by 4cm wide. The flowers are usually 8 to 9cm wide by 3.5cm deep, with 15 petals and 140 to 200 petaloids, occasionally featuring anthers. Camellia japonica is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. Camellia japonica ‘Takanini’ was produced by Neville Haydon in Auckland, New Zealand and first flowered in 1984.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’

**Camellia**

Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’ produces beautiful semi-double pale-pink flowers from late autumn to mid-spring. The flowers typically measure 11cm wide by 3.5cm deep and consist of 16 petals, cream filaments, and gold anthers. Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’ is a compact grower with dark-green leaves that are usually 8.5cm long by 3.5cm wide. Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’ is a great choice for pots, planters, and small gardens. Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Camellia pitardii and Camellia japonica. Camellia ‘Nicky Crisp’ was produced by A. B. Durrant in Rotorua, New Zealand and first flowered in 1972.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Crimson King’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Crimson King’ produces large, semi-double, pink-red flowers from early autumn to early winter. The blooms are usually 12cm wide and have attractive golden stamens. Camellia sasanqua ‘Crimson King’ is a great choice for hedges and screens. Camellia sasanqua is evergreen and native to China and Japan. Camellia sasanqua ‘Crimson King’ was produced in Japan in the early 1900s.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Early Pearly’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Early Pearly’ produces small, formal, double flowers that are white with a hint of pink. The flowers are typically 4cm wide by 1.2cm deep and appear early, from late autumn to mid-winter. Camellia sasanqua ‘Early Pearly’ has an upright, open growth habit, with dark-green leaves that are usually 2.5cm long by 1.2cm wide. Camellia sasanqua is evergreen and native to China and Japan. Camellia sasanqua ‘Early Pearly’ was produced by Mervin B. Wine in Thomasville, Georgia, United States and first flowered in 1969.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Mine-no-yuki’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Mine-no-yuki’ is known for its elegant, snow-white, double blooms that feature orange anthers and cream filaments scattered among the 3 to 4 tiers of petals. It enjoys an upright, willowy habit, with arching, cascading branches that add to its visual appeal. Camellia sasanqua ‘Mine-no-yuki’ flowers from early autumn to early winter, offering a beautiful display during this time. Camellia sasanqua is evergreen and native to China and Japan. Camellia sasanqua ‘Mine-no-yuki’ was produced in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Paradise Blush’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Paradise Blush’ produces deep-pink buds that open into stunning semi-double white flowers with a rose-pink blush on the edges. It flowers from early autumn to late winter, adding color and beauty to the garden during the colder months. Camellia sasanqua ‘Paradise Blush’ has a thick, compact, and upright growth habit, making it a great choice for hedging and screening. Camellia sasanqua is evergreen and native to China and Japan. Camellia sasanqua ‘Paradise Blush’ was produced by Paradise Plants Nursery in Kulnura, New South Wales, Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Plantation Pink’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Plantation Pink’ thrives in moist, well draining soils and a sheltered site with full sun to partial shade. In autumn to early winter, Camellia sasanqua ‘Planatation Pink’ produces large light pink flowers with a yellow centre. Its leaves are narrow and dark green. An evergreen perfect for hedging, Camellia sasanqua ‘Planatation Pink’ was grown from the parent plant Camellia sasanqua and originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia sasanqua ‘Setsugekka’

**Camellia**

Camellia sasanqua ‘Setsugekka’ produces medium-sized, single to semi-double flowers in pure white with 7 to 12 incurved petals and a slight fragrance. Camellia sasanqua ‘Setsugekka’ blooms from early autumn to mid-winter, and has an upright, vigorous growth habit with deep-green leaves usually measuring 5 to 7cm long by 2 to 3cm wide. Camellia sasanqua ‘Setsugekka’ is an excellent choice for hedges, providing a beautiful and fragrant border. Camellia sasanqua is evergreen and native to China and Japan. Camellia sasanqua ‘Setsugekka’ was produced by Jisuke Minagawa in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia ‘Spring Festival’

**Camellia**

This Camellia produces pure-pink, double flowers that are typically 5 to 6cm wide. It flowers profusely from mid-winter to early spring, adding color and beauty to the garden during the colder months. Camellia ‘Spring Festival’ has a narrow, upright growth habit with dense foliage. Camellia ‘Spring Festival’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid of Camellia cuspidata. ‘Spring Festival’ was produced by Toichi Domoto in Hayward, California, United States and first flowered in 1970.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia x vernalis ‘Yuletide’

**Camellia**

Camellia x vernalis ‘Yuletide’ has an upright, compact growth habit with dark-green leaves that are typically 4.5cm long by 2.5cm wide. It produces single, red flowers over a long period, from early winter to early spring. The flowers feature golden anthers and usually measure 7.5cm wide with 5 to 7 petals. Camellia x vernalis is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid formed between Camellia sasanqua and Camellia japonica. Camellia x vernalis ‘Yuletide’ is a seedling from Camellia x vernalis ‘Hiryū’, was produced by Nuccio’s Nurseries in Altadena, California, United States, and first flowered in 1959.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia x williamsii ‘Jury’s Yellow’

**Camellia**

Camellia x williamsii ‘Jury’s Yellow’ is a compact and erect grower with light-green foliage that usually measures 7cm long by 4cm wide. It produces anemone-form flowers that feature 9 white petals and approximately 50 cream-yellow petaloids in the center. The flowers are typically 8cm wide and appear from late autumn to early spring. Camellia x williamsii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid formed between Camellia japonica and Camellia saluenensis and was originally bred in 1923 at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall, England by John Charles Williams. Camellia x williamsii ‘Jury’s Yellow’ is a hybrid between Camellia japonica ‘Gwenneth Morey’ and the hybrid formed between Camellia saluenensis and Camellia japonica ‘Edith Linton’. Camellia x williamsii ‘Jury’s Yellow’ was produced by Les Jury in New Plymouth, New Zealand and first flowered in 1971.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Camellia x williamsii ‘Les Jury’

**Camellia**

Camellia x williamsii ‘Les Jury’ produces large, double to peony-form, deep crimson-red flowers that are typically 10cm wide by 5cm deep, with 75 or more petals and 10 or more petaloids. It blooms from early to late winter, adding a pop of color during the colder months. Camellia x williamsii ‘Les Jury’ has an upright growth habit with dark-green leaves that are usually 8cm long by 4cm wide, and makes an excellent hedge plant. Camellia x williamsii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid formed between Camellia japonica and Camellia saluenensis and was originally bred in 1923 at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall, England by John Charles Williams. Camellia x williamsii ‘Les Jury’ is a seedling from Camellia x williamsii ‘Rendezvous’ and was produced by Les Jury in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Carpinus betulus

**European Hornbeam**

Carpinus betulus has a strong, pyramidal form when young, which becomes rounded with age. The rich-green leaves are heavily-ribbed and turn yellow in autumn, followed by brown leaves throughout the winter. Carpinus betulus is excellent for use as a hedge, and is very popular for pleaching. Its yellow-green catkins in early to mid-spring are a good source of pollen for bees, making it a great addition to a bee-friendly garden. Carpinus betulus is deciduous and native to Western Asia and central, eastern, and southern Europe, including southern England.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiata’

**European Hornbeam**

Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiata’ has an upright, pyramidal form that is quite narrow when young and becomes broader with age. It is an excellent choice as an avenue or street tree, thanks to its attractive appearance and hardiness. Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiata’ produces yellow autumn leaves and holds some brown leaves through the winter, although less than Carpinus betulus. Its yellow-green catkins in early to mid-spring are a good source of pollen for bees, making it a great addition to a pollinator-friendly garden. Carpinus betulus is deciduous and native to Western Asia and central, eastern, and southern Europe, including southern England. Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiata’ has been sold since the 1880s.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Carpodetus serratus

**Putaputawētā**

Carpodetus serratus is an attractive tree with spreading branches and green, marbled, and serrated leaves. It goes through a juvenile phase with divaricating branches and small, rounded leaves. From late spring to early autumn, Carpodetus serratus produces a profusion of small, white flowers, adding to its visual appeal. However, it should be noted that Carpodetus serratus does not tolerate drought or wind well, so care should be taken to ensure it is adequately watered and sheltered. Carpodetus serratus is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Castanea sativa

**Sweet Chestnut**

Castanea sativa forms a tall and stately tree with wide-spreading branches, making it an excellent choice for providing shade in wide, open spaces. Castanea sativa has glossy, deep-green leaves with sharply-toothed margins. In autumn, Castanea sativa produces red-brown fruits wrapped in a green, spiky case that add to its visual appeal. Castanea sativa also produces yellow autumn leaves, providing additional seasonal interest. While Castanea sativa has both male and female flowers on the same tree, it is mostly self-incompatible, so more than one tree is required for pollination and nut production. Castanea sativa is deciduous and native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor and is found across the Mediterranean region, from the Caspian Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 6m (w)





# Castanea sativa ‘1005’

**Sweet Chestnut**

Castanea sativa ‘1005’ is a commercial fruiting cultivar and produces red-brown fruits wrapped in a green, spiky case that ripen in autumn. It is known for being a heavy-cropper, producing a large yield of fruit. Castanea sativa ‘1005’ is a strong, upright-grower and is self-fertile, which means it does not require other trees for pollination. In autumn, Castanea sativa ‘1005’ also produces yellow leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Castanea sativa is deciduous and native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor and is found across the Mediterranean region, from the Caspian Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. Castanea sativa ‘1005’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 6m (w)





# Casuarina cunninghamiana

**River She-oak**

Casuarina cunninghamiana is a hardy tree that is suitable for windy, wet, and coastal sites. It is able to withstand the challenging growing conditions of these areas. The foliage of Casuarina cunninghamiana is quite palatable to stock, making it a good choice for livestock grazing areas. Casuarina cunninghamiana is also effective for use as a shelterbelt, providing protection from the wind. In addition, it is useful for soil stabilisation in areas with erosion, making it a versatile and practical choice for a range of growing conditions. Casuarina cunninghamiana is evergreen and native to Australia from Daly River in the Northern Territory, north and east in Queensland, and eastern New South Wales.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’

## Chinese Toon

Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’ is characterized by its slender, erect branches that bear pinnate leaves of rich, warm-pink in early spring. As the season progresses, the leaves transition to cream-yellow and then to green by summer. Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’ can be halved in height or pruned to the ground to encourage a profusion of new stems. In the fall, Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’ produces yellow leaves, adding to its seasonal interest. Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’ also produces beautiful, fragrant white flowers that are arranged in drooping clusters during the summer months. Cedrela sinensis is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern Asia. Cedrela sinensis ‘Flamingo’ was developed in Australia before 1930.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’

## Atlas Cedar

Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’ is an upright and stately tree that has silver-blue needles, giving it a unique and striking appearance. It is known for its tolerance of strong winds, which makes it a great choice for windy locations. Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’ is also moderately coastal-hardy, meaning it can withstand the challenging growing conditions of coastal areas, including salty air and strong winds. Overall, Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’ is a hardy and visually striking option for a range of growing conditions. Cedrus atlantica is evergreen and native to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco (Middle Atlas, High Atlas), to the Rif Mountains, and to the Tell Atlas in Algeria. Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauca’, along with various other blue cultivars of Cedrus atlantica, was selected in the wild and has been in cultivation since the early 1800s.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cedrus deodara

## Himalayan Cedar

Cedrus deodara is an upright-growing conifer that has a strong, pyramidal form. The evenly-spaced branches are gracefully-pendulous at their tips, which gives Cedrus deodara a soft appearance. However, this shape is also practical because it helps to shake off any snow that may accumulate on the branches. The light-blue to grey-green needles are generously-frosted, adding to the visual interest of Cedrus deodara. Overall, this conifer is a hardy and visually striking option that is well-suited for a range of growing conditions. Cedrus deodara is evergreen and native to the Himalayas.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cercidiphyllum japonicum

## Katsura

Cercidiphyllum japonicum is able to tolerate wet positions and prefers moist growing conditions. In the spring, it produces striking red-purple new leaves that add a burst of color to the landscape. As the season progresses, the leaves transition to a blue-green color and continue to provide visual interest throughout the summer months. In the autumn, the leaves of Cercidiphyllum japonicum turn a bright yellow, orange, and red, adding a beautiful array of colors to the landscape. One unique aspect of Cercidiphyllum japonicum is that the autumn leaves have a pleasant cinnamon to burnt-sugar smell when they first fall from Cercidiphyllum japonicum. Overall, Cercidiphyllum japonicum is a hardy and visually interesting option that is well-suited for a range of growing conditions. Cercidiphyllum japonicum is deciduous and native to China and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’

**Katsura**

Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’ features pendulous branches and makes for a great specimen tree to highlight in your garden. It is tolerant of wet positions and prefers moist growing conditions. Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’ produces stunning red-purple new leaves in the spring, which provide a striking contrast against its branches. As the leaves mature, they transition to a blue-green color that lasts throughout the summer months. Come autumn, the leaves of Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’ transform into a beautiful array of bright yellow, orange, and red colors that are sure to catch the eye. Interestingly, the fallen autumn leaves of Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’ have a pleasant cinnamon to burnt-sugar smell when they first hit the ground. Cercidiphyllum japonicum is deciduous and native to China and Japan. Cercidiphyllum japonicum ‘Pendulum’ has been grown in Japan since the 17th century.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**







# Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’

**Eastern Redbud**

Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ has a rounded shape and bears large, heart-shaped leaves that glow in a deep purple color. In autumn, the leaves change color to glowing orange and red. It produces numerous rose-pink, pea-shaped flowers on its bare branches in the spring. The bark of Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ is dark red-brown and has a scaly surface that forms deep fissures to reveal a cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems start out brown and gradually become almost black, adding winter interest. Cercis canadensis is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ was discovered in 1947 as a chance seedling at Forest Nursery in McMinnville, Tennessee, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’

**Eastern Redbud**

In spring, a round-headed tree with large heart-shaped leaves turns orange-red and eventually transitions to gold, fading to yellow-green during the summer. The autumn colours of Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’ range from bright yellow-orange to red. In the springtime, the bare branches of Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’ become covered in rose-pink flowers. The dark red-brown bark of Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’ has a scaly surface, which develops deep fissures, revealing the cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems of Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’ begin brown and eventually turn almost black, making them an interesting feature during the winter season. Cercis canadensis is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Cercis canadensis ‘Hearts Of Gold’ was discovered by Jon Roethling growing in a garden at a private residence in Greensboro, North Carolina, United States in 2002.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’

**Eastern Redbud**

Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’ is renowned for its dark wine-red foliage and exceptional ability to endure drought and heat. It has a compact form with an upright, dense, vase-like shape, making it an ideal addition to any area, including small gardens. Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’ features lovely pink, pea-shaped flowers that bloom in the spring, and its leaves turn shades of red, orange, and yellow in the fall. The bark of Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’ is dark red-brown, with a scaly surface and deep fissures that reveal a cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems begin as brown and gradually darken to nearly black, creating visual interest during the winter months. Cercis canadensis is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’ is a hybrid between Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ and Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Texas White’ and was introduced in 2009 by North Carolina State University, North Carolina, USA.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’

## Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’ is distinguished by its distinct weeping habit, featuring a compact form with an abundance of pink, pea-like flowers that bloom profusely in the spring. Its foliage begins as a vibrant red in the spring before turning to a rich burgundy color and eventually maturing to green by late summer. In the fall, the leaves of Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’ turn shades of red and orange. The bark of Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’ is dark red-brown with a scaly surface, and it forms deep fissures that reveal a cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems begin as brown and gradually transform into an almost black color, creating visual appeal during the winter season. Cercis canadensis is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’ is a hybrid between Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ and Cercis canadensis ‘Covey’ and was selected in 2006 by Dr. Dennis Werner.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Oklahoma’

## Texas Redbud

A tree with a round-shaped canopy and large, attractive, heart-shaped leaves that have a shiny green color. The leaves turn a bright yellow hue during the autumn season. In the spring, the bare branches of Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Oklahoma’ become covered with a profusion of wine-red, pea-shaped flowers. Cercis canadensis var. texensis is deciduous and native to the states of Texas and Oklahoma in the United States. Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Oklahoma’ was discovered in 1964 in the Arbuckle Mountains of Oklahoma, United States and was named and released by Warren & Son Nursery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in 1964.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Texas White’

## Texas Redbud

Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Texas White’ has a round-shaped canopy and large, handsome, heart-shaped leaves with a shining green color. During the autumn season, the leaves turn a bright yellow hue. In the springtime, the bare branches of Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Texas White’ become adorned with a profusion of pure-white, pea-shaped flowers. Cercis canadensis var. texensis is deciduous and native to the states of Texas and Oklahoma in the United States. Cercis canadensis var. texensis ‘Texas White’ was introduced by Germany’s Nursery in Fort Worth, Texas, United States in the 1960s.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cercis chinensis ‘Avondale’

## Chinese Redbud

Cercis chinensis ‘Avondale’ has an upright growth habit and features large, light-green, heart-shaped leaves that transform into a bright yellow color during the autumn season. In early spring, the bare branches of Cercis chinensis ‘Avondale’ become covered with a profusion of deep cerise-pink, pea-shaped flowers that persist for an extended period. Cercis chinensis ‘Avondale’ is particularly suitable for small spaces. Cercis chinensis is deciduous and native to China. Cercis chinensis ‘Avondale’ was selected in Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand and introduced by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cercis chinensis ‘Spring Snow’

**Chinese Redbud**

Cercis chinensis ‘Spring Snow’ has large, rich-green, heart-shaped leaves that transform into a yellow hue during the autumn season. In early spring, the bare branches of Cercis chinensis ‘Spring Snow’ become covered with masses of white flowers. It has a compact growth habit, making it an ideal choice for smaller gardens. Cercis chinensis is deciduous and native to China. Cercis chinensis ‘Spring Snow’ was developed in New Zealand and the name was registered in 2015.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cherry ‘Compact Stella’

**Prunus avium 'Compact Stella'**

Cherry ‘Compact Stella’ is a heavy and regular bearer of red fruit that ripens in early summer. Its leaves turn orange to red in autumn, and it produces white flowers in the spring. Cherry ‘Compact Stella’ is hardy, and it is also self-fertile. Cherry is deciduous and native to Europe. Cherry ‘Compact Stella’ was developed in 1964 from scions of Cherry ‘Stella’ at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Long Island, New York, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cherry ‘Dawson’

**Prunus avium 'Dawson'**

The fruit of Cherry ‘Dawson’ have dark purple-black skin and dark-red flesh, and are large and firm. It ripens in early to mid-summer, and the leaves of Cherry ‘Dawson’ turn orange to red in the autumn. It produces white flowers in the spring, and pollination is done by Cherry ‘Stella’ and Cherry ‘Compact Stella’. Cherry is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cherry ‘Lapins’

**Prunus avium 'Lapins'**

The fruit of Cherry ‘Lapins’ are large, dark-red, and firm, with a good flavor. They ripen from mid-summer and are resistant to cracking. The leaves of Cherry ‘Lapins’ turn orange to red in the autumn, and it produces white flowers in the spring. Additionally, it is self-fertile. Cherry is deciduous and native to Europe. Cherry ‘Lapins’ was developed by Karlis Lapins at the Summerland Research Station in Summerland, British Columbia, Canada and was released in 1983.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cherry ‘Lapins/Dawson’

**Prunus avium 'Lapins/Dawson'**

Double grafted Cherry ‘Lapins/Dawson’ is ideal for a sunny sheltered location with moist soil during the growing season. Cherry ‘Lapins’ yields large black-red fruit with red flesh and a sweet flavour. It serves as a reliable pollinator for other cherry varieties. Harvesting is done during early to mid-summer. Cherry ‘Dawson’ produces black-red fruit with firm red flesh that is ready for harvest in early summer. Both varieties do well in a low-chill environment, making this double grafted cherry ideal for warmer regions. Cherry is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Chimonanthus praecox

**Wintersweet**

Chimonanthus praecox is a multi-stemmed and bushy grower that produces sulphur-yellow flowers on its bare branches during mid-winter. These flowers give off a delightful fragrance that combines spice and violet scents. Chimonanthus praecox grows best in cold climates and dry summers. Additionally, its leaves turn a lovely shade of yellow during the autumn season. Chimonanthus praecox is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Choisya ternata

**Mexican Orange Blossom**

Choisya ternata is a compact and rounded bush that features attractive deep-green leaves and a distinctive fragrance. It is ideal for use as hedging or as a gap filler in the garden, and it is known for its hardiness. During the spring season, Choisya ternata produces clusters of pure-white flowers. It can tolerate drought conditions and prefers well-drained soils. Choisya ternata is evergreen and native to Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus grapefruit ‘Cutler’s Red’

**Grapefruit**

Ripening from mid-winter to early-spring, Citrus grapefruit ‘Cutler’s Red’ boasts a large fruit with deep-orange flesh and a sweet juicy flavour with a touch of zing. The skin is tinged with red. This evergreen plant thrives in sunny locations with fertile, well-drained soil and benefits from adequate watering, especially in hot and dry summers. However, it can withstand temperatures down to -3C. Citrus grapefruit ‘Cutler’s Red’ originated from Kerikeri in the 1970’s, from the parent plant Citrus grapefruit that is native to Barbados.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Citrus grapefruit ‘Golden Special’

**Grapefruit**

Citrus grapefruit ‘Golden Special’ produces a thin-skinned grapefruit that has few seeds. The fruit has a golden-yellow skin and orange flesh. It is a heavy-bearer, producing juicy, sweet, and tangy grapefruit. Citrus grapefruit ‘Golden Special’ has scented white flowers that bloom throughout the summer season. The fruit ripens from mid-winter to late-spring, providing a delicious flavor during the colder months. It is also self-fertile, meaning that it does not require additional pollination from other trees to produce fruit. Citrus grapefruit is evergreen and a hybrid between Citrus x sinensis and Citrus maxima. Citrus grapefruit is evergreen and native to Barbados. Citrus grapefruit ‘Golden Special’ has been the most common grapefruit cultivar in New Zealand since the 1970s.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’

**Meyer Lemon**

Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’ is the most popular lemon cultivar for home gardens. It is cold-hardy and quick to commence fruiting, making it an ideal choice for gardeners. Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’ has a low-spreading growth habit, which will create a large bush. Its large fruit has a high juice content and lower acid level than other cultivars, giving it a unique flavor profile. As a hybrid lemon, it has a sweeter taste than true lemons. Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’ is also an excellent choice for growing in containers. Once established, it will fruit all year round, with the biggest crops occurring in the autumn and winter seasons. Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’ has scented white flowers that bloom throughout the year, and it is self-fertile, meaning that it does not require additional pollination from other trees to produce fruit. Citrus lemon ‘Meyer’ is evergreen and most likely a hybrid between Citrus medica and the hybrid formed between Citrus maxima and Citrus reticulata.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus lemon ‘Yen Ben’

**Lemon**

Citrus lemon ‘Yen Ben’ has a compact growth habit and produces large, oval fruits that are tangy and excellent for culinary use. As a true lemon, it has a more sour taste than hybrid lemons. The fruit has a high juice content, very few seeds, and a thin rind. The fruit ripens in mid to late-winter, providing a great flavor during the colder months. Citrus lemon ‘Yen Ben’ is one of the hardiest lemon cultivars available. It also features scented white flowers that bloom throughout the summer season, and it is self-fertile, meaning that it does not require additional pollination from other trees to produce fruit. Citrus lemon is evergreen and native to Asia, primarily Northeast India (Assam), Northern Myanmar, and China. Citrus lemon ‘Yen Ben’ was selected as a sport of Citrus lemon ‘Lisbon’ at Benyenda Citrus in Queensland, Australia in the late 1930s. Citrus lemon ‘Yen Ben’ has been trialled in New Zealand since 1978.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus ‘Lemonade’

**Lemonade Lemon**

Citrus ‘Lemonade’ produces pale-yellow fruit that is similar to a lemon in appearance. However, the fruit has a mild, fresh, grapefruit-like flavor that is very refreshing to eat off Citrus ‘Lemonade’. Citrus ‘Lemonade’ is a heavy cropper during mid-winter to early-spring, with smaller summer crops sometimes occurring. It is also an excellent choice for growing in containers. Citrus ‘Lemonade’ has scented white flowers that bloom throughout the spring season, and it is self-fertile, meaning that it does not require additional pollination from other trees to produce fruit. Citrus ‘Lemonade’ is evergreen and a hybrid of unknown origin, although it is believed to be a hybrid between a lemon (Citrus x limon) and a mandarin (Citrus reticulata). Citrus ‘Lemonade’ was discovered as a chance seedling in New Zealand in the 1980s.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus lime ‘Sublime’

**Key Lime**

Citrus lime ‘Sublime’ is a compact grower that is virtually thornless and is well-suited for growing in a large pot. It is an excellent choice for small gardens and produces a prolific crop of large-sized fruit that start green and change to yellow-green when ripe. The fruit is commonly used for cooking and flavoring drinks. Citrus lime ‘Sublime’ has scented white flowers that bloom throughout the spring and summer, and it is self-fertile. It prefers warmer climates and is very sensitive to frost. In tropical climates, Citrus lime ‘Sublime’ can produce limes year-round. However, in subtropical climates, it typically only produces one yearly crop that usually matures by late summer, though the timing of fruit maturity depends on the local conditions. Citrus lime is evergreen and a hybrid between Citrus micrantha (syn. Citrus hystrix var. micrantha) and Citrus medica. Citrus lime is evergreen and native to tropical Southeast Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Citrus lime ‘Bearss’

**Persian Lime**

This lime is a cold-hardy and heavier-bearing cultivar. Citrus lime ‘Bearss’ has an upright and bushy growth habit and produces prolific crops of large-sized fruit that start off green but turn green-yellow when ready to harvest. It produces fruit both in the winter and summer seasons and has a high juice content. Citrus lime ‘Bearss’ also features scented white flowers throughout the summer season, and it is self-fertile. Citrus lime is evergreen and a hybrid between Citrus x aurantiifolia and Citrus x limon. Citrus lime ‘Bearss’ is named after John T. Bearss, who developed this seedless cultivar about 1895 at his nursery in Porterville, California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus lime ‘Tahitian’

**Persian Lime**

This cold-hardy lime is an ideal choice for home gardens as it commences fruiting quickly. Citrus lime ‘Tahitian’ has an upright and bushy growth habit and produces prolific crops of large-sized fruit that start green and turn yellow-green when ready to harvest. It produces fruit throughout the winter season and has a high juice content. Citrus lime ‘Tahitian’ is excellent for growing in containers and also features scented white flowers throughout the summer season. Additionally, it is self-fertile. Citrus lime is evergreen and a hybrid between Citrus x aurantiifolia and Citrus x limon.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus mandarin ‘Encore’

**Mandarin**

Citrus mandarin ‘Encore’ produces medium-sized fruit with a thin, yellow-orange rind and deep-orange, juicy flesh that has a rich flavor. The fruit ripens from late-spring to late-summer, providing a delicious taste during the warmer months. Citrus mandarin ‘Encore’ has scented white flowers that bloom throughout the summer season, and it is self-fertile, meaning that it does not require additional pollination from other trees to produce fruit. Citrus mandarin ‘Encore’ grows upright with almost no thorns, making it easy to care for and harvest. Citrus mandarin is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. Citrus mandarin ‘Encore’ is a hybrid between the King mandarin (Citrus nobilis) and Willowleaf mandarin (Citrus x deliciosa) produced by H. B. Frost and introduced in 1965.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus mandarin ‘Miho’

**Mandarin**

This Satsuma selection boasts a superior quality with its effortless peeling and an upright, spreading growth habit. Its sweet and juicy fruit ripen throughout winter, and typically measure 9cm in width by 4cm in depth, containing around 10 segments. It’s an excellent choice for container gardening, and it also produces scented white flowers during the summer months. Additionally, Citrus mandarin ‘Miho’ is self-fertile and capable of withstanding cold temperatures. Citrus mandarin is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. Citrus mandarin ‘Miho’ was selected from seedlings planted in Japan in 1984 and first fruited in 1990.

**10 Year Size**



2m (h) x 1m (w)





# Citrus mandarin ‘Okitsu’

**Mandarin**

This Satsuma selection is characterized by its large, seedless fruit and yellow-orange skin that is both easy to peel and segment. The fruit is typically harvested in the fall, while Citrus mandarin ‘Okitsu’ produces white flowers during the summer months. Additionally, Citrus mandarin ‘Okitsu’ is self-fertile, making it a reliable option for growers. Citrus mandarin is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. Citrus mandarin ‘Okitsu’ originated as a seedling of Citrus mandarin ‘Miyagawa’ during a controlled pollination by M. Kajiura and T. Iwasaki at the Horticultural Research Station in Okitsu, Japan. Citrus mandarin ‘Okitsu’ was distributed for trial in 1953, registered in 1963, and introduced into Europe in 1983.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Citrus mandarin ‘Satsuma’

**Mandarin**

This mandarin cultivar is known for its cold-hardiness and fruit that is easy to peel. Citrus mandarin ‘Satsuma’ produces heavy crops of mild-flavored, juicy, seedless fruit that ripen in early winter. It is also well-suited for container gardening due to its slower growth rate. Citrus mandarin ‘Satsuma’ features scented white flowers during the summer months and is self-fertile, making it a great option for gardeners who desire low-maintenance fruit production. Citrus mandarin is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Citrus mandarin ‘Silverhill’

**Mandarin**

Citrus mandarin ‘Silverhill’ is an easy-to-peel, seedless, and juicy Satsuma variety is a favorite among home gardeners and orchards alike. Known for its hardiness, it thrives in a range of climate conditions, making it more adaptable than many other mandarin varieties. An early-ripening variety, it’s especially well-suited to cooler climates, offering a low-maintenance and reliable tree that delivers sweet, refreshing fruit season after season. Perfect for those looking for an easy-care citrus tree with excellent flavor. Citrus mandarin is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. Citrus mandarin ‘Silverhill’ is a unique nucellar seedling of Owari, developed from a cross by W. T. Swingle of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Florida circa 1908. It was later named around 1931.

**10 Year Size**



2m (h) x 1m (w)





# Citrus orange ‘Blood Orange’

**Orange**

Citrus orange ‘Blood Orange’ fruits from late winter, producing dark red flesh when the days are hot, and the nights are cold. Will tolerate light frosts but thrives in warm temperatures and prefers slightly acidic soil. Fertilize during spring and summer every month with a balanced fertilizer. Citrus orange is evergreen and native to China, India, and Mynamar.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Carter’s Navel’

**Orange**

Citrus orange ‘Carter’s Navel’ is known for its excellent flavor, sweetness, and seedless nature. The fruit can remain juicy for up to 2-3 months if left on, and typically ripens in late winter. Citrus orange ‘Carter’s Navel’ produces scented white flowers throughout the summer months and is self-fertile, making it an easy and convenient option for gardeners looking to cultivate fruit without the need for additional pollinators. Citrus orange is evergreen, a hybrid between Citrus reticulata and Citrus maxima, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. ‘Carter’s Navel’ is presumed to be a bud variation of unknown origin. Several old trees were noted about 1925 in the A. N. Carter orchard at Sierra Madre, California, United States. Citrus orange ‘Carter’s Navel’ was introduced by Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario, California, United States in 1928.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Fukumoto’

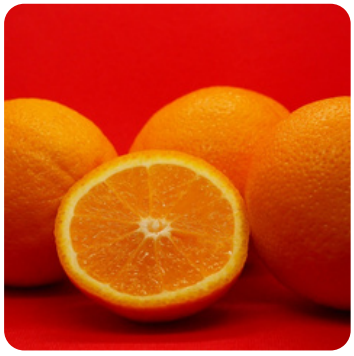
**Orange**

Citrus orange ‘Fukumoto’ produces sweet, juicy, and seedless fruit that features a strong red-orange tinge to the rind. The fruit is known for its excellent flavor and typically ripens in late winter. It thrives in full sun, and Citrus orange ‘Fukumoto’ produces scented white flowers during the summer months. Additionally, Citrus orange ‘Fukumoto’ is self-fertile, making it a low-maintenance option for gardeners who want to cultivate fruit without the need for additional pollinators. Citrus orange is evergreen, a hybrid between Citrus reticulata and Citrus maxima, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. Citrus orange ‘Fukumoto’ is believed to be a naturally occurring mutation of a Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’ tree that was found in the 1960s in the garden of S. Fukumoto in Kokawa (Kokawa-Cho), Naga District, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. It was was donated to an American doctor named W. P. Bitters in 1983.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Harwood Late’

**Orange**

Citrus orange ‘Harwood Late’ was developed in New Zealand from a Citrus orange ‘Valencia’ seedling, and it delightfully sweet and juicy, containing few seeds. The fruit ripens from summer through to autumn, and will thrive in a sunny well drained spot, being resistant to temperatures as low as -4C. Evergreen and needs protecting from moderate to heavy frosts.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Powell Navel’

**Orange**

Citrus orange ‘Powell Navel’ is a late navel variety, celebrated for its excellent flavour, sweetness and juciness. The peel, deeper orange and fine, is easily removable. The fruit has a more elongated shape compared to other navel varieties. As a vigorous tree, there are some thorns on the branches, but the fruit is seedless. The fruit ripens from late winter, holds well on the tree, and stores fine. Citrus orange ‘Powell Navel’ was first selected in Australia by Clive Neil Powell. It was discovered in an orchard of Citrus orange ‘Valencia Late’, but is probably a mutation of Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Valencia’

**Orange**

This fruit tree produces bright-orange fruit with thin skin. The flesh of the fruit is firm, rich in flavor, and contains only a few seeds. The fruit typically ripens from mid-spring to early autumn, while Citrus orange ‘Valencia’ produces scented white flowers throughout the summer months. Additionally, Citrus orange ‘Valencia’ is self-fertile, which means that it can produce fruit without the need for additional trees for pollination, making it a convenient option for gardeners. Citrus orange is evergreen, a hybrid between Citrus reticulata and Citrus maxima, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. Citrus orange ‘Valencia’ was named after the famed sweet oranges produced in València, Spain and was first hybridized by William Wolfskill (1798-1866) in the mid-1800s on his farm in Santa Ana, California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’

**Orange**

This popular cultivar is known for its large, sweet, and seedless fruit, which boast excellent flavor and plenty of juice. The fruit typically ripens from mid to late winter and can be left on the plant for several months. Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’ produces scented white flowers throughout the summer months and is self-fertile, making it an easy and low-maintenance option for gardeners. Additionally, it is considered one of the best oranges for eating fresh, making it a great choice for those who enjoy a juicy and flavorful snack straight from Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’. Citrus orange is evergreen, a hybrid between Citrus reticulata and Citrus maxima, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. Citrus orange ‘Washington Navel’ is believed to be a bud sport of Citrus orange ‘Selecta’ that was found in the early 1880s.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Clianthus maximus

**Kākā Beak**

Clianthus maximus is a small shrub that flowers with clusters of large red flowers that mimic a kākā beak, during winter and spring. These showy flowers attract nectar-eating birds. Clianthus maximus can tolerate full sun and part-shade, and will grow in most free-draining soils.Clianthus maximus is native to the North Island of New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1.5m (w)**





# Clianthus maximus ‘Kaka King’

**Kākā Beak**

Clianthus maximus ‘Kaka King’ is an evergreen shrub that has hanging clusters of vibrant red flowers throughout spring and summer, bringing the birds. It thrives in shelter, and both full sun and partial shade. Clianthus maximus ‘Kaka King’ can withstand light to moderate frosts, and occasional dry spells. It has a more upright form than the parent Clianthus maximus. Clianthus maximus is native to the North Island of New Zealand. Clianthus maximus ‘Kaka King’ was discovered on the East Coast after Cyclone Bola.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Coprosma repens

**Taupata**

Coprosma repens features thick, dark-green, and glossy leaves that make it an excellent choice for coastal planting. It is extremely tolerant of salt-laden harsh winds and drought, making it well-suited for use in coastal areas. Coprosma repens can be used as a screening plant to provide shelter for more tender plants and to filter out sand, making it a versatile and practical addition to any landscape. Additionally, Coprosma repens produces small green-white flowers from mid-winter to mid-summer, adding a touch of visual interest to the attractive foliage of Coprosma repens. Coprosma repens is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Coprosma repens ‘Inferno’

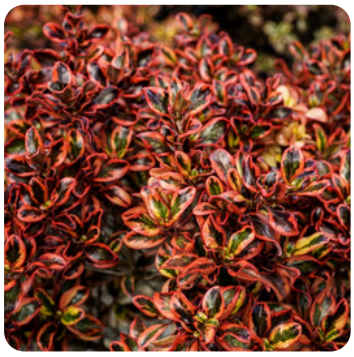
**Taupata**

Coprosma repens ‘Inferno’ features glossy green leaves that are edged with yellow-orange during spring and summer, adding a pop of color to any garden. The leaves then transform to a dark-purple with red margins during autumn and winter, making it a multi-seasonal plant. It is a trouble-free grower that requires little maintenance, making it an ideal choice for gardeners who want to add some visual interest to their garden without the need for extensive upkeep. Additionally, it can be grown in a patio container, making it a versatile option for those with limited garden space. Coprosma repens is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Coprosma repens ‘Inferno’ was bred by Peter John Fraser in Waikato, New Zealand (PVR 3106).

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Coprosma virescens

**Mingimingi**

Coprosma virescens is a divaricating grower with tiny green leaves, and its branch stems can vary in color from yellow-orange to red-orange. It is known for its toughness and ability to tolerate poor soil and dry conditions, making it an ideal choice for gardeners who want a low-maintenance plant that can thrive in challenging environments. The narrow-growing habit of Coprosma virescens makes it a great option for creating a hedge or screen without the need for regular trimming. Additionally, its hardiness and adaptability make it a practical and versatile addition to any landscape. Coprosma virescens is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cordyline australis

**Tī Kōuka**

Cordyline australis is a versatile choice for group and specimen plantings, as well as for use in containers. It is hardy enough to grow in all situations and climates, making it a low-maintenance option for gardeners. It features green leaves that form large tufts, and in late spring, it produces stunning cream flowers borne in large panicles that emit a sweet fragrance and add to the visual appeal. Cordyline australis also produces fruit in mid-summer to early-autumn, which is beloved by birds, making it a practical and attractive addition to any garden. Evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cordyline australis ‘Albertii’

**Tī Kōuka**

Cordyline australis ‘Albertii’ has green leaves that are broadly-margined with butter-yellow, providing an eye-catching contrast that adds interest to any garden. It is just as tough as Cordyline australis, but is slower-growing and more slender, making it a great option for gardeners who want a plant that is low-maintenance and adaptable to a range of conditions. The unique coloration of Cordyline australis ‘Albertii’ and its attractive growth habit make it particularly lovely as a container plant, adding visual interest to patios and other outdoor spaces. Additionally, its hardiness and versatility make it a practical and visually appealing choice for any garden. Cordyline australis is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Cornus alba ‘Sibirica’

**Siberian Dogwood**

Cornus alba ‘Sibirica’ is known for forming a thicket of erect, red stems, which are particularly striking in the winter months when the bare stems take on a glowing-scarlet color. It is capable of tolerating very wet growing conditions, making it a great option for use in a range of garden settings. Cornus alba ‘Sibirica’ features green leaves and cream bunches of spring flowers, followed by blue-white fruit. To promote new growth, it is recommended to cut back old stems to the ground every few years. In the autumn, the leaves of Cornus alba ‘Sibirica’ turn orange and red, adding a touch of color to the garden. Its unique growth habit, attractive foliage, and adaptability make it a practical and visually appealing choice for any garden. Cornus alba is deciduous and native to Siberia, northern China, and Korea. Cornus alba ‘Sibirica’ was introduced into commerce in the United Kingdom by the Loddiges family.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cornus controversa

**Giant Dogwood**

Cornus controversa is characterized by its picturesque, horizontal, sweeping branches that grow in layered tiers, providing a unique and eye-catching growth habit. Its glossy, dark-green leaves are glaucous beneath, adding a touch of texture to its foliage. In the autumn, the leaves turn a rich purple-red color, which persists well into winter, providing a stunning visual display. In late spring to early summer, cream-white flowers sit atop the branches, further adding to the visual appeal of Cornus controversa. In late summer to autumn, blue-purple to black fruit follow, which birds relish. The unique growth habit of Cornus controversa, its attractive foliage, and its practicality make it a popular choice among gardeners who want to add some visual interest to their landscape. Cornus controversa is deciduous and native to China, Korea, the Himalayas, and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Cornus controversa ‘Variegata’

**Giant Dogwood**

Cornus controversa ‘Variegata’ features stunningly arranged branches that are tiered in layers, and are adorned with green leaves that have broad margins of cream. In late spring to early summer, cream-white flowers bloom on the branches, followed by blue-purple to black fruit in late summer to autumn that are enjoyed by birds. As autumn arrives, the leaves turn yellow, making it even more beautiful. Cornus controversa ‘Variegata’ is particularly impressive as a specimen. Cornus controversa is deciduous and native to China, Korea, the Himalayas, and Japan. Cornus controversa ‘Variegata’ was cultivated in Japan in the mid-1800s and was introduced into Europe in 1889 by Veitch Nuseries in Exeter, England.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Cornus ‘Eddie’s White Wonder’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus ‘Eddie’s White Wonder’ has an upright growth pattern, and its tiered branches are semi-weeping. In late spring, large, flat, lime-green flowers can be seen which eventually age to white. During autumn, small red fruit appear, which are a favorite among birds. Cornus ‘Eddie’s White Wonder’ flourishes in warmer regions and has beautiful burnt-orange and scarlet autumn leaves that are sure to impress. It is an excellent choice for a street tree, as well as an ideal shade tree. ‘Eddie’s White Wonder’ is deciduous and a hybrid between Cornus nuttallii and Cornus florida, discovered by nurseryman Henry Matheson Eddie (1881-1953) of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada in 1945, and has been commercially propagated since 1955.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ showcases large, flat, pink, four-petalled flowers on its bare branches in the spring. The new growth in spring is a striking bronze-red color. Throughout summer, Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ has deep-green, glossy leaves. During autumn, the leaves turn yellow, scarlet, and wine-colored, creating a stunning display of colors. Due to its exceptional beauty, Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ was discovered as a chance seedling by Isaac J. Hawkersmith growing at his nursery, Ike Hawkersmith Nursery, near Sweetwater, Tennessee, United States in the early 1950s. In 1958, Isaac was granted a patent (USPP1710P) for Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’

**Flowering Dogwood**

With its low-branching, broadly-pyramidal form, Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’ is a striking addition to any landscape. The glossy, light-green leaves turn into a fiery blend of orange and red in the autumn, adding a burst of color to the surroundings. Additionally, Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’ produces white flowers in mid-spring, enhancing its beauty even further. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’ was developed by Isaac J. Hawkersmith at his nursery, Ike Hawkersmith Nursery, near Sweetwater, Tennessee, United States in 1950. Isaac originally named Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’ Cornus florida ‘Sno-White’, before changing the name to Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Princess’.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Sunset’

**Flowering Dogwood**

The new green leaves of Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Sunset’ are variegated with cream-yellow and pink margins, adding to its visual interest. During the summer, the leaves are broadly-margined with yellow. In the spring, large, pink-red, flat flowers appear alongside the new leaves. During autumn, the leaves turn a beautiful blend of red and purple. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Sunset’ was discovered by Hubert A. Nicholson as a branch sport growing on a Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ in Franklin County, Tennessee, United States (USPP6305P).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Cloud Nine’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘Cloud Nine’ provides a magnificent mass display of large, flat, white flowers with overlapping bracts and prominent green eyes in the spring, even from an early age. It thrives particularly well in warmer climates. This strong-growing tree has an erect form and boasts yellow, scarlet, orange, and purple autumn leaves, which add to its appeal. Due to its exceptional beauty and growth pattern, it makes an excellent street tree. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Cloud Nine’ was developed by Chase Nursery in Chase, Alabama, United States and was patented in 1961 (USPP2112).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘First Lady’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘First Lady’ has yellow-variegated foliage, which is a unique feature that sets it apart. In the spring, it produces large yet delicate white blooms, adding to its beauty. Cornus florida ‘First Lady’ has an excellent wide-spreading form, making it a great choice for landscaping. It requires rich, well-drained soil and adequate precipitation, and is best grown with some shelter. During autumn, the leaves turn purple and red, making Cornus florida ‘First Lady’ even more stunning. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘First Lady’ was discovered in 1957 by Fernando Campbell Boyd Jr. and was first observed flowering in 1967. Cornus florida ‘First Lady’ was put into commerce by Boyd Nursery Company in McMinnville, Tennessee, United States and received a patent in 1969 (USPP2916).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Pendula’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘Pendula’ has a slow-growing form, with stiffly-weeping branches, making for a unique and striking appearance. In the spring, cream-white, flat flowers can be seen flowing down the branches, adding to its desirability. During autumn, the leaves of Cornus florida ‘Pendula’ turn into a deep-purple and scarlet color, making it even more beautiful. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Pendula’ was produced by Meehan’s Nursery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States before 1880 and was propagated from a Cornus florida tree discovered in Maryland, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Purple Glory’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘Purple Glory’ showcases light-purple leaves in the spring, which mature into a dark-purple color during the summer before ultimately becoming a striking black-purple color in the autumn. In the spring, Cornus florida ‘Purple Glory’ produces long-lasting and showy red flowers, which add to its overall appeal. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Purple Glory’ was found as a chance seedling by Clark Boyd of Boyd Nursery Company in McMinnville, Tennessee, United States in 1966. Cornus florida ‘Purple Glory’ was patented in 1979 (USPP4627).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Rainbow’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus florida ‘Rainbow’ has large green leaves with golden margins, making for a striking appearance. In the autumn, the leaves turn into a brilliant array of colors, ranging from rainbow-pink to carmine-red, and lavender-blue to purple-red. Cornus florida ‘Rainbow’ also produces white flowers in the spring, which enhance its beauty even further. Due to its exceptional foliage and overall appearance, it is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Rainbow’ was found by Armond Marzilli as a sport from stump sprouts in Canton, Ohio, United States and was patented in 1967 (USPP2743).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Spring Song’

**Flowering Dogwood**

This round-headed tree has a slender trunk and spreading branches, making for an attractive addition to any landscape. In the spring, Cornus florida ‘Spring Song’ produces large, rose-pink, four-petalled, flat flowers that are sure to impress. During autumn, the leaves turn vivid shades of orange, red, and wine-purple, further adding to the beauty of Cornus florida ‘Spring Song’. Due to its exceptional appearance, Cornus florida ‘Spring Song’ is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico. Cornus florida ‘Spring Song’ originated at Hoyt’s Sons Nursery in New Canaan, Connecticut, United States and was registered with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts, United States in 1963.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus florida ‘Stoke’s Pink’

**Flowering Dogwood**

This strong-growing tree has an ascending branch structure that adds to its visual appeal. In the spring, Cornus florida ‘Stoke’s Pink’ is covered in rich-pink, four-petalled flowers, which are a sight to behold. It flowers particularly well in warmer regions. During autumn, the leaves turn into rich shades of red and purple, which persist well into the winter, making it a great choice for a year-round display. The exceptional beauty of Cornus florida ‘Stoke’s Pink’ and its growth pattern make it an excellent street tree. Cornus florida is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus ‘Greenvale’

**Flowering Dogwood**

Cornus ‘Greenvale’ is a vigorous, hardy, and highly-ornamental variety that thrives in sunny locations with rich soil. During early summer, Cornus ‘Greenvale’ is adorned with large, cream-white flowers that can last up to 8 weeks, providing a beautiful display. In the autumn, the leaves of Cornus ‘Greenvale’ turn into stunning shades of orange and red, adding to its overall beauty. Cornus ‘Greenvale’ is semi-evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Cornus capitata and Cornus kousa that was discovered in Greenvale, Southland, New Zealand by L. Paterson (PVR 2854).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Cornus kousa ‘Bonfire’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘Bonfire’ features a subtle blend of cream, soft-gold, and lime-green variegated leaves, which give it a unique and eye-catching appearance. In early summer, Cornus kousa ‘Bonfire’ produces a mass of flat, four-petalled, white, star-shaped flowers, which add to its beauty. During autumn, the leaves turn into a blend of red and burgundy, providing a stunning display of colors. Cornus kousa ‘Bonfire’ has a bushy, erect growth pattern, making it an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’ is a vigorous grower and produces a profusion of flowers at a very early age. The small flowers start out as lime-green and gradually mature and enlarge into four-petalled, snow-white flowers in early summer, enhancing the beauty of Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’. Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’ has an erect, upright growth pattern, making it ideal for landscaping. Additionally, the orange and red autumn leaves of Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’ provide a beautiful display of colors. Due to its exceptional growth and appearance, it is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. Cornus kousa ‘China Girl’ has been cultivated since 1910, but was given its current cultivar name in 1978 to distinguish it from Cornus kousa var. chinensis.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Cornus kousa ‘Milky Way’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘Milky Way’ is a vigorous grower and becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, white, star-shaped flowers in early summer, making for a striking display. Following the flowers, Cornus kousa ‘Milky Way’ produces red, strawberry-like fruit that is relished by birds. During the autumn, the leaves turn into spectacular shades of red and purple, creating a beautiful display of colors. Due to its exceptional beauty and growth pattern, it is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. Cornus kousa ‘Milky Way’ originated at Wayside Gardens in Mentor, Ohio, United States in the 1960s.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Cornus kousa ‘National’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘National’ is a vigorous grower and becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, ivory-white flowers in early summer, creating a beautiful display. Following the flowers, Cornus kousa ‘National’ produces red, strawberry-like fruit that is relished by birds. During the autumn, the leaves turn into spectacular shades of red and purple, making for a striking display of colors. Due to its exceptional beauty and growth pattern, it is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus kousa ‘Satomi’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘Satomi’ is a vigorous grower and becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, pink-red, star-shaped flowers in early summer, creating a beautiful display. Following the flowers, Cornus kousa ‘Satomi’ produces red, strawberry-like fruit that is relished by birds. During the autumn, the leaves turn into spectacular shades of red and purple, making for a striking display of colors. Due to its exceptional beauty and growth pattern, it is an excellent choice for a street tree. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. Cornus kousa ‘Satomi’ was developed by Akiri Shibamichi, a Japanese nurseryman, and named after his granddaughter. The exact time of development is unknown, but Cornus kousa ‘Satomi’ has been in cultivation in the United States since 1986.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus kousa ‘Southern Cross’

**Japanese Dogwood**

Cornus kousa ‘Southern Cross’ becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, cream-white, star-shaped flowers in early summer, creating a beautiful display. Following the flowers, Cornus kousa ‘Southern Cross’ produces red, strawberry-like fruit that is enjoyed by birds. During the autumn, the leaves turn into a stunning shade of red and can hold well into winter in cooler climates, adding to its visual interest. Cornus kousa ‘Southern Cross’ is an excellent choice for smaller gardens due to its size and exceptional beauty. Cornus kousa is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. Cornus kousa ‘Southern Cross’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cornus sericea ‘Flaviramea’

**Golden-Twig Dogwood**

Cornus sericea ‘Flaviramea’ forms a thicket of erect, golden stems that provide a stunning sight in the winter when bare. It is tolerant of very wet growing conditions, making it a great choice for damp areas. When mass-planted, it creates a magnificent display. To promote new growth, Cornus sericea ‘Flaviramea’ should be cut back to the ground every few years. During the autumn, the leaves turn into beautiful shades of red and orange, making for a stunning display of colors. Additionally, Cornus sericea ‘Flaviramea’ produces small clusters of tiny, cream-white flowers in late spring, adding to its overall beauty. Cornus sericea is deciduous and native to much of North America. Cornus sericea ‘Flaviramea’ was put into commerce by Späth Nursery in Berlin, Germany in 1899.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’

**Korokio**

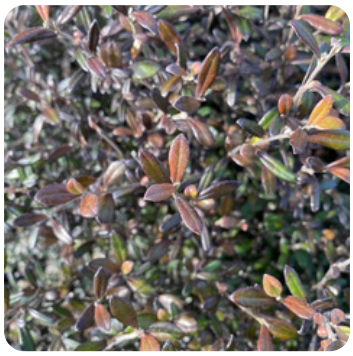
Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’ is a slender, erect, multi-branched grower with dense, interlacing branches. The glossy, slender leaves are green and red-brown, deepening their bronze color in the winter, adding to the visual interest of Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’. During the spring, Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’ becomes smothered in star-shaped, bright-yellow flowers, creating a beautiful display. Following the flowers, Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’ produces red, orange, or yellow berries in the autumn, which are enjoyed by birds. Overall, Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’ is a stunning and practical addition to any landscape. Corokia x virgata is a hybrid between Corokia buddleioides and Corokia cotoneaster. Corokia x virgata is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Corokia x virgata ‘Bronze King’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’

**Korokio**

Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ is a dense, erect-growing, multi-branched grower that makes it an excellent choice for formal hedging in dry and windy positions. Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ has large, glossy, green and chocolate-brown leaves that deepen in color in the winter, adding to the visual interest of Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’. During the spring, Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ becomes smothered in star-shaped, bright-yellow flowers. Following the flowers, Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ produces red, orange, or yellow berries in the autumn, which are enjoyed by birds. Overall, Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ is a beautiful and practical addition to any landscape. Corokia x virgata is a hybrid between Corokia buddleioides and Corokia cotoneaster. Corokia x virgata is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Corokia x virgata ‘Frosted Chocolate’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Ghost’

**Korokio**

Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Ghost’ is a compact, dwarf-grower with slender, dark-green leaves that have a silver sheen, providing a unique and attractive appearance. It can be clipped into any shape, making it an ideal choice for containers and edging gardens. Additionally, it is drought and coastal hardy, making it a great choice for a variety of different environments. Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Ghost’ produces small, yellow flowers in the spring, which are a beautiful sight. Following the flowers, Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Ghost’ produces red, orange, or yellow berries in the autumn, which are enjoyed by birds. Corokia x virgata is a hybrid between Corokia buddleioides and Corokia cotoneaster. Corokia x virgata is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Ghost’ was developed before 2002 by M. F. Geenty in Hamilton, New Zealand (PVR 2531).

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Green’

**Korokio**

Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Green’ is a dense, erect-growing, multi-branched grower with large, glossy, green leaves that provide a beautiful backdrop for its bright-yellow, star-shaped flowers during the spring. Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Green’ produces red, orange, or yellow berries in the autumn, which are enjoyed by birds. It is an excellent choice for formal hedging in dry, windy positions and can be shaped into any form, offering versatility and functionality for any landscaping project. Overall, Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Green’ is a practical and visually-pleasing addition to any landscape. Corokia x virgata is a hybrid between Corokia buddleioides and Corokia cotoneaster. Corokia x virgata is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Corokia x virgata ‘Geenty’s Green’ was developed by M. F. Geenty in Hamilton, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’

**Korokio**

Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’ features silver-green foliage that provides a unique and attractive appearance. During the spring, Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’ produces small, yellow flowers, adding a beautiful touch of color to the landscape. Following the flowers, Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’ produces red, orange, or yellow berries in the autumn, which are enjoyed by birds. Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’ is great for hedging, providing an effective natural barrier or privacy screen. Additionally, it is tolerant of dry and windy conditions, making it a practical choice for a variety of different environments. Overall, Corokia x virgata ‘Mangatangi’ is a beautiful and functional addition to any landscape. Corokia x virgata is a hybrid between Corokia buddleioides and Corokia cotoneaster. Corokia x virgata is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’

**Corkscrew Hazel**

Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’ is native to Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. It boasts an unusual contorted and twisted growth habit, adding a unique look to any setting. Hardy in various conditions, it features attractive flower tassles in spring, accompanied by yellow heart-shaped foliage that turns green throughout summer. In autumn, the foliage transforms into a light green colour. Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’ performs best in full sun to part shade, and planted in rich, moist, well drained soils.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2.5m (w)**





# Corylus colurna

**Turkish Hazel**

Corylus colurna is an erect, conical-grower with a very symmetrical branching habit. It bears edible brown nuts in the autumn, but the nuts are enclosed in a thick, hard, green shell that makes them challenging to extract. Fruit production occurs every two to three years and is inconsistent. Corylus colurna can withstand hot, dry climates and is an excellent option for street planting. It has corky bark and yellow-green catkins that bloom from early spring to early summer, providing pollen for bees. In the fall, the leaves of Corylus colurna turn yellow. It has a deep root system and does not transplant well. Corylus colurna is deciduous and native to southeast Europe and southwest Asia, from the Balkans through northern Turkey to northern Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Corylus maxima ‘Purpurea’

**Purple-leaved Filbert**

Corylus maxima ‘Purpurea’ is a deciduous tree native to the Balkans that thrives in chalky soil under partially shaded conditions. Early in spring, well before the leaves emerge, long pink catkins appear. This is followed by edible nuts covered by a long shell. In autumn, its foliage transforms to a dark plum-purple.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2.5m (w)**





# Corymbia ficifolia

**Red-flowering Gum**

Corymbia ficifolia is sturdy and single-trunked with a round-headed, compact crown and large, thick green leaves. It blooms in mid-summer, producing striking red, orange, and pink flowers that attract nectar-seeking birds. Corymbia ficifolia can withstand drought and coastal winds, making it a resilient choice for challenging environments. Corymbia ficifolia is evergreen and native to Western Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Corynocarpus laevigatus

**Karaka**

Corynocarpus laevigatus is a handsome, upright-growing species with large, glossy, leathery, deep-green leaves. It grows naturally alongside waterways and can tolerate moderate coastal winds, frosts (once established), and dry conditions. In late summer, Corynocarpus laevigatus produces large, orange fruit that are enjoyed by wood pigeons. Corynocarpus laevigatus is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cotinus coggygria ‘Golden Spirit’

**Smoke Tree**

Cotinus coggygria ‘Golden Spirit’ has lime and golden foliage that lasts throughout the spring and summer, providing a bright contrast to darker areas. In the fall, the foliage of Cotinus coggygria ‘Golden Spirit’ turns a beautiful shade of orange and red. While it may not flower as profusely as other Cotinus coggygria cultivars, it may produce pink flower plumes on old wood in mid-summer. Cotinus coggygria ‘Golden Spirit’ grows best in part-shade and requires consistently moist soil. Cotinus coggygria is deciduous and native to a large area from southern Europe, east across central Asia and the Himalayas to northern China. Cotinus coggygria ‘Golden Spirit’ was discovered in 1989 in Boskoop, Netherlands by Sanders-van Harn and Adriana Christina Bastiana (USPP13082).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cotinus coggygria ‘Purpurea’

**Purple Smoke Tree**

Cotinus coggygria ‘Purpurea’ will flourish in various conditions but thrives best in a well-drained soil under full sun exposure. The soft purple foliage deepens in colour throughout summer, particulary in sunny locations, and in autumn it transitions to a brilliant orange. During mid to late summer, tiny pink flowers grow from the end of a long stalk, looking like a plume of smoke. Cotinus coggygria is deciduous and native to a large area from southern Europe, east across central Asia, and the Himalayans to northern China.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cotinus coggygria ‘Red Spirit’

**Smoke Tree**

Cotinus coggygria ‘Red Spirit’ produces new leaves that are red and eventually mature into a green color with blue undertones. In early summer, the bush is covered in fluffy heads of pink-red flowers. Cotinus coggygria ‘Red Spirit’ also has stunning autumn foliage, with leaves turning shades of orange, red, and purple. It can be trimmed into any desired shape or form, making it a versatile landscaping choice. Cotinus coggygria is deciduous and native to a large area from southern Europe, east across central Asia and the Himalayas to northern China. Cotinus coggygria ‘Red Spirit’ was developed by Miyoshi & Co. Ltd. in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cotinus ‘Grace’

**Smoke Tree**

Cotinus ‘Grace’ produces purple leaves during the spring and summer that turn a vibrant orange and red in the fall. In the summer, Cotinus ‘Grace’ also bears large, conical, purple-pink flower clusters. It is a strong, upright-grower with a rounded head, making it an excellent choice as a street tree. Cotinus ‘Grace’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Cotinus coggygria ‘Velvet Cloak’ and a male Cotinus obovatus. Cotinus ‘Grace’ was developed in 1978 by Peter Dummer at Hillier Nurseries in Ampfield, United Kingdom. Peter named Cotinus ‘Grace’ after his wife.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’

**Hawthorn**

Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ is upright in growth with a compact, rounded head. It produces impressive double crimson-red flowers that completely cover Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ in late spring. In the fall, Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ produces red fruits. Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ is an excellent choice for street planting. However, it does not develop any significant autumn color, and its branches have thorns. It is a very tough tree that can grow in almost all conditions. Crataegus x media is a hybrid between Crataegus monogyna and Crataegus laevigata. Crataegus x media is deciduous and native to Europe. Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ originated in 1858 as a sport growing on a Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ in the garden of Christopher Boyd near Waltham Cross, England. Crataegus x media ‘Paul’s Scarlet’ was propagated by William Paul and unveiled at the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’

**Hawthorn**

Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ is upright in growth with a compact, rounded head. It produces impressive double salmon-pink flowers that completely cover Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ in late spring. In the fall, Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ produces red fruits that are enjoyed by birds. Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ is an excellent choice for street planting. However, it does not develop any significant autumn color, and its branches have thorns. It is a very tough tree that can grow in almost all conditions. Crataegus x media is a hybrid between Crataegus monogyna and Crataegus laevigata. Crataegus x media is deciduous and native to Europe. Crataegus x media ‘Rosea Flore Pleno’ has been in cultivation since before 1832.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Cryptomeria japonica

**Japanese Cedar**

Cryptomeria japonica is fast-growing and quickly becomes a tall, stately tree. Its foliage grows from the ground up, making it an excellent shelter tree. Cryptomeria japonica is a lovely and enduring specimen, with a pyramidal form. It is known for being tolerant of strong winds, making it a good choice for planting in areas with harsh weather conditions. Cryptomeria japonica is evergreen and native to Japan.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Cryptomeria japonica ‘Egmont’

**Japanese Cedar**

Cryptomeria japonica ‘Egmont’ is a selected form of Cryptomeria japonica with superior form, wind hardiness, and growth rate. It is an excellent option for making a screen or hedge and can be pruned to maintain its shape. Cryptomeria japonica ‘Egmont’ is known for being able to tolerate most coastal conditions, except for the most severe. Cryptomeria japonica is evergreen and native to Japan. Cryptomeria japonica ‘Egmont’ was developed by Cedar Lodge Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Cunonia capensis

**Butterknife Tree**

Cunonia capensis produces bronze-red new foliage that matures into a beautiful glossy, dark-green. It bears large, fragrant, white panicles of flowers resembling candles throughout the summer. Cunonia capensis is an ideal choice for smaller gardens and can be grown in large pots since it does not have an invasive root system. However, it does not like windy conditions or hot and dry weather. Cunonia capensis prefers a temperate climate that mimics the sheltered forest environment where it occurs naturally. Cunonia capensis is evergreen and native to southern Africa.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Cupressus arizonica var. glabra ‘Blue Ice’

**Smooth Arizona Cypress**

This conifer is compact and pyramidal in growth, with smooth, frosted, blue leaves. It is very amenable to pruning and can be trimmed into any desired shape or form. Cupressus arizonica var. glabra ‘Blue Ice’ is quick-growing and hardy, withstanding strong winds and drought. It makes an excellent choice for dense shelter. Cupressus arizonica var. glabra ‘Blue Ice’ is almost immune to cypress canker, making it a low-maintenance option for gardeners. Cupressus arizonica var. glabra is evergreen and native to a wide area around Sedona, Arizona, United States. Cupressus arizonica var. glabra ‘Blue Ice’ was discovered as a chance seedling in 1960 by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand and introduced by them into commerce in 1984.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 2m (w)





# Cupressus x leylandii ‘Ferndown’

**Leyland Cypress**

Cupressus x leylandii ‘Ferndown’ has light-green foliage and grows with a narrow form, featuring pendulous branches. It is a great choice for shelter belts. Cupressus x leylandii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Hesperocyparis macrocarpa and Callitropsis nootkatensis. Cupressus x leylandii was first hybridised in 1888 at Leighton Hall, which is located to the east of Welshpool in Powys, Wales. . Cupressus x leylandii ‘Ferndown’ originated in 1940 as a seedling selected from seed collected from a garden near Ferndown, Dorset, United Kingdom. Cupressus x leylandii ‘Ferndown’ was raised at the nurseries of M. Barthelemy in Stapehill, Wimborne, United Kingdom.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cupressus x leylandii ‘Leighton Green’

**Leyland Cypress**

Cupressus x leylandii ‘Leighton Green’ is a very fast-growing cultivar with naturally wide-spreading branches. It can be easily pruned into a narrow, dense screen, making it an ideal choice for privacy barriers. Cupressus x leylandii ‘Leighton Green’ always has fresh-green leaves that are soft to the touch. It is tolerant of moderate coastal exposure. Cupressus x leylandii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Hesperocyparis macrocarpa and Callitropsis nootkatensis. Cupressus x leylandii was first hybridised in 1888 at Leighton Hall, which is located to the east of Welshpool in Powys, Wales. Cupressus x leylandii ‘Leighton Green’ originated in 1911 as a seedling selected from seed collected from Leighton Hall, which is located to the east of Welshpool in Powys, Wales.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cupressus x leylandii ‘Naylor’s Blue’

**Leyland Cypress**

Cupressus x leylandii ‘Naylor’s Blue’ has attractive blue-green foliage and is an excellent choice for hedging and screening. Its dense growth pattern and attractive foliage make it an ideal choice for creating a natural privacy barrier. Cupressus x leylandii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Hesperocyparis macrocarpa and Callitropsis nootkatensis. Cupressus x leylandii was first hybridised in 1888 at Leighton Hall, which is located to the east of Welshpool in Powys, Wales. Cupressus x leylandii ‘Naylor’s Blue’ originated in 1911 as a seedling selected from seed collected from Leighton Hall, which is located to the east of Welshpool in Powys, Wales.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cupressus x ovensii

**Oven's Cypress**

Cupressus x ovensii grows well in warmer areas and is a fast-growing variety with naturally wide-spreading branches. It can be easily pruned into a narrow, dense screen, making it a popular choice for privacy barriers. It always has fresh-green leaves that are soft to the touch. It is tolerant of strong winds, but not coastal winds, and has better canker resistance compared to Cupressus x leylandii cultivars. Evergreen and a hybrid between Callitropsis nootkatensis and Cupressus lusitanica. Cupressus x ovensii was raised by Howard Ovens at Tan-Y-Cae, Bethel, Caernarfon, United Kingdom from seeds collected in 1961 from Westonbirt, United Kingdom.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Cupressus sempervirens ‘Stricta’

**Italian Cypress**

Cupressus sempervirens ‘Stricta’ is an upright cultivar that forms a narrow column of blue-green. Occasional pruning will help to maintain its shape and appearance. Cupressus sempervirens ‘Stricta’ is tolerant of coastal conditions, drought, and wind, making it a good choice for planting in harsher environments. Cupressus sempervirens is evergreen and native to the eastern Mediterranean.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Cupressus sempervirens ‘Swane’s Gold’

**Italian Cypress**

Cupressus sempervirens ‘Swane’s Gold’ is a slender, erect, conical variety with golden leaves. It always retains its form, and it does not require pruning or tying to maintain its shape. Cupressus sempervirens is evergreen and native to the eastern Mediterranean. ‘Swane’s Gold’ originated in 1944 as a seedling sourced from a Cupressus sempervirens ‘Stricta’ at the Swane Brothers Nursery in New South Wales, Australia. Cupressus sempervirens ‘Swane’s Gold’ was introduced into commerce in 1956 and was patented in the United States in 1976 (USPP3839).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Cupressus sempervirens ‘Totem’

**Italian Cypress**

Cupressus sempervirens ‘Totem’ is characterized by its slender, erect form and deep-green leaves. It is a striking choice for gardeners who want to add some upright greenery to their landscape. Cupressus sempervirens is evergreen and native to the eastern Mediterranean. Cupressus sempervirens ‘Totem’ originated as a seedling around 1984 in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Cupressus torulosa

**Himalayan Cypress**

Cupressus torulosa is an upright grower with green to blue-green foliage. It has good tolerance to cypress canker and is an excellent choice for shelter belts where trimming is difficult or not possible. It can also be used for hedging. Cupressus torulosa prefers to grow in free-draining soil. Cupressus torulosa is evergreen and native to the mountainous northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, primarily the Himalayas.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Cyathea cunninghamii

**Pūnui**

Cyathea cunninghamii is a slender-trunked grower, similar to Cyathea smithii, but when mature, it has a clean trunk without the skirt of dead frond stalks seen on Cyathea smithii. It naturally grows in damp forest areas, particularly in stream gullies and riverbanks. However, it has a lower tolerance for drought than other tree fern species, and it prefers to grow in moist environments. Cyathea cunninghamii is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the North Island, South Island, and Chatham Islands and also to the states of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cyathea dealbata

**Ponga**

Cyathea dealbata is easily distinguished by the silver-white undersides of mature fronds. It naturally grows in lowland and hill country forests up to about 700m altitude. Cyathea dealbata tolerates drought better than most other tree ferns and enjoys warm summers but prefers to grow in moist soils. It will only tolerate light frosts and does not tolerate strong winds, so it's best to plant it in a sheltered spot. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cyathea medullaris

**Mamaku**

Cyathea medullaris is the tallest-growing of New Zealand's tree ferns and is characterized by its distinctive tall, black trunk. Cyathea medullaris prefers moisture-rich soil and shelter from wind. It naturally grows in lowland and hilly forest terrain up to about 600m altitude and on partially open sites throughout the country. However, it does not tolerate heavy frosts, major drought, or strong winds. Cyathea medullaris has a very wide, almost horizontal, frond spread (about 10m to 14m when fully grown), making it best for larger gardens. Cyathea medullaris is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the North Island, South Island, and Chatham Islands and also in Fiji, the Marquesas Islands, Pitcairn Island, Society Island, and Tubuai Island.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cyathea smithii

**Kātote**

Cyathea smithii is the most tolerant of cold temperatures among tree ferns and is characterized by its thin and soft fronds. It has a skirt of dead frond stalks on its trunk, which is a defining characteristic of Cyathea smithii. Cyathea smithii is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Cycas revoluta

**Japanese Sago Palm**

Cycas revoluta is frost-tender and slow-growing. Its leaves are a deep, semi-gloss green and grow out into a feather-like rosette, with small protective barbs that should be avoided. Cycas revoluta is evergreen and native to southern Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dacrycarpus dacrydioides

**Kahikatea**

This is a handsome, narrow-growing tree with semi-weeping branches and soft-green leaves. The juvenile foliage is brown before turning green. It prefers moist situations next to streams, lakes, and ponds, and produces yellow-green catkins in mid-spring to mid-summer, which are a source of pollen for bees. Dacrycarpus dacrydioides also produces orange-red fruit, which grow under a purple-black seed from mid-summer to mid-autumn and are a great source of food for birds. Dacrycarpus dacrydioides is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Dacrycarpus dacrydioides ‘Woodburn’

**Kahikatea**

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides ‘Woodburn’ has been introduced as a dwarf form of Dacrycarpus dacrydoides with a more upright growth habit, making it a fantastic option for smaller spaces or structured plantings. This is a handsome, narrow-growing tree with semi-weeping branches and soft-green leaves. The juvenile foliage is brown before turning green. It prefers moist situations next to streams, lakes, and ponds, and produces yellow-green catkins in mid-spring to mid-summer, which are a source of pollen for bees. Produces orange-red fruit, which grow under a purple-black seed from mid-summer to mid-autumn and are a great source of food for birds. Dacrycarpus dacrydioides is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dacrydium cupressinum

**Rimu**

Dacrydium cupressinum is a slow-growing species that can be easily planted in a home garden for up to fifty years. When young, it has a pyramidal crown and drooping branches, but as it matures, it develops a round-topped crown with sturdy lateral branches that carry drooping twigs and leaves. During winter, the foliage of young trees may turn bronze, but in spring, it returns to its green color. In mid-spring to mid-summer, it produces green catkins that are a good source of pollen for bees. From mid-summer to mid-autumn, Dacrydium cupressinum bears orange-red fruit that grows under a purple-black seed, but the seed is only produced every few years. Dacrydium cupressinum is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Daphniphyllum macropodum

**Daphniphyllum**

Daphniphyllum macropodum has glossy, dark-green leaves resembling those of rhododendrons, which typically hang down during the winter months, exposing the bright-red leaf stalks on new growth. In the spring, new growth appears in a pale-green hue, sometimes tinged with pink. Male flowers, which are purple-pink, and female flowers, which are pale-green, are produced by separate plants in late spring. Once pollinated, the female plants produce blue-black berries in the autumn season. Daphniphyllum macropodum is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Korea.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Davidia involucrata

**Dove Tree**

Davidia involucrata is an impressive specimen, with sturdy branches and a rounded crown that exudes a stately presence. It produces extraordinary white flowers that look like fluttering handkerchiefs in late spring, hanging gracefully beneath the beautifully ribbed leaves. It's advisable to shelter Davidia involucrata from strong winds. In some instances, Davidia involucrata produces shades of orange and red during the autumn season. Davidia involucrata is deciduous and native to South Central and Southeast China.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Dicksonia fibrosa

**Kurīpākā**

Dicksonia fibrosa has a red-brown, fibrous trunk that is frequently accompanied by a tidy cluster of dead fronds at its base. Its crown is cone-shaped but inverted. It has the ability to withstand both sun and shade, as well as moderate levels of frost, wind, and drought. Dicksonia fibrosa is indigenous to lowland and hill areas located south of the central North Island and can typically be found at elevations of up to approximately 800m. Dicksonia fibrosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dicksonia squarrosa

**Whekī**

Dicksonia squarrosa is known for its resilience among tree ferns, being able to tolerate some full sun (excluding strong afternoon sun during the warmer months), drier soils, and light winds. Additionally, it can withstand moderate frosts. Dicksonia squarrosa has a black trunk, and its crown is flatter, with shorter leaf fronds, making it ideal for smaller gardens. Dicksonia squarrosa is typically found in lowland and hill forests across the country, including Stewart Island, Chatham Island, and Three Kings Islands, at elevations of up to around 800m. Dicksonia squarrosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dodonaea viscosa

**Akeake**

Dodonaea viscosa is a fast-growing, erect species that forms a bushy structure from the ground up. Its long, narrow leaves are a pale-green color. Dodonaea viscosa produces yellow-green to red-green flowers from late winter to mid-summer. It is an incredibly resilient species, capable of tolerating sub-zero temperatures, salt-laden winds, drought, and polluted atmospheres. As such, it is well-suited for screening and erosion control purposes. Dodonaea viscosa is evergreen and native to tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of Africa, the Americas, southern Asia, and Australasia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dodonaea viscosa ‘Purpurea’

**Akeake**

Dodonaea viscosa ‘Purpurea’ is a fast-growing, upright cultivar that forms a bushy structure from the ground up. Its long, narrow leaves are a striking purple-bronze color. Dodonaea viscosa ‘Purpurea’ is incredibly resilient, capable of tolerating sub-zero temperatures, salt-laden winds, drought, and polluted atmospheres. It produces yellow-green to red-green flowers from late winter to mid-summer, further adding to its ornamental value. Dodonaea viscosa is evergreen and native to tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of Africa, the Americas, southern Asia, and Australasia. Dodonaea viscosa ‘Purpurea’ was discovered by Thomas Wilkins in the early 1890s growing along the Wairau River in Malborough, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Dysoxylum spectabile

**Kohekohe**

Dysoxylum spectabile is an attractive, erect species that is well-suited for coastal areas with windy conditions, although it requires good soil and protection from frost. It produces scented white flowers in panicles from early autumn to mid-winter, which add to its visual appeal. Dysoxylum spectabile also has large, glossy green leaves, which further enhance its beauty. Dysoxylum spectabile is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Elaeagnus x submacrophylla

**Silverberry**

The leaves are green with silver-grey spots when young, but they turn into a dark-green color with silver-grey undersides as they mature. This tough and fast-growing plant is ideal for hedging and screening, and it is well-suited to tolerate both drought and salt-laden winds. It can be grown in either sun or shade and is known to produce highly fragrant and sweet-scented white flowers in autumn, which are then followed by orange berries in the winter. Overall, Elaeagnus x submacrophylla makes for a very robust and resilient hedge. It is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Elaeagnus macrophylla and Elaeagnus pungens. Elaeagnus x submacrophylla was first discovered in 1929 by Simon Doorenbos, the director of the Parks Department in The Hague, Netherlands. Simon sowed seed from several Elaeagnus species next to each other, and from these arose the hybrid Elaeagnus x submacrophylla.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Elaeocarpus dentatus

**Hīnau**

Elaeocarpus dentatus has leathery bicolored leaves, white "lily of the valley" flowers, and purple-black drupes. Growing with a broad crown, it's ideal for shade or street planting. Blooming from late spring to late summer, it produces drooping white flowers, followed by bird-attracting fruit that ripen by autumn. With greyish bark that roughens with age, this hardy tree thrives in rich, moist soil and partial shade. Elaeocarpus dentatus is evergreen and native to New Zealand; found on both islands.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Elaeocarpus hookerianus

**Pōkākā**

Elaeocarpus hookerianus is a cold-tolerant forest tree that thrives in various terrains, from valleys to mountainous areas. It has a distinctive juvenile form, as the branches interlace, with tiny leaves that become large light green leaves in its mature form. Elaeocarpus hookerianus flowers in from late spring to early summer, with delicate white blossoms hanging in small clusters, creating a lacy appearance. This followed by dark purple oval-shaped fruit that are fleshy, resembling an olive. Elaeocarpus hookerianus is native to New Zealand, in both main islands and Stewart Island, named after Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, a famous botanist.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Rosea’

**Red-flowering Yellow Gum**

Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Rosea’ is one of the hardiest varieties of gums and is capable of tolerating extreme drought and cold conditions. Its adult leaves are long and have a grey-green coloration. In the autumn and winter months, Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Rosea’ produces a profusion of deep-pink to red flowers that hang from its branches. These flowers are a valuable nectar source for a range of bird species, including tuis, bellbirds, and wax-eyes. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Rosea’ is also tall and erect in its growth habit. Eucalyptus leucoxylon is evergreen and native to Australia. The origin of Eucalyptus leucoxylon ‘Rosea’ is not known.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Eucalyptus nitens

**Shining Gum**

Eucalyptus nitens is a tall, fast-growing evergreen tree with a straight trunk and smooth, pale bark. The bark sheds naturally, revealing light grey and white tones along the trunk. Young trees have narrow, blue-green leaves, while mature trees develop darker green, glossy leaves with a light eucalyptus scent. The canopy is fairly open, so it lets light through rather than creating dense shade. This tree has a clean, upright shape and is well suited to large spaces where height and scale are needed. Eucalyptus nitens is native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Eucalyptus pulverulenta ‘Baby Blue’

## Silver-leaved Mountain Gum

Eucalyptus pulverulenta ‘Baby Blue’ is a small tree with beautiful blue-grey foliage all year round. The foliage and stems produce a very strong Eucalyptus aroma, and Eucalyptus pulverulenta ‘Baby Blue’ is one of the most widely used eucalypts in flower arranging. Eucalyptus pulverulenta ‘Baby Blue’ produces white flowers in winter and spring. Eucalyptus pulverulenta is evergreen and native to Australia. Eucalyptus pulverulenta ‘Baby Blue’ was potentially selected by Rod McLellan in the 1960s in California, United States of America.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Eucryphia cordifolia

## Ulmo

Eucryphia cordifolia has a broad, columnar growth habit and produces beautiful white flowers that bloom from late summer into autumn. Eucryphia cordifolia is evergreen and native to Chile and Argentina.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Eucryphia lucida

## Leatherwood

Eucryphia lucida forms a large shrub or small tree that produces fragrant, white flowers in spring and summer. Eucryphia lucida has small, dark-green, glossy leaves. Eucryphia lucida is evergreen and native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Eucryphia x nymansensis ‘Nymansay’

## Nymans Eucryphia

Eucryphia x nymansensis ‘Nymansay’ is an erect grower with larger leaves and very large, pure-white, fragrant blossoms. It blooms from late summer to autumn and prefers cooler growing areas. Eucryphia x nymansensis is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Eucryphia cordifolia and Eucryphia glutinosa. Eucryphia x nymansensis arose from a batch of garden-origin seed that was sown in 1914 at the Nymans garden in West Sussex, England. Eucryphia x nymansensis ‘Nymansay’ was one of these seedlings.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica is a tall and dense species with a pyramidal shape, and its lower branches sweep down to the ground. Its new green leaves have a silky sheen, while the autumn leaves turn yellow, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica is a popular choice for hedging and pleaching. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Cockleshell’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Cockleshell’ has a strongly-upright growth habit when young, spreading with age. The green leaves are almost entirely round, resembling cockleshells. Fagus sylvatica ‘Cockleshell’ has yellow leaves in autumn. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Cockleshell’ was discovered at Hillier Nurseries in the UK in 1960.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Gold’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Gold’ is a tall, columnar cultivar that broadens as it matures. Its bright, golden-yellow leaves have a shiny sheen in the spring, and it has green-yellow leaves throughout the summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn yellow, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Gold’ is ideal for use in limited space and makes an excellent choice as a street tree. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Gold’ is a seedling of Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’ that was raised in 1968 by Dick van Hoey-Smith at the Trompenburg Arboretum in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’ is a tall, columnar cultivar that broadens as it matures. Its deep-green leaves have a bronze tinge and shiny sheen in the spring, and it has deep-green leaves throughout the summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn yellow, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’ is an excellent choice for use in limited space and is ideal as a street tree. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’ was discovered by John Naesmyth at the Dawyck House in Stobo, Scotland in the early 1800s. The original tree still stands at the rear of the house on the boundary with the Dawyck Botanic Garden.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Purple’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Purple’ is a tall, columnar cultivar that retains its narrow form. Its deep purple-red spring leaves have a shiny sheen and it maintains its purple leaves throughout the summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn purple, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Purple’ is an excellent choice for use in limited space and is ideal as a street tree. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Purple’ is a seedling of Fagus sylvatica ‘Dawyck Green’ that was raised in 1968 by Dick van Hoey-Smith at the Trompenburg Arboretum in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Pendula’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Pendula’ forms a tall, narrow, and magnificent tree with arching side branches that weep down to the ground. It has glossy light-green leaves, and its autumn leaves turn yellow, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Pendula’ has been extensively planted for over 200 years and was introduced to North America before 1834.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Purple Fountain’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Purple Fountain’ grows into a columnar form with cascading side branches. It produces red new leaves in the spring that deepen to purple by summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn purple, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Purple Fountain’ is a seedling of Fagus sylvatica ‘Purpurea Pendula’ that was discovered in the 1960s in the Netherlands and has been in North American commerce since about 1983.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Purpurea’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Purpurea’ forms a tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches that sweep down to the ground. Its new spring leaves are copper-red with a silky sheen, while its summer leaves are deep-purple. During the autumn season, the leaves turn purple, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Purpurea’ has been cultivated for hundreds of years, and the oldest recorded discovery is from a work dated 1680 where ‘Purpurea’ was discovered in Buchs, Zürich, Switzerland.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’ is a large, dome-shaped tree with an open branch structure and smooth grey bark. It produces larger leaves than the usual purple beech and has rich, deep, purple, shiny leaves in the spring that maintain their color throughout the summer. During the autumn season, the leaves turn purple, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’ is a magnificent specimen tree. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’ was first listed in the catalogues of the Rivers nursery in Sawbridgeworth, United Kingdom in the 1870s.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Fagus sylvatica ‘Rohanii’

**European Beech**

Fagus sylvatica ‘Rohanii’ is a tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches that sweep down to the ground and has smooth grey bark. Its spring leaves are a deep red-purple with a silky sheen and become dark-purple by summer. The striking feature of Fagus sylvatica ‘Rohanii’ is the deeply-lobed, decorative, oak-like leaves. During the autumn season, the leaves turn purple, then brown through the winter and fall off prior to the emergence of new leaves. Fagus sylvatica is deciduous and native to Europe. Fagus sylvatica ‘Rohanii’ was developed by V. Mašek in 1894 on the estate of Prince Camille de Rohan in Sychrov, Bohemia (now in the Czech Republic).

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Anatoki’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Anatoki’ is an early-season feijoa, fruiting in late-autumn, with fruit that is quite large, round and sweet. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Partly self-fertile, so will need planting with a pollinator such as Feijoa sellowiana ‘Unique’, or Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kaiteri’. It has a compact growing habit. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands or southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Anatoki’ was first bred by Roy Hart in New Zealand (PVR FEI011).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Apollo’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Apollo’ produces medium to large fruit with thin and smooth skin in mid-autumn. The fruit is subject to bruising and purpling, but the pulp is well-developed and slightly gritty. The flavor is very pleasant, and the quality is excellent. It also produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Apollo’ has an upright and spreading growth habit and is both vigorous and productive. It is coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, better crops are achieved when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Apollo’ was developed by Hayward Wright in New Zealand (PVR 176).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’ is a dwarf cultivar perfect for pots on a patio or small hedging. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’ produces masses of small fruit with thin, smooth and green skin. The fruit is very juicy and sweet. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’ produces fruit from late-autumn. It also produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’ is partially self-fertile, so plant with other Feijoa cultivars for best results in fruit production. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Bambina’ was developed in New Zealand by Tharfield Nursery (PVR 30907).

**10 Year Size**



**1.5m (h) x 1.5m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Golden Goose’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Golden Goose’ produces large to extra-large fruit with smooth, thick, gold-green skin and sweet, golden-yellow flesh. The fruit is typically harvested from late-autumn to early-winter and has an extra-long shelf-life. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Golden Goose’ has a rounded, bushy growth habit and produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. It is coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, better crops are achieved when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Golden Goose’ was developed by Tharfield Nursery in Katikati, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kaiteri’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kaiteri’ is known for producing exceptionally sweet, tasty, and large to extra-large fruit typically harvested in early to mid-autumn. It also produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kaiteri’ is coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, better crops are achieved when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. ‘Kaiteri’ was developed by Roy Hart in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 3128).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kākāriki’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kākāriki’ produces large and very sweet fruit that is typically harvested in early to mid-autumn. It also produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Kākāriki’ is coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, better crops are achieved when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. ‘Kākāriki’ was developed by Roy Hart in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 3129).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Opal Star’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Opal Star’ has a compact, upright growth habit and produces medium to large-sized fruit with thin, smooth skin and abundant sweet and juicy pulp. The fruit is typically harvested from mid to late-autumn. It also produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Opal Star’ is coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, better crops are achieved when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Opal Star’ was developed by Tharfield Nursery in Katikati, New Zealand (PVR 734).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Pounamu’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Pounamu’ produces medium-sized fruit with sweet and juicy flesh that has a rich flavour. The fruit has a dark-green skin and is high-yielding, fruiting in mid-autumn. In addition, Feijoa sellowiana ‘Pounamu’ produces beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. It is also coastal and wind-hardy, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces better crops when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Takaka’

**Feijoa**

The fruit of Feijoa sellowiana ‘Takaka’, which ripen in early autumn, have a delicious tropical flavor and are quite sizable. It is particularly well-suited for cultivation in colder regions with marginal growing conditions, as it is a hardy and vigorous grower. Additionally, it produces beautiful red flowers from late spring to midsummer and is well-adapted to coastal and windy environments, making it an excellent choice for hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, it will produce better crops when planted alongside another feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Takaka’ was developed by Roy Hart in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 31025).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Unique’

**Feijoa**

Feijoa sellowiana ‘Unique’ produces medium-sized, smooth-skinned, light-green fruit with a delicate, juicy flavor. It is a compact grower and the fruit ripen in mid-autumn. Additionally, it boasts beautiful red flowers that bloom from late spring to mid-summer. It is well-suited for coastal and windy environments and can be used to create attractive hedges and screens. Unlike some other feijoa cultivars, it is self-fertile and does not require a pollinator to produce fruit. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Unique’ was developed by Dennis Barton in New Zealand. Dennis came across Feijoa sellowiana ‘Unique’ as a seedling in a Tauranga orchard. He trialed ‘Unique’ before releasing it in 1982 (PVR 165).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Feijoa sellowiana ‘Wiki Tu’

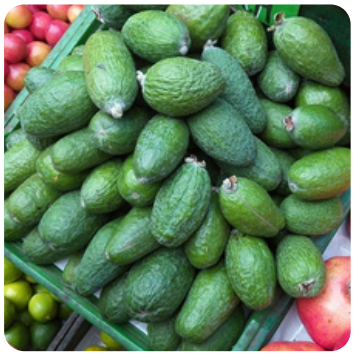
**Feijoa**

This feijoa cultivar produces huge, sweet, and meaty fruit with rough, thick skin on a dwarf-growing tree. The fruit has a firm pulp and a strong flavor, and it keeps well. The fruit ripen from mid to late autumn and are accompanied by beautiful red flowers that bloom from late spring to mid-summer. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Wiki Tu’ is well-suited for coastal and windy environments and can be used to create attractive hedges and screens. While it is partially self-fertile, it will produce better crops when planted alongside another feijoa cultivar. Feijoa sellowiana is evergreen and native to the highlands of southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and Colombia. Feijoa sellowiana ‘Wiki Tu’ was developed by P. and G. Gardener in Ruakākā, New Zealand (PVR 723).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Ficus ‘Tuffi’

**Tuffy Fig**

Ficus ‘Tuffi’ is an evergreen shrub grown for its lush attractive foliage and upright form. The leaves are a glossy light green, eventually turning dark green as the plant matures. With dense foliage, Ficus ‘Tuffi’ makes the perfect hedging and screening option, and will thrive in full sun or part shade on a well-drained site. It will tolerate moderate winds but will need protection from any frosts. Ficus ‘Tuffi’ is native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Fig ‘Brown Turkey’

**Ficus carica 'Brown Turkey'**

Fig ‘Brown Turkey’ is well-suited for coastal and drought-prone regions, and can be trained into any desired shape. It produces large crops of pear-shaped, green figs with a brown tinge, and the flesh ranges from white to amber, sometimes with a red tinge. These figs are great for all purposes and Fig ‘Brown Turkey’ is a reliable cropper. The fruit ripen in early autumn and Fig ‘Brown Turkey’ is self-fertile, although it will produce even more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Brunoro Black’

**Ficus carica 'Brunoro Black'**

Fig ‘Brunoro Black’ produces small to medium-sized fruit with purple-black skin and red flesh. The fruit are rich, very sweet, and are harvested in a small crop during mid-summer, with the main crop ripening from mid to late autumn. Fig ‘Brunoro Black’ is self-fertile, but it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Brunswick’

**Ficus carica 'Brunswick'**

Fig ‘Brunswick’ produces long, brown figs with sweet, amber-colored flesh and excellent flavor. It produces a light crop in the summer followed by the main crop in the autumn. Fig ‘Brunswick’ is cold-hardy and is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted alongside another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘French Sugar’

**Ficus carica 'French Sugar'**

Fig ‘French Sugar’ produces fruit with green-brown skin and sweet amber-pink flesh. It produces a light crop in the summer followed by the main crop in the autumn. Fig ‘French Sugar’ is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Lesa’

**Ficus carica 'Lesa'**

Fig ‘Lesa’ produces fruit with green-yellow skin and pink, sweet, and juicy flesh. It produces a light crop in the summer followed by the main crop in the autumn. Fig ‘Lesa’ is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Mrs Williams’

**Ficus carica 'Mrs Williams'**

Fig ‘Mrs Williams’ produces dark-purple to red-skinned fruit with a deep-carmine flesh when ripe. The fruit ripens in early to mid-autumn and is an excellent choice for both fresh consumption and drying. ‘Mrs Williams’ is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Sweet Black’

**Ficus carica 'Sweet Black'**

Fig ‘Sweet Black’ produces delicious fruit with a sweet flavor and dark-brown to purple-black skin that ripen in early autumn. Fig ‘Sweet Black’ is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fig ‘Ventura’

**Ficus carica 'Ventura'**

Fig ‘Ventura’ is a compact grower that produces large, long-necked figs with green skin and red inner flesh. It is well-suited for cooler climates and the fruit ripens in late autumn. Fig ‘Ventura’ is self-fertile, although it will produce a higher yield when planted with another fig cultivar. Fig is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa ‘Raywood’

**Claret Ash**

Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa ‘Raywood’ has an elegant, pyramidal growth habit when young, which broadens to a rounded canopy with age. It is a popular choice for areas with limited space but a need for height. The new growth is bronze-purple, which turns dark-green over the summer. In the autumn, Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa ‘Raywood’ displays beautiful colors of orange, purple, and red. It is an excellent choice for use as an avenue, driveway, or street tree. Fraxinus angustifolia is deciduous and native to Western Europe north to France and northwest Africa. Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa ‘Raywood’ originated in about 1910 at the Raywood House gardens in Aldgate, Adelaide, Australia and had entered the British nursery trade by 1928 and entered the North American nursery trade in about 1956.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Fraxinus excelsior

**European Ash**

Fraxinus excelsior forms a large, wide-rounded head and is an ideal choice as a shade tree for large areas such as parks and paddocks. It is also well-suited as a stock shelter. Fraxinus excelsior features smooth bark and black buds, and in the autumn, the leaves turn yellow. It can tolerate heavy soils and moist conditions, making it a versatile choice for a variety of environments. Fraxinus excelsior is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Fraxinus excelsior ‘Aurea’

**European Ash**

Fraxinus excelsior ‘Aurea’ produces large, bright-green to light-yellow, pinnate leaves throughout the summer months. In the autumn, the leaves deepen to a bright-gold color before dropping, revealing smooth golden bark and black buds. It is an excellent choice for a shade tree. Fraxinus excelsior is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Fraxinus excelsior ‘Aurea Pendula’

**European Ash**

Fraxinus excelsior ‘Aurea Pendula’ produces large, pale-green to light-yellow, pinnate leaves throughout the summer months. In the autumn, the leaves deepen to a bright-gold color before dropping, revealing smooth golden bark and black buds. The side branches of Fraxinus excelsior ‘Aurea Pendula’ weep gracefully towards the ground, giving it an attractive and unique appearance. Fraxinus excelsior is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 4m (w)





# Fraxinus excelsior ‘Green Glow’

**European Ash**

Fraxinus excelsior ‘Green Glow’ features young leaves that are bronze in color, which become lush-green for the rest of the spring and summer. It has a compact and upright growth habit, making it an ideal choice as a street tree or for lining driveways and avenues. In the autumn, the leaves turn yellow, adding a pop of color to the landscape. Fraxinus excelsior is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland. Fraxinus excelsior ‘Green Glow’ was developed by Allenton Nurseries in Ashburton, New Zealand (PVR 1214).

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 4m (w)





# Fraxinus excelsior ‘Purple Spire’

**European Ash**

Fraxinus excelsior ‘Purple Spire’ produces glossy, green, pinnate leaves throughout the spring and summer months. In the autumn, the leaves turn a beautiful purple and glowing-orange color, providing a stunning display. It is an excellent choice for lining avenues and driveways or as a street tree, with an upright form. Additionally, Fraxinus excelsior ‘Purple Spire’ can tolerate strong winds, making it a durable option for a variety of environments. Fraxinus excelsior is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland. ‘Purple Spire’ was developed by Frank Goeddert of Frank’s Trees in Nelson, New Zealand (PVR 2984).

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 4m (w)





# Fraxinus griffithii

**Evergreen Ash**

This fast-growing tree features shiny, green, pinnate leaves and a rounded head, which can be shaped into any desired size and form. In the summer, Fraxinus griffithii is covered in large panicles of white flowers, providing a beautiful display. It prefers hot and well-drained conditions but can defoliate in the winter in cold climates. Fraxinus griffithii is an excellent choice as a street tree, providing both shade and beauty to the surrounding area. Fraxinus griffithii is evergreen and native to the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Taiwan, China, Bangladesh, and India.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 4m (w)





# Fraxinus ornus

**Manna Ash**

This lovely tree has a compact growth habit and produces a profusion of fluffy, scented white flowers in the spring. Fraxinus ornus also features handsome, deep-green, pinnate leaves that turn yellow to red-purple in the autumn, providing a stunning display of color. Fraxinus ornus is an excellent choice as a street tree, adding both beauty and fragrance to the surrounding area. Fraxinus ornus is deciduous and native to southern Europe and southwestern Asia.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Annesbrook’

**Green Ash**

This hardy, fast-growing tree has an upright growth habit and forms a neat oval head with a straight trunk. It is an excellent choice for a lawn, avenue, street, or park tree. Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Annesbrook’ is seedless. Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Annesbrook’ features deep-green, lobed leaves that turn yellow in the autumn, providing a beautiful display of color. Fraxinus pennsylvanica is deciduous and native to eastern and central North America.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Cimmzam’

**Green Ash**

Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Cimmzam’ grows uniformly erect, with glossy-green pinnate leaves that provide an attractive canopy. In the autumn, the leaves turn a fiery orange to red, adding a striking display of color to the surrounding area. Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Cimmzam’ is tolerant of drought and high winds, making it a durable option for a variety of environments. It is an excellent choice for lining avenues and driveways or as a street tree, providing both beauty and shade to the surrounding area. Fraxinus pennsylvanica is deciduous and native to eastern and central North America.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Fuchsia excorticata

## Kōtukutuku

Fuchsia excorticata is a unique small tree features striking orange-brown papery bark and a naturally twisted form. From early spring to summer, it produces vibrant purple-red flowers that attract bees, followed by fruit with a tamarillo-like flavor, sought after by birds. Thriving in moist soil, it makes a stunning addition to any garden. Fuchsia excorticata is deciduous and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Fuscospora cliffortioides

## New Zealand Mountain Beech

Fuscospora cliffortioides has an elegant form with graceful spreading branches that grow in tiers, providing a unique and attractive appearance. It will grow in warm climates with adequate moisture and shelter from hot winds. Fuscospora cliffortioides is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Fuscospora fusca

## New Zealand Red Beech

Fuscospora fusca forms an erect, pyramidal, narrow-growing shape and has small, crinkly leaves that range from brown-green to deep bronze-red. Grows in warm climates with adequate moisture and shelter from hot winds. Fuscospora fusca is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Fuscospora solandri

## New Zealand Black Beech

Fuscospora solandri features decorative, glossy, dark-green leaves that change color in the winter, adding interest and beauty to the landscape. Fuscospora solandri has black bark and grows slowly in a tiered shape, giving it a unique and attractive appearance. Fuscospora solandri is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Garrya elliptica

**Silk Tassel Bush**

Garrya elliptica is highly adaptable and can tolerate dry and coastal conditions, making it a durable option for a variety of environments. It features small, green, leathery leaves and produces tassels of grey-green to silver-grey flowers from late-winter to early-spring, adding a unique and attractive element to the landscape. Garrya elliptica can also be grown as a hedge, providing both beauty and privacy to the surrounding area. Garrya elliptica is evergreen and native to the coastal ranges of California and southern Oregon in the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba

**Ginkgo**

This hardy tree is highly prized for its beauty and unique appearance. It features distinctive leaves that are shaped like sections of maidenhair fern, providing a one-of-a-kind look to the landscape. In the autumn, the leaves turn a bright gold color over several weeks before falling to create a stunning carpet of gold on the ground. Ginkgo biloba is a beautiful addition to any garden or landscape, adding both visual interest and seasonal beauty. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Autumn Gold’

**Ginkgo**

This selected male clone features a neat and broadly-conical form, making it an excellent choice for many landscapes. Ginkgo biloba ‘Autumn Gold’ is a spectacular sight in the autumn when the leaves turn a bright gold color over several weeks before falling to create a stunning carpet of gold on the ground. This male clone is non-fruiting. Additionally, Ginkgo biloba ‘Autumn Gold’ is tolerant of pollution, making it well-suited for urban environments. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Fastigiata’

**Ginkgo**

This compact, neat, narrow, and erect-growing tree is an excellent choice for confined spaces where height is required. Ginkgo biloba ‘Fastigiata’ is a spectacular sight in the autumn when the leaves turn a bright gold color over several weeks before falling to create a stunning carpet of gold on the ground. It is a non-fruiting cultivar. Additionally, Ginkgo biloba ‘Fastigiata’ is tolerant of pollution, making it an excellent choice as a street tree or for urban landscapes. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Horizontalis’

**Ginkgo**

Ginkgo biloba ‘Horizontalis’ has strong, horizontal branching that sometimes slightly droop. The branches spread outward rather than upward, creating a broad, layered shape that works well in gardens where width is preferred over height. Leaves are the classic ginkgo fan shape, mid-green through spring and summer, turning a clear golden yellow in autumn before dropping cleanly. As a deciduous tree, it provides light shade in summer and an open structure in winter. Ginkgo biloba ‘Horizontalis’ grows best in full sun and is tolerant of a wide range of soils. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. The exact origin of Ginkgo biloba ‘Horizontalis’ is unknown, but one suggestion is that it originated from France (but it is not specified exactly where), the other is that it originated from The Lieden Botanic Gardens (Hortus Botanicus) in the Netherlands, planted c.1890.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Jade Butterflies’

**Ginkgo**

This pyramidal tree features jade-green foliage that adds a vibrant and attractive look to the landscape. In the autumn, the foliage turns a soft cream-yellow color, providing a unique and stunning display of color. Ginkgo biloba ‘Jade Butterflies’ has a stocky habit, making it well-suited for smaller gardens or landscapes. Overall, it is an excellent choice for adding visual interest and beauty to a variety of outdoor spaces. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. Ginkgo biloba ‘Jade Butterflies’ was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand (PVR 1133).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Little Weeper’

**Ginkgo**

Ginkgo biloba ‘Little Weeper’ features branches that grow upwards before arching and allowing the outer branches to cascade to the ground, creating a unique and striking appearance. The soft-green leaves of Ginkgo biloba ‘Little Weeper’ in the spring provide a lush and vibrant look to the landscape, while the golden-yellow leaves in the autumn add a warm and cozy feel to the surroundings. Overall, Ginkgo biloba ‘Little Weeper’ is an excellent choice for adding beauty and visual interest to a variety of outdoor spaces. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. Ginkgo biloba ‘Little Weeper’ originated in Germany.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Ming Princess’

**Ginkgo**

This miniature cultivar features very fine foliage, creating a delicate and unique appearance. It is important to protect Ginkgo biloba ‘Ming Princess’ from harsh winds. In the autumn, the leaves of Ginkgo biloba ‘Ming Princess’ turn a beautiful butter-yellow color, adding a warm and cozy feel to the landscape. Overall, Ginkgo biloba ‘Ming Princess’ is an excellent choice for adding beauty and visual interest to a small garden or outdoor space. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. Ginkgo biloba ‘Ming Princess’ was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand (PVR 1134).

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’

**Ginkgo**

Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’ is an extremely graceful and striking specimen, featuring beautiful broad fans of fern-like foliage that add a unique and attractive element to the landscape. In the autumn, the foliage of Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’ turns a stunning golden-yellow color and holds well on Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’ until it falls cleanly to the ground. This adds a warm and cozy feel to the surroundings and creates a beautiful display of seasonal color. Overall, Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’ is an excellent choice for adding visual interest and beauty to a variety of outdoor spaces. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. Ginkgo biloba ‘Pendula’ was first distributed in 1862 by Charles van Geert’s nursery in Belgium.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Ginkgo biloba ‘Saratoga’

**Ginkgo**

This selected male clone features an upright growth habit and distinctive long leaves that hang from the branches, creating a unique and striking appearance. Ginkgo biloba ‘Saratoga’ is a spectacular sight in the autumn, with its yellow leaves providing a stunning display of seasonal color. This male clone is non-fruiting. Additionally, Ginkgo biloba ‘Saratoga’ is tolerant of pollution. Overall, Ginkgo biloba ‘Saratoga’ is an excellent choice for adding visual interest and beauty to a variety of outdoor spaces. Ginkgo biloba is deciduous and native to China. Ginkgo biloba ‘Saratoga’ originated as a seedling selected in 1975 by the Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation in California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’

**Honey Locust**

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’ features deep-green pinnate leaves that add a lush and vibrant look to the landscape. The strong branches of Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’ cascade to the ground, creating a unique and striking appearance. In the autumn, the leaves of Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’ turn a beautiful golden-yellow color, adding a warm and cozy feel to the surroundings. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’ is an excellent choice for filling in awkward corners, cascading next to water, or as a container plant. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring, and does not produce thorns. Gleditsia triacanthos is deciduous and native to North America. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Emerald Cascade’ was introduced in about 1992 by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Limelight’

**Honey Locust**

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Limelight’ features leaves that emerge in the spring with a yellow-green color before maturing to a deep-green. In the autumn, the leaves turn a beautiful golden color, adding warmth and coziness to the surroundings. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Limelight’ produces small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring, and does not produce thorns. Overall, Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Limelight’ is an excellent choice for adding beauty and visual interest to a variety of outdoor spaces. Gleditsia triacanthos is deciduous and native to North America. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Limelight’ was developed by Allenton Nurseries in Ashburton, New Zealand (PVR 850).

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Ruby Lace’

**Honey Locust**

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Ruby Lace’ has a round, graceful shape and is well-suited for smaller gardens. Its ferny, pinnate leaves are a purple-red color and turn bronze-red during the summer months. In the fall, the leaves become a deep claret-red before dropping from Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Ruby Lace’. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Ruby Lace’ thrives in hot, dry climates and produces small, green-yellow flowers in the middle to late part of spring. Additionally, it is a thornless variety. Gleditsia triacanthos is deciduous and native to North America.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’

**Honey Locust**

With a straight trunk and compact branches, Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’ has an upright form that makes it an ideal choice for limited spaces, as either a shade or specimen tree. Its leaves turn a golden color in the fall and remain that way for an extended period. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’ is able to withstand hot and cold temperatures, as well as drought conditions, making it a good option for street planting. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in the middle to late part of spring and is also a thornless variety. Gleditsia triacanthos is deciduous and native to North America. Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’ originated in North America in 1957.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Sunburst’

**Honey Locust**

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Sunburst’ has a neatly rounded shape with a picturesque branching structure that makes it a superb shade tree. Its canopy provides dappled light, which allows grass to grow beneath it. The bright-yellow new leaves of Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Sunburst’ contrast beautifully with the fresh, lime-green older leaves. During the fall, its leaves turn a vibrant golden color. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in the middle to late part of spring and is also a thornless variety. Gleditsia triacanthos is deciduous and native to North America. ‘Sunburst’ originated in the United States in 1947.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Grevillea robusta

**Silky Oak**

When young, it has an upright, pyramidal shape and large, fern-like, pale-green leaves. As Grevillea robusta matures, it develops horizontal limbs, creating a broader top. In the spring, mature trees produce amazing clusters of large, yellow-orange flowers, which attract nectar-seeking birds. This tree is also able to tolerate coastal winds and dry conditions, making it a resilient option. It is evergreen and native to eastern Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Griselinia littoralis

**Kāpuka**

Griselinia littoralis has rich-green, oval, leathery, and glossy leaves on golden stems, and it is a dense grower that can be easily clipped into various forms. It is ideal for use in hedging and screening. Griselinia littoralis is tough and able to withstand extreme temperatures and conditions, with the exception of excessive moisture in the soil. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in late spring to mid-summer. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Griselinia littoralis ‘Ardmore Emerald’

**Kāpuka**

Griselinia littoralis ‘Ardmore Emerald’ has dark-green, glossy leaves and is a dense grower that can be easily clipped into various forms. It is ideal for use in hedging and screening, and is able to withstand extreme temperatures and conditions, except for excessive moisture in the soil. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in late spring to mid-summer. Griselinia littoralis is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Griselinia littoralis ‘Ardmore Emerald’ was developed by Ardmore Nurseries in Auckland, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Griselinia littoralis ‘Broadway Mint’

**Kāpuka**

Griselinia littoralis ‘Broadway Mint’ has rich-green, oval, leathery, and glossy leaves with wavy edges, and golden stems. It is a dense grower that can be easily clipped into various shapes, making it a versatile option. Griselinia littoralis ‘Broadway Mint’ is tough and able to withstand extreme temperatures and conditions, except for excessive moisture in the soil. It can tolerate heavy frosts, making it a good option for colder climates. Additionally, it produces small, green-yellow flowers in late spring to mid-summer. Griselinia littoralis is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Griselinia littoralis ‘Canterbury’

**Kāpuka**

Griselinia littoralis ‘Canterbury’ has small, dark-green, glossy leaves with distinctive red stems. It is a dense grower that can be easily clipped into various shapes, making it an ideal option for hedging and screening. Griselinia littoralis ‘Canterbury’ is tough and able to withstand extreme temperatures and conditions, except for excessive moisture in the soil. It can tolerate heavy frosts, making it a good option for colder climates. Additionally, it produces small, green-yellow flowers in late spring to mid-summer. Griselinia littoralis is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Griselinia littoralis ‘Gecko Green’

**Kāpuka**

Griselinia littoralis ‘Gecko Green’ is a compact grower with dense, glossy, emerald-green foliage. It is an excellent option for low-hedging due to its tidy and compact growth habit. Griselinia littoralis ‘Gecko Green’ is tolerant to wind and coastal conditions, but it requires a well-drained site in full sun to semi-shade. It produces small, green-yellow flowers in late spring to mid-summer. Griselinia littoralis is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Griselinia lucida

**Puka**

Griselinia lucida is bushy and has stout, erect stems that are clothed in large, highly-polished, fresh-green leaves. It can grow in either sun or shade, and adds a luxuriant tropical feel to the garden. It is also an excellent option for containers. Able to tolerate coastal conditions and is hardy against light frosts. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Hedycarya arborea

**Porokaiwhiri**

Hedycarya arborea is an attractive erect-growing specimen with dark-green leaves. It produces small, white flowers in late spring to late summer, which are followed by large, orange fruit in early autumn to mid-winter. It is important to plant more than one tree, with both male and female specimens, to ensure the production of fruit. Hedycarya arborea requires good soil with adequate moisture and shelter from frosts in order to thrive. Hedycarya arborea is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Hoheria angustifolia

**Houhi**

Hoheria angustifolia grows into a slender shape with graceful, semi-weeping branches. It has narrow, elongated leaves with heavily-serrated edges, adding to its unique appearance. During the summer, Hoheria angustifolia produces great masses of star-shaped white flowers, creating a stunning display. Hoheria angustifolia is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Hoheria populnea

**Houhere**

Hoheria populnea is very graceful, with slender branches that add to its delicate appearance. Its fresh-green leaves are heavily-serrated, giving them a distinctive texture. During the summer, Hoheria populnea produces great masses of star-shaped white flowers, creating a beautiful display. It is an excellent option for rapid screening. Hoheria populnea is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Hoheria populnea ‘Alba Variegata’

**Houhere**

Hoheria populnea ‘Alba Variegata’ is very graceful, with slender branches that add to its delicate appearance. Its dark-green leaves are heavily and irregularly margined with cream-white, creating an eye-catching contrast. Hoheria populnea ‘Alba Variegata’ makes for a magnificent shade tree and can brighten up dark areas in a garden. During the summer, it produces great masses of star-shaped white flowers, adding to its beauty. Hoheria populnea is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Hoheria populnea ‘Alba Variegata’ was discovered in New Zealand in the 1920s on a Hoheria populnea ‘Variegata’. Hoheria populnea ‘Alba Variegata’ was first listed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand in an undated catalogue from about 1930.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Hoheria populnea ‘Purple Wave’

**Houhere**

Hoheria populnea ‘Purple Wave’ is an erect-growing variety with dark-green leaves that are purple underneath, giving them a unique appearance. During the summer, Hoheria populnea ‘Purple Wave’ produces great masses of star-shaped white flowers, adding to its aesthetic appeal. Hoheria populnea ‘Purple Wave’ is a quick and hardy grower, making it an excellent option for use as a screen or as a specimen tree. Hoheria populnea is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Hoheria sexstylosa

**Houhere**

Hoheria sexstylosa has a graceful form with slender branches, forming an erect columnar shape. Its pointed green leaves are heavily-serrated, adding to its unique appearance. During the summer, Hoheria sexstylosa produces great masses of star-shaped white flowers, creating a beautiful display. Hoheria sexstylosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Hoheria sexstylosa ‘Purple Lace’

**Houhere**

Hoheria sexstylosa ‘Purple Lace’ is very graceful, with slender branches forming an erect columnar shape. Its pointed green leaves are purple underneath, giving them a unique appearance. In late summer to autumn, Hoheria sexstylosa ‘Purple Lace’ produces large clusters of star-shaped, fragrant white flowers that almost obscure the branches. Hoheria sexstylosa ‘Purple Lace’ is an excellent option for rapid screening, and it adds beauty and fragrance to any garden. Hoheria sexstylosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 3m (w)





# Hydrangea arborescens ‘Annabelle’

**Smooth Hydrangea**

Hydrangea arborescens ‘Annabelle’ is a stunning shrub known for its large, spherical clusters of small white flowers, reaching up to 30cm across. Blooming from summer through autumn, its bright green, broadly ovate leaves add to its lush appearance. Thriving in moist, well-drained soil, it grows well in full sun or partial shade, though consistent moisture is needed for sun exposure. Can withstand harsh winters. Hydrangea arborescens is native to the eastern United States of America. After being discovered growing naturally in 1910 near Anna, Illinois, Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' was released into commerce in the 1960s by Dr. Joseph C. McDaniel.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Agnes Pavelli’

**Big Leaf Hydrangea**

Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Agnes Pavelli’ is striking, producing large, rounded flower heads in crisp white, which gracefully age to a soft green in semi-shade. In higher light levels, the blooms take on a lovely burgundy hue with age. For best results, plant in humus-rich soil that retains moisture through summer. Hydrangea macrophylla is native to East Asia and is deciduous. The origin of Hydrangea macrophylla 'Agnes Pavelli' is unknown, but it probably was developed in France.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Bloody Marvellous’

**Big Leaf Hydrangea**

Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Bloody Marvellous’ boasts deep dark chocolate foliage and striking blood-red mophead flowers that transition to a rich wine-purple. Known as Merveille Sanguine in Europe, meaning “Blood-Coloured Marvel,” it thrives in dappled light and moist, well-drained, organically rich soil. Hardy and versatile, it does best in quality soil and semi-shaded areas, avoiding overly dry conditions. Prune after flowering for the best shape. Hydrangea macrophylla is native to East Asia, and this deciduous variety adds bold seasonal color to any garden. Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Bloody Marvellous’ was introduced in 1939 by Henri Cayeux in France, a sport from his own Hydrangea ‘Merveille’.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Brilliant’

**Big Leaf Hydrangea**

Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Brilliant’ produces large, round clusters of deep pink-red flowers from summer to autumn. It thrives in morning sun or partial shade with humus-rich soil that retains moisture throughout the summer. Prune in late winter to early spring, just before new growth starts, focusing on removing dead or weak stems and shaping the plant for a fuller look. Hydrangea macrophylla is deciduous and native to East Asia.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Nightingale’

**Big Leaf Hydrangea**

Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Nightingale’ is a multi-stemmed, vigorous shrub from the Lacecap group boasting lush, light-green, saucer-shaped leaves. In summer, it produces large, flattened flower heads with dark blue flowers arranged in a ring, which can shift from blue to pink depending on the soil’s acidity. The flowers appear on two-year-old wood. To maintain a tidy shape, thin out crowded stems and shorten where necessary in late winter. Hardy in cold sites, it thrives best in semi-shade with well-moisturized soil. Deciduous, Hydrangea macrophylla is native to East Asia.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Hydrangea paniculata ‘Limelight’

**Panicle Hydrangea**

Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight' has large conical flower heads, that are stunning in summer and autumn. They begin in a lime green-yellow, transitioning gradually to cream, and then to a rich smokey pink. It is essential to prune in early spring, as it encourages flowers on the new growth. Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight' will grow in both full sun and partial shade and thrive in humus-rich soils. Hydrangea paniculata is deciduous and native to southern and eastern China, Korea, Japan, and Russia. Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight' was selected in 1986 by Pieter Zwijnenburg in Boskoop, The Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



2m (h) x 1.5m (w)





# Hymenosporum flavum

**Australian Frangipani**

Hymenosporum flavum has an erect and graceful open form and is a very fast grower. Its glossy, dark-green leaves add to its attractive appearance. During late spring through summer, Hymenosporum flavum produces clusters of honey-scented, yellow, tubular flowers. Hymenosporum flavum is tolerant of dry and windy conditions, making it a hardy option for a variety of environments. It is also well-suited for smaller gardens. Hymenosporum flavum is evergreen and native to Australia and New Guinea.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 3m (w)





# Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’

**Japanese Holly**

Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ has a narrow, columnar-growing habit with small, dark-green, spineless leaves. It is an excellent option for use as a screen, as it doesn’t require side pruning. Additionally, Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ is a great option for use in containers or as a focal point in a contemporary garden due to its unique appearance. Ilex crenata is evergreen and native to eastern China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Sakhalin Island. Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ was discovered by Norihiro Shibamichi on Mount Daisen, Japan. Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ found its way to the private collection of Masato Yokoi in Kawaguchi, Japan. Masato then donated propogation material to Sylvester March and Frederick Darke during a United States National Arboretum collecting trip in 1985. Ilex crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ was then introduced into commerce by the United States National Arboretum in 1992.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Ilex ‘Largo’

**Holly**

Ilex ‘Largo’ features dark-green foliage and has an upright, bushy growth habit. It is an excellent option for use in topiary and hedging, as it is easy to trim into various shapes. Ilex ‘Largo’ prefers to be planted in full sun for optimal growth. Ilex ‘Largo’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Jacaranda mimosifolia

**Blue Jacaranda**

Jacaranda mimosifolia is best suited for warm, sunny climates with no frosts. It has soft, ferny leaves that cover the spreading branches radiating from the single trunk. During the spring and early summer, Jacaranda mimosifolia produces large, lavender-blue, trumpet-like flowers that are borne in racemes. Jacaranda mimosifolia is an excellent option for use as a shade tree. Jacaranda mimosifolia is semi-evergreen and native to northwestern Argentina and southern Bolivia.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Juniperus chinensis ‘Kaizuka’

**Chinese Juniper**

Juniperus chinensis ‘Kaizuka’ has long, gracefully-curving branches growing out at all angles that are covered in dense clusters of bright-green leaves, making it an architectural focal point. It is also able to tolerate strong winds. Juniperus chinensis is evergreen and native to China, Myanmar, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, and the Russian Far East. Juniperus chinensis ‘Kaizuka’ originated around 1920 at Yokohama Nursery in Yokohama, Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Juniperus scopulorum ‘Moonglow’

**Rocky Mountain Juniper**

Striking silvery-blue leaves and a broad, pyramidal shape give Juniperus scopulorum ‘Moonglow’ strong visual impact, making it ideal as a feature tree as well as for hedging, screening, or group plantings. It is a hardy selection with a dense, tightly branched structure that helps deter deer browsing. Juniperus scopulorum ‘Moonglow’ has an upright, narrow growth habit, but does grow wider than Juniperus scopulorum ‘Skyrocket’. True to its name, the silver-gray foliage will reflect light under strong moonlight. Juniperus scopulorum is evergreen and native to western North America, from southwest Canada to the Great Plains of the United States. Juniperus scopulorum ‘Moonglow’ was selected in the 1970s by Hillside Nursery in Lehighton, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2.5m (w)**





# Juniperus scopulorum ‘Skyrocket’

**Rocky Mountain Juniper**

This is a narrow-growing, columnar conifer with blue-grey foliage that is suitable for use as a screen or windbreak. Once established, it is drought-tolerant and rarely requires pruning. However, it does require full sun to thrive. Juniperus scopulorum is evergreen and native to western North America, from southwest Canada to the Great Plains of the United States. Juniperus scopulorum ‘Skyrocket’ was discovered and named in 1949 by Schuel Nursery in South Bend, Indiana, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Knightia excelsa

**Rewarewa**

Knightia excelsa has a narrow, columnar form similar to a poplar and is ideal for planting in restricted areas where height is desired. It has large, long, heavily-serrated, leathery leaves and produces red flowers in early summer that attract nectar-seeking birds. It can tolerate poor soils, light frosts, and strong winds, making it an excellent choice as a street tree. An evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Koelreuteria paniculata

**Golden Rain Tree**

Koelreuteria paniculata has an open, spreading form and is adorned with pinnate leaves. The leaves emerge as soft-pink in spring, mature to green, and turn yellow-orange in autumn. In early summer, Koelreuteria paniculata produces panicles of golden-yellow flowers which are followed by dangling, rose-red, papery capsules. It thrives in regions with hot summers and cold winters and is an excellent choice as a street tree. Koelreuteria paniculata is deciduous and native to China and Korea.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Kunzea robusta

**Kānuka**

Kunzea robusta features small, narrow, dark-green, and aromatic leaves that are soft to the touch. In early summer, it produces sprays of glistening white flowers. Kunzea robusta is very hardy, withstanding frosts, drought, and poor soils with ease. It's an excellent choice for use as a screen or to provide shelter for more tender plants. Additionally, it is attractive to bees, making it a great choice for supporting pollinator populations. Kunzea robusta is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica 'Bergerac'

**Crepe Myrtle**

Lagerstroemia indica 'Bergerac' has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Its lime-green leaves in the spring transition to green in the summer before turning brilliant shades of red, orange, and yellow in the autumn. In the summer, Lagerstroemia indica 'Bergerac' produces large conical panicles of crimped, deep-pink to red flowers. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Lagerstroemia indica 'Bergerac' was selected by Desmartis & Cie. in Bergerac, France and was introduced into commerce in 1978.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica 'De'Puard'

**Crepe Myrtle**

Lagerstroemia indica 'De'Puard' has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. It produces lime-green leaves in the spring that mature to green in the summer before turning brilliant shades of red, orange, and yellow in the autumn. In the summer, Lagerstroemia indica 'De'Puard' produces large, cone-shaped panicles of light-pink to pale-purple flowers. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica 'Kimono'

**Crepe Myrtle**

This is an upright, vase-shaped tree that produces frilly, white flowers in the summer. It has yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves, making it an attractive tree for multiple seasons. Lagerstroemia indica 'Kimono' is frost-hardy and can withstand moderate winds. Once established, it is also drought-tolerant. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica ‘Saint Émilion’

**Crepe Myrtle**

Lagerstroemia indica ‘Saint Émilion’ features a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. It has lime-green spring leaves that mature to green in the summer before turning brilliant shades of red, orange, and yellow in the autumn. During the summer, Lagerstroemia indica ‘Saint Émilion’ produces large, cone-shaped panicles of deep-pink to red flowers. It is able to withstand moderate winds. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica ‘Soir D’été’

**Crepe Myrtle**

Lagerstroemia indica ‘Soir D’été’ has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Its lime-green leaves in the spring transition to green in the summer before turning brilliant shades of red, orange, and yellow in the autumn. During the summer, Lagerstroemia indica ‘Soir D’été’ produces large, cone-shaped panicles of salmon-pink flowers. It is able to withstand moderate winds. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei ‘Tuscarora’

**Crepe Myrtle**

This is an upright, wide-spreading, multi-stemmed tree that thrives in medium-moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. It can also do well in loamy, clay soils with good drainage. Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei ‘Tuscarora’ has a long bloom period, producing bright-pink flowers in the summer. It also features exfoliating bark and stunning autumn colors in shades of orange, red, and yellow. It can handle moderate winds. Lagerstroemia indica is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei ‘Tuscarora’ was selected in 1971 and originated from the research project of Donald Egolf that started in 1959 at the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States. Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei ‘Tuscarora’ was then introduced in 1978 by the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagerstroemia fauriei ‘Townhouse’

**Crepe Myrtle**

Lagerstroemia fauriei ‘Townhouse’ has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. It produces lime-green leaves in the spring, which mature to green in the summer before turning brilliant red, orange, and yellow in the autumn. In the summer, Lagerstroemia fauriei ‘Townhouse’ produces large, cone-shaped panicles of pure-white flowers. It can handle moderate winds and has beautiful red-brown bark. Lagerstroemia fauriei is deciduous and native to Japan. Lagerstroemia fauriei ‘Townhouse’ arose as a chance seedling at the JC Raulston Arboretum in Raleigh, North Carolina, United States and was selected in the 1980s.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Lagunaria patersonia

## Norfolk Island Hibiscus

This is a handsome and stately pyramidal-growing tree that is adorned with thick, olive-green leaves. It produces a profusion of miniature, hibiscus-shaped pink flowers throughout the summer and autumn. Lagunaria patersonia is an excellent choice for use as a dense screen or hedge, and it can be easily clipped to maintain its shape. It is very tough and can endure coastal winds and drought. Lagunaria patersonia is evergreen and native to Norfolk Island and also the states of New South Wales and Queensland in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Laurelia novae-zelandiae

## Pukatea

This slow-growing tree has a dense, bushy habit and a columnar form that can last for many decades. Its glossy, deep-green leaves have serrated edges and complement the red new stems. Laurelia novae-zelandiae is a great fit for home gardens and can be easily accommodated. It thrives in moist positions and is well-suited for sites on the edge of ponds and streams. Laurelia novae-zelandiae produces small, green-white flowers from mid-spring to early-summer. Laurelia novae-zelandiae is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Laurus nobilis

## Bay Laurel

Laurus nobilis forms a compact, pyramidal shape and has leathery, dark-green leaves that are used for flavoring food. It is very amenable to pruning and shaping into any form, making it a great choice for those who want to maintain its size and shape. It can also be used to make a dense, aromatic hedge. Laurus nobilis is excellent for coastal gardens. Laurus nobilis is evergreen and native to the Mediterranean region.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Laurus nobilis ‘Verdi’

## Bay Laurel

Laurus nobilis ‘Verdi’ is an upright form of Laurus nobilis that stands out with its thick, aromatic green leaves, perfect for culinary use. Tough and adaptable, it handles a range of conditions, including coastal environments, and trims beautifully for hedging. Laurus nobilis is evergreen and native to the Mediterranean region.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Leptospermum nitidum ‘Copper Sheen’

**Shiny Tea Tree**

This quick-growing tree has red young stems and is covered in small, bronze-purple leaves that smother its arching branches. It can be pruned to form a dense, colourful shelter or screen. Leptospermum nitidum ‘Copper Sheen’ produces a profusion of single, white flowers in the summer. It is very hardy and can tolerate drought conditions. Leptospermum nitidum is evergreen and native to Tasmania, Australia. ‘Copper Sheen’ has an unknown origin, although it has been in cultivation since before 1966. Most likely, Leptospermum nitidum ‘Copper Sheen’ is a chance seedling that arose in cultivation.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Leptospermum scoparium

**Mānuka**

This plant makes an excellent screen or shelter and is fast-growing and very hardy. It can tolerate hot dry soils and cold temperatures. The bushes are smothered with a profusion of single, white flowers from spring, which are much loved by bees. Leptospermum scoparium also features aromatic foliage. Evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Leptospermum scoparium ‘Burgundy Queen’

**Mānuka**

Leptospermum scoparium ‘Burgundy Queen’ produces dark burgundy-red, double flowers in the spring and summer, which add a striking pop of color to any garden or landscape. Leptospermum scoparium ‘Burgundy Queen’ also has red-purple foliage, making it an attractive addition to the garden throughout the growing season. Leptospermum scoparium is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. ‘Burgundy Queen’ was developed at the nursery of E. F. Jenkins & Sons in Cranbourne South, Victoria, Australia in the mid to late 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Joan’

**Mānuka**

This dense, bushy plant is covered in small, bright-green leaves, and its flower buds are a feature over the winter before bursting into bright-red, double-blossoms which completely cover the bush over an extended period in the spring. Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Joan’ produces hardly any seeds, making it a low-maintenance choice for the garden. It is hardy and prefers well-drained sunny positions, making it a great choice for a variety of growing conditions. Leptospermum scoparium is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Joan’ was developed by Jack Hobbs of the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens in New Zealand in the late 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**







# Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Shelley’

**Mānuka**

Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Shelley’ produces beautiful single, light-pink flowers in the spring, which add a lovely touch of color to any garden or landscape. The delicate blooms make Leptospermum scoparium ‘Wiri Shelley’ a great choice for adding beauty and interest to the garden. Leptospermum scoparium is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. ‘Wiri Shelley’ was developed by Jack Hobbs of the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens in New Zealand in the late 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Libocedrus plumosa

**Kawaka**

Libocedrus plumosa is a handsome, symmetrical, pyramidal tree that features bright-green, scale-like leaves. It is an excellent choice for use as a neat-growing screen, for breaking up dark greenery, or for lining driveways, as its shape and foliage create a striking visual presence in the landscape. Libocedrus plumosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua forms a stately, pyramidal tree with well-spaced branches and rugged, corky bark. Its shining, five to seven-lobed, maple-shaped leaves provide a handsome look. In the autumn, it puts on a riot of red, orange, yellow, and purple colors over a long period, making it a great choice for adding seasonal interest to the garden. The coloration of Liquidambar styraciflua is known to be consistent across different climates. However, it’s important to note that it develops a taproot in dry soils that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is deciduous and native from central and eastern United States to Central America.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’ is a selected clone with a narrower, pyramidal form when young, which broadens with age. It features larger maple-shaped leaves that emerge earlier than other cultivars. In the autumn, the leaves of Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’ turn a rich, red-burgundy color, which persist well into winter, providing seasonal interest. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’ is known to color well in all climates and is an excellent choice for use as a street tree. It is important to note that in dry soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’ produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Burgundy’ was selected in 1963 by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation in California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Festeri’

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Festeri’ has smooth bark and puts on a brilliant autumn display of red, purple, yellow, and orange colors that can last well into winter in warmer areas, making it an excellent choice for adding seasonal interest to the garden. However, it’s important to note that in dry soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Festeri’ produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Festeri’ was discovered by Mr Fester, a gardener at Kenmore Hospital in Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia and was named in his honour by the Hazelwood Brothers nursery in New South Wales, Australia in 1947.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Gumball’

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Gumball’ has a dense, rounded ball-shaped growth habit and features maple-shaped leaves that turn brilliant shades of purple, orange, yellow, and red in the autumn. These leaves often persist well into the winter, providing an extended period of seasonal interest. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Gumball’ is an excellent choice as a street tree or for formal planting, and it does not produce seed capsules. However, it’s important to note that in dry soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Gumball’ produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Gumball’ was discovered by Hiram Stubblefield of Forest Nursery in Tennessee, United States around 1965.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Lane Roberts’

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Lane Roberts’ has a neat, pyramidal growth habit with smooth bark and distinctive, rich crimson-red to purple autumn leaves. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Lane Roberts’ reliably produces brilliant fall colors every year, regardless of the climatic conditions. It’s an excellent choice as a street tree. However, it’s important to note that in dry soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Lane Roberts’ produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. ‘Lane Roberts’ was discovered in the garden of Cedric Lane-Roberts in Hertfordshire, England. Harold Hillier noticed it when he visited the garden and first listed it in The Hillier Manual of Trees and Shrubs in 1971.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Little Richard’

**American Sweetgum**

This is a dwarf selection with a narrow, upright growth habit. The leaves turn a brilliant red and orange in autumn, and it tolerates moist and clay soil conditions. In dry soil, it produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, it only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Little Richard’ is very popular in New Zealand, but is believed to be of Australian origin.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Worplesdon’

**American Sweetgum**

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Worplesdon’ has an upright, pyramidal shape, and its outer branches droop gracefully. Its leaves are similar in shape to those of a maple tree, with fine cuts and deep lobes. In the autumn, the leaves are a striking mix of purple, red, orange, and yellow. When grown in dry soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Worplesdon’ develops a taproot that helps to reinforce it against wind. However, when grown in wetter soil, Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Worplesdon’ only produces superficial roots and is not able to tolerate strong winds. Liquidambar styraciflua is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. ‘Worplesdon’ was selected in 1968 by George Jackman from a tree in Worplesdon, Surrey, England.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 4m (w)





# Liriodendron tulipifera

**Tulip Tree**

Liriodendron tulipifera is a magnificent, tall, pyramidal specimen with a broad, spreading crown. Its beautiful bright-green leaves transform into a glorious butter-yellow hue during autumn. In summer, it produces fragrant yellow, orange-banded, tulip-shaped flowers. It is an excellent choice as a large lawn and paddock tree. It is deciduous and native to eastern North America.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 6m (w)





# Liriodendron tulipifera ‘Fastigiatum’

**Tulip Tree**

With a narrow, upright, and columnar form, Liriodendron tulipifera ‘Fastigiatum’ is an excellent choice for confined spaces, avenues, screens, or focal points in formal gardens. Its beautiful green leaves in summer turn a glorious butter-yellow during autumn. It is also an excellent street tree. In summer, Liriodendron tulipifera ‘Fastigiatum’ produces fragrant yellow, orange-banded, tulip-shaped flowers. Liriodendron tulipifera is deciduous and native to eastern North America. Liriodendron tulipifera ‘Fastigiatum’ was first catalogued at the Arboretum de Segrez in France in 1877.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 4m (w)





# Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum ‘Fire Dance’

**Chinese Fringe Flower**

Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum ‘Fire Dance’ has deep red-purple leaves that may fade to green during the summer. It produces beautiful, bright-pink flowers from early spring, making it a stunning choice for low-hedging. Once established, Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum ‘Fire Dance’ is drought-tolerant. Loropetalum chinense is evergreen and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Macadamia ‘Beaumont’

**Macadamia integrifolia x tetraphylla 'Beaumont'**

Macadamia ‘Beaumont’ produces new leaves that are red-maroon in color, and bright-pink flowers that bloom from spring to summer. It begins bearing macadamia nuts at a young age and continues to improve with age. The brown nuts, enclosed in a green husk, are typically borne from summer to autumn. Unlike some other cultivars, this one does not drop its own crop, so the nuts must be picked by hand. Although it is partially self-fertile, planting it with another macadamia cultivar such as Macadamia ‘GT205’ or Macadamia ‘GT207’ can result in better crops. Macadamia ‘Beaumont’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and an Australian selection that was trialled at the John H. Beaumont Agricultural Research Center in Hawaii, United States in the 1930s.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Macadamia ‘GT205’

**Macadamia**

Macadamia ‘GT205’ has been specifically bred to withstand cooler and wetter growing conditions, and it begins producing at an early age. The nuts are enclosed in a green shell which turns brown and drops in mid-spring to early summer, although they can be hand-picked earlier. Macadamia ‘GT205’ produces heavy yields of nuts with a high oil content, making it an excellent choice for roasting. Cross-pollination with another macadamia cultivar, such as Macadamia ‘GT207’ or Macadamia integrifolia x tetraphylla ‘Beaumont’, is necessary. Macadamia ‘GT205’ also boasts pink flowers that bloom in both spring and summer. Macadamia ‘GT205’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was bred by Ian Gordon in Titirangi, Auckland, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Macadamia ‘GT207’

**Macadamia**

Macadamia ‘GT207’ is an excellent choice for a home garden, as it drops ripe nuts, making harvesting easier. The early-season nuts have a high oil content and are ready to be harvested in mid-autumn to early-winter. Cross-pollination with another macadamia cultivar, such as Macadamia ‘GT205’ or Macadamia integrifolia x tetraphylla ‘Beaumont’, is necessary. Macadamia ‘GT207’ also produces pink flowers in both spring and summer. Macadamia ‘GT207’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was bred by Ian Gordon in Titirangi, Auckland, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Macadamia ‘TM2’

**Macadamia**

A New Zealand-bred Macadamia cultivar that produces large crops of large thick-shelled nuts during spring. It typically take 4-5 years to bear its first fruit, with the nuts maturing over a 7-8 month period. The leaves are small and have few prickles, with fragrant pink flowers blooming over spring and summer. Macadamia ‘TM2’ requires frost protection as it grows well in warmer regions. Partly self-fertile, but for best results plant with another Macadamia variety to allow cross-pollination.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Amethyst Flame’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Amethyst Flame’ produces bright purple-pink blooms in the spring and is a free-flowering tree. It begins to bloom at a young age and continues to produce an abundance of flowers. Magnolia ‘Amethyst Flame’ has an upright, sturdy, shrub-like growth habit and tends to clump from the base, adding to its aesthetic appeal. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia liliiflora and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Amethyst Flame’ was raised by Vance Hooper at Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand and was named in about 1995.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’ is perfect for smaller gardens due to its compact and upright growth habit. It blooms in mid-spring, producing cup-shaped, thick-textured flowers with a glowing dark-purple color. The flowers are typically 15cm wide and can withstand windy conditions. Additionally, Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’ begins flowering at a young age. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘Vulcan’ and Magnolia ‘Iolanthe’. ‘Black Tulip’ was raised by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 1998 (PVR 1498).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Burgundy Star’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Burgundy Star’ produces a profusion of large, slightly-fragrant, glowing wine-red flowers that can reach up to 25cm in width. It is a very floriferous tree, beginning to flower at an early age and continuing to do so for an extended period. With a narrow, erect growth habit, it is an excellent choice for limited spaces and is also a great street tree. Its blooms appear in mid-spring. Magnolia ‘Burgundy Star’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Burgundy Star’ was raised in 1993 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and was introduced in 2006 (PVR 30707).

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Butterflies’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Butterflies’ is very free-flowering and produces a mass of cream-yellow, star-shaped flowers that resemble butterflies perched atop the branches in spring. The flowers emerge before the leaves and typically have 10 to 14 tepals and red stamens. Magnolia ‘Butterflies’ forms a rounded shape and starts to flower at an early age. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia acuminata ‘Fertile Myrtle’ and Magnolia denudata ‘Sawada’s Cream’. ‘Butterflies’ was raised by Phil Savage before 1989 in Michigan, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Cameo’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Cameo’ produces tulip to cup-shaped blooms in spring, with flower tepals that are red-purple on the outside and white flushed with red-purple on the interior. The blooms are wind-resistant and are produced in abundance from the first year. The high rate of flower production limits its height, resulting in a small, compact habit. Magnolia ‘Cameo’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Sweet Simplicity’ and Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’. ‘Cameo’ was selected in 2000 by Vance Hooper in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand and released in 2013 by Magnolia Grove in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand (USPP27222).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia campbellii ‘Charles Raffill’

**Campbell's Magnolia**

This large and upright-growing tree produces a magnificent display of huge, purple-pink, cup and saucer-shaped flowers with white flushed pink interiors from late-winter to early-spring. The flowers have 12 tepals and can be as wide as 23cm. Although Magnolia campbellii ‘Charles Raffill’ takes around five years to start flowering, it is well worth the wait. Magnolia campbellii ‘Charles Raffill’ has wide-spreading branches that further enhance its beauty. Magnolia campbellii is deciduous and native to China, Myanmar, Nepal, Tibet, and the Himalayas. Magnolia campbellii ‘Charles Raffill’ was selected in the 1960s from seedlings sent by Charles Raffill of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in Richmond, United Kingdom (that he worked on in the 1940s) to The Valley Gardens, Windsor Great Park in The Crown Estate Windsor Great Park, United Kingdom.

**10 Year Size**



7m (h) x 5m (w)





# Magnolia campbellii ‘Lanarth’

**Campbell's Magnolia**

This magnificent magnolia is a sight to behold, with large, woolly buds that open to reveal deep-magenta, cupped blooms that age to deep-purple. Magnolia campbellii ‘Lanarth’ blooms from late-winter to early-spring and, although it may take a few years to flower, it is well worth the wait. The flowers can be up to 23cm wide, while the leaves are typically 25cm long by 15cm wide. For best results, plant Magnolia campbellii ‘Lanarth’ in a sheltered spot. It has an upright growth habit and is a good choice for narrow sites. Magnolia campbellii is deciduous and native to China, Myanmar, Nepal, Tibet, and the Himalayas. Magnolia campbellii ‘Lanarth’ arose from a seedling collected by George Forrest in China in 1924 that was planted at a garden in Lanarth, Cornwall, England.

**10 Year Size**



7m (h) x 5m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Charisma’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces large, cup and saucer-shaped flowers in the spring with a red-pink to purple coloration. The flowers are typically 20cm to 30cm wide, making for an impressive display. Magnolia ‘Charisma’ has an upright to spreading growth habit. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘J. C. Williams’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Charisma’ was selected before 2018 by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 5m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Cleopatra’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Cleopatra’ begins to flower at an early age, producing a profusion of goblet-shaped blooms that are red-purple both inside and out. The flowers are up to 20cm wide and bloom in early spring, with the possibility of a second summer flowering in warm summers. It is an excellent street tree, with an upright and conical growth habit that is well-suited to areas with limited space. Magnolia ‘Cleopatra’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Sweet Simplicity’ and Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’. ‘Cleopatra’ was selected in 2003 by Vance Hooper in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand (PVR 30845).

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 2m (w)





# Magnolia denudata

**Yulan Magnolia**

Magnolia denudata is characterized by goblet-shaped, pure-white flowers with broad, fleshy petals that glisten on its bare branches from late winter to early spring. It has a broad pyramidal form with wide-spreading branches and begins to flower from an early age. Deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Magnolia denudata ‘Gere’

**Yulan Magnolia**

Magnolia denudata ‘Gere’ produces the same beautiful flowers as Magnolia denudata, but blooms later in mid to late spring. It is a useful choice for areas that experience late frosts. Magnolia denudata ‘Gere’ has an upright, pyramidal growth habit, and it starts flowering from an early age. It is an excellent option for street planting. Magnolia denudata is deciduous and native to China. ‘Gere’ was selected before 1987 by Joe McDaniel from a tree in a cemetery in Urbana, Illinois, United States and was given the name on the nearest tombstone.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Deryk’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Deryk’ produces rich, glowing, velvet-red flowers from late winter to early spring. It sets flowers on all tips, which can result in a slower growth rate. Magnolia ‘Deryk’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a seedling of Magnolia ‘Genie’. ‘Deryk’ was raised by Magnolia Grove in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand and named in honour of Deryk Lawrence who raised various magnolia hybrids at the garden he developed with his wife, Nancy, in Otamarakau, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Felix’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Felix’ produces large, heavily-textured, and fragrant cup-shaped flowers that are red and age to rose-pink. The flowers can be as wide as 35cm and begin to bloom at an early age. It has an upright growth habit with spreading branches and large leaves, and its flowers appear in mid-spring. Magnolia ‘Felix’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘Atlas’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Felix’ was raised in 1986 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2000 (PVR 1875).

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Forrest’s Pink’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Forrest’s Pink’ produces lightly-scented, goblet-shaped flowers with 9 to 11 tepals in the spring. The flowers are deep-pink at the base and fade to pink-white near the top. Magnolia ‘Forrest’s Pink’ has an upright growth habit. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and usually listed as a Magnolia denudata cultivar. However, unpublished data has shown that it is almost certainly a hybrid. Its precise parentage remains unknown. ‘Forrest’s Pink’ was raised as a seedling (possibly from one of George Forrest’s seed collections) in the 1920s at Caerhays Estate in Cornwall, England.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Genie’

**Magnolia**

This Magnola produces goblet-shaped flowers that are dark purple-red and bloom for about ten weeks through the spring, with a possible second summer flowering. The flowers have up to 12 tepals. Magnolia ‘Genie’ produces healthy leaves and is proven to be frost hardy, making it a great choice for cooler climates. It is ideal for planting in areas with limited space. Magnolia ‘Genie’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘Sweet Valentine’ and the hybrid formed between Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Sweet Simplicity’ and Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’. ‘Genie’ was selected by Vance Hooper in 1998 in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand (PVR 2853).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Blanchard’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces large, cup and saucer-shaped flowers in the spring with a red-pink to purple coloration. The flowers are typically 20cm to 30cm wide, making for an impressive display. Magnolia ‘Charisma’ has an upright to spreading growth habit. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘J. C. Williams’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Charisma’ was selected before 2018 by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Ferruginea’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

Magnolia grandiflora ‘Ferruginea’ has large, handsome, deep glossy-green leaves that are rusty-brown felted beneath. Its pure white, thickly-textured flowers are strongly scented of citrus and are produced from spring through autumn. Magnolia grandiflora ‘Ferruginea’ has an elegant round-headed growth habit and makes a great specimen shade tree. It is also tolerant of poorly drained positions. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. ‘Ferruginea’ has been in the British nursery trade since 1804.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Jade Emperor’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

This handsome, large evergreen tree has a broad, conical shape and large, glossy-green leaves with no russeting underneath. It produces huge, cream-white, fragrant blooms from spring through autumn. Magnolia grandiflora ‘Jade Emperor’ is quite wind hardy and prefers moist soil. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. ‘Jade Emperor’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Kay Parris’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

Magnolia grandiflora ‘Kay Parris’ has a very compact, upright growth habit and responds well to pruning, making it a great option for hedges. It produces large, white flowers from spring through autumn. Magnolia grandiflora ‘Kay Parris’ has shiny, green, wavy leaves with orange-brown fuzzy undersides and bright pink new leaves and shoots. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. ‘Kay Parris’ is a seedling of Magnolia grandiflora ‘Little Gem’ that was selected in 1991 by Kevin Parris in Spartanburg, South Carolina, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Little Gem’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

Magnolia grandiflora ‘Little Gem’ has a compact, narrowly-columnar growth habit and features glossy, deep-green leaves with brown felt underneath. It produces white, citrus-scented flowers from spring through autumn. Excellent for smaller gardens and as a street tree, and is tolerant of poorly-drained positions. Its leaves are usually 12.5cm long by 5cm wide. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. It was selected in 1952 by Warren Steed in Candor, North Carolina, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Russet’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

Magnolia grandiflora ‘Russet’ has a compact, narrow growth habit and features handsome, large, glossy-green leaves that are heavily-russeted with felt underneath. It produces large, lemon-scented, cream-white flowers from spring through autumn with up to 16 tepals and can be as wide as 20cm. Magnolia grandiflora ‘Russet’ prefers moist soil. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. ‘Russet’ was selected in 1952 by Maunsell van Rensellaer in California, United States and was introduced in 1966 by the Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation in California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 5m (w)





# Magnolia grandiflora ‘Teddy Bear’

**Evergreen Magnolia**

Magnolia grandiflora ‘Teddy Bear’ has a narrow, columnar growth habit and is slower but neater than other evergreen forms, with a tight branch structure. It features glossy-green leaves with fuzzy, brown undersides and produces large, fragrant, white flowers from spring through autumn. The flowers of Magnolia grandiflora ‘Teddy Bear’ can be as wide as 13.5cm. It is ideal for large containers, paths, and almost anywhere requiring height instead of width. Magnolia grandiflora is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. ‘Teddy Bear’ was selected in 1985 by Bob Head in Seneca, South Carolina, United States (USPP13049 and PVR 30690).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Heaven Scent’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces erect, pastel lavender-pink, tulip-shaped blooms with white interiors that are paler towards the tips. Its unique color among magnolias and its pleasantly fragrant flowers make it a desirable option. Magnolia ‘Heaven Scent’ has an upright, rounded growth habit, flowers in mid-spring from an early age, and is an excellent street tree. Magnolia ‘Heaven Scent’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’ and Magnolia x veitchii ‘Peter Veitch’. ‘Heaven Scent’ was produced by Todd Gresham sometime from 1955 to 1969 at his home in Santa Cruz, California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Honey Tulip’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Honey Tulip’ is a golden form of Magnolia ‘Black Tulip’ and produces the same heavily-textured, goblet-shaped flowers as its counterpart, but with a smaller growth habit. Magnolia ‘Honey Tulip’ retains its yellow coloring without fading and produces flowers that are up to 15cm wide in late-winter to early-spring. It is great for the smaller garden, flowers from an early age, and is an excellent street tree. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia x brooklynensis ‘Yellow Bird’ and Magnolia ‘Iolanthe’. ‘Honey Tulip’ was raised in 1993 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2013 (USPP26685).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Iolanthe’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Iolanthe’ produces large, bowl-shaped flowers with a pastel lavender-pink color and cream-pink interiors. The flowers have a heavily textured appearance and can be as wide as 28cm. It blooms from an early age and over a long period from early-spring. It sets flowers all along the branches and forms a neat, rounded shape with an open, airy branching habit. Magnolia ‘Iolanthe’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Lennei’ and Magnolia ‘Mark Jury’. ‘Iolanthe’ was produced by Felix Jury in New Zealand and introduced in the early 1970s by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘J. C. Williams’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces large, glowing red-purple flowers with pink interiors, which are bowl-shaped and can be as wide as 15cm. Magnolia ‘J. C. Williams’ blooms prolifically from an early age, typically in mid-spring. It has a large, upright and spreading form with an open and airy appearance. Magnolia ‘J. C. Williams’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia sargentiana and Magnolia sprengeri var. diva ‘Diva’. ‘J. C. Williams’ was raised by Phillip Tregunna, the head gardener at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall, England. Julian Williams registered ‘J. C. Williams’ and named it after his grandfather, who was responsible for planting the Caerhays garden.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia kobus

**Kobus Magnolia**

In early-spring, it bears white flowers that may have a slight pale-pink hint. It requires well-drained soil and is intolerant of excessively dry or wet soil conditions. This Magnolia may not produce a good amount of flowers when it is young, but once mature, it produces an impressive display of flowers. It is deciduous and native to Japan and Korea.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’

**Lily Magnolia**

Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’ has slender buds that unfurl into dark red-purple flowers with cream-white interiors. Each flower features six tepals. It typically starts blooming at a young age and produces flowers mostly in spring, but can also continue blooming into the summer. Magnolia liliiflora is deciduous and native to China. ‘Nigra’ was introduced from Japan into Britain in 1861 by John Gould Veitch.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Magnolia x loebneri ‘Leonard Messel’

**Loebner Magnolia**

In mid-spring, Magnolia x loebneri ‘Leonard Messel’ becomes adorned with an abundance of deep lilac buds that ultimately unfold into soft lilac-pink flowers with white interiors. These flowers can reach up to 12cm in width and contain as many as 12 tepals. Magnolia x loebneri ‘Leonard Messel’ starts blooming at a young age and is a fantastic option for a street tree. Magnolia x loebneri is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia kobus and Magnolia stellata that was first produced before 1914 by Max Löbner in Pillnitz, Dresden, Germany. ‘Leonard Messel’ was raised by James Comber, the head gardener at the Nymans garden in West Sussex, England, and named after Leonard Messel, the then owner of the Nymans estate. Magnolia x loebneri ‘Leonard Messel’ was registered in 1955.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Margaret Helen’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Margaret Helen’ produces cup and saucer to bowl-shaped blooms with pointed petals that are rose-red at the base and gradually fade to purple-pink near the tips. The flowers typically have 12 tepals, are about 12cm wide by 6cm deep, and have a light, fruity fragrance. Magnolia ‘Margaret Helen’ has an upright, vase-shaped growth habit when young, which becomes more rounded as it ages. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia liliiflora ‘Nigra’ and Magnolia campbellii. ‘Margaret Helen’ was raised in the early 1990s by Vance Hooper for Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand and was named after Vance’s mother.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Red As’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces goblet-shaped, firmly-textured flowers in a dark purple-red color. The flowers bloom in mid-spring and are well-suited for smaller gardens. Magnolia ‘Red As’ starts blooming at a young age and is an excellent option for a street tree. It has an upright growth habit. Magnolia ‘Red As’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Pickard’s Ruby’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Red As’ was raised by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand before 2004 and was introduced by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Royal Purple’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia has a narrow, upright growth habit and produces cup-shaped flowers in a rose-purple color. The flowers bloom during the early to mid-spring season. Magnolia ‘Royal Purple’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and potentially a seedling of Magnolia sprengeri var. diva ‘Diva’. ‘Royal Purple’ was bred by Peter Cave in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Lennei Alba’

**Saucer Magnolia**

Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Lennei Alba’ grows neatly and upright, making it a great option for smaller gardens. Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Lennei Alba’ produces large, goblet-shaped flowers that are ivory-white in color, and it begins to flower in mid-spring from an early age. Additionally, it is an excellent street tree. Magnolia x soulangeana is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia denudata and Magnolia liliiflora. Magnolia x soulangeana probably occurred spontaneously in Japanese gardens or nurseries a long time ago. However, it was first recognised from deliberate crosses made by Étienne Soulange-Bodin (1774 – 1846). He first made the Magnolia x soulangeana cross in 1820 at his home in Fromont, France. Magnolia x soulangeana ‘Lennei Alba’ was raised in 1905 by Karl Otto Froebel (1844 – 1906) in Zürich, Switzerland and was introduced in 1931 by Messrs Keesen in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia x soulangeana ‘San Jose’

**Saucer Magnolia**

This hybrid plant grows upright and produces abundant flowers. The flowers of Magnolia x soulangeana ‘San Jose’ are purple-pink in color with white interiors and bloom in mid-spring. Magnolia x soulangeana is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia denudata and Magnolia liliiflora. Magnolia x soulangeana probably occurred spontaneously in Japanese gardens or nurseries a long time ago. However, it was first recognised from deliberate crosses made by Étienne Soulange-Bodin (1774 – 1846). Étienne was a retired cavalry officer in Napoleon’s army who became a plantsman and gardener. He first made the Magnolia x soulangeana cross in 1820 at his home in Fromont, France. Magnolia x soulangeana ‘San Jose’ was introduced around 1938 by W.B. Clarke & Co. Nursery in San Jose, California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Star Wars’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Star Wars’ produces rich purple-pink flowers with pale-pink interiors that appear before or with the new spring leaves. The flowers are typically 15cm wide, but can occasionally reach up to 28cm wide. It begins to flower in the spring from an early age and continues to bloom for six to eight weeks. Sometimes, it will also have another period of flowering in the summer. An excellent choice for a street tree, and it grows upright, bushy, and compact. Magnolia ‘Star Wars’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia campbellii and Magnolia liliiflora. ‘Star Wars’ was raised in the 1970s by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia stellata

**Star Magnolia**

This Magnolia forms a compact, rounded, multi-branched tree, making it an excellent choice for smaller gardens. Magnolia stellata produces star-shaped, pure-white, and fragrant flowers from mid-winter until the leaves grow in the spring. Additionally, it begins to flower from an early age. It is deciduous and native to Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Magnolia stellata ‘Jane Platt’

**Star Magnolia**

Magnolia stellata ‘Jane Platt’ forms a compact, densely-branched, spreading tree that is highly desirable. It produces deep-pink buds that open to frilly flowers of white with pink undersides. The flowers usually have between 20 to 30 tepals and are a darker pink shade than those of Magnolia stellata ‘Dawn’. Magnolia stellata ‘Jane Platt’ is very pretty and begins to flower in early spring from an early age. Magnolia stellata is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Jane Platt’ originated in the garden of Jane and John Platt in Portland, Oregon, United States and was first distributed in the mid-1980s by Gossler Farms Nursery in Springfield, Oregon, United States.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Magnolia stellata ‘Royal Star’

**Star Magnolia**

Magnolia stellata ‘Royal Star’ is a compact, multi-stemmed grower that produces star-shaped white flowers with a touch of pink. The flowers open from pale-pink buds in early spring and usually have between 25 to 30 tepals. Magnolia stellata is deciduous and native to Japan. Magnolia stellata ‘Royal Star’ originated in 1947 at John Vermeulen’s nursery in Long Island, New York, United States and was introduced by John Vermeulen & Sons nursery in Neshantic Station, New Jersey, United States in the late 1950s.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Magnolia stellata ‘Waterlily’

**Star Magnolia**

Magnolia stellata ‘Waterlily’ is a vigorous, compact, multi-branched grower that produces large, semi-double flowers with many petals. The flowers open from pale-pink buds to star-shaped white flowers with a blush of pink on each petal. It begins to flower in early spring from an early age. Magnolia stellata is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Waterlily’ is believed to be of Japanese origin.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Strawberry Fields’

**Magnolia**

This Magnolia produces large, vibrant, strawberry-red flowers in early spring. It begins to flower from an early age and is an excellent choice for a street tree. Magnolia ‘Strawberry Fields’ grows upright and has a columnar shape. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia ‘Pegasus’ and Magnolia ‘Vulcan’. ‘Strawberry Fields’ was produced by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 3m (w)





# Magnolia ‘Sundance’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Sundance’ produces elegant yellow flowers which appear on the bare branches in mid-spring. The flowers can reach up to 20cm wide. Magnolia ‘Sundance’ has a tidy, conical shape with slender branches, and it begins to flower from an early age. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia acuminata and Magnolia denudata. ‘Sundance’ was raised before 1986 by August Kehr in North Carolina, United States from seed provided by Joe McDaniel in Illinois, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Magnolia ‘Vulcan’

**Magnolia**

Magnolia ‘Vulcan’ produces massive, brilliant, ruby-red, heavily-textured flowers that open from wine-red buds from late winter to early spring. The flowers emit a fruity fragrance and can reach up to 20cm wide. It is important to note that it may not be suitable for areas with early spring frosts. Additionally, Magnolia ‘Vulcan’ begins to flower from an early age and has an erect and open-branched habit. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Magnolia campbellii and Magnolia liliiflora. ‘Vulcan’ was raised by Felix Jury in New Zealand and was introduced in 1989.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Malus ‘Arrow Gold’

**Crabapple**

This crabapple produces bunches of large, white-pink blossoms in mid-spring, and in the autumn, there is a profusion of large, clear-yellow crabapples that grow on the branches. These crabapples can be used to make jelly. Malus ‘Arrow Gold’ is an excellent cultivar for pleaching or espaliering, and its leaves turn yellow and orange in the autumn. ‘Arrow Gold’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was bred in Arrowtown, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’

**Crabapple**

Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’ has a columnar growth habit and produces large carmine-red blossoms that are nestled among the new copper-red leaves in the spring. In the autumn, large dark-red crabapples stud the branches of Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’. Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’ is also resistant to disease. Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Malus domestica ‘Wijcik McIntosh’ and Malus ‘Baskatong’. Malus ‘Ballerina Maypole’ was developed by Kenneth Tobutt at the East Malling Research Station in Kent, England and was introduced in 1988.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 0.5m (w)**





# Malus ‘Echtermeyer’

**Crabapple**

Malus ‘Echtermeyer’ has a graceful, wide-spreading canopy and produces red-tinted new leaves that change to purple and then to purple-green over the summer. In the spring, Malus ‘Echtermeyer’ produces beautiful rose-crimson flowers, and in the autumn, small red-purple crabapples follow. Malus ‘Echtermeyer’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Malus x scheideckeri ‘Exzellenz Thiel’ and Malus sieversii f. niedzwetzkyana. Malus ‘Echtermeyer’ was introduced in 1914 by Späth nursery in Berlin, Germany.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Flamingo’

**Crabapple**

Malus ‘Flamingo’ is hardy and has a columnar habit. It features double red buds that open up to deep-pink flowers in spring. The new foliage of Malus ‘Flamingo’ is a deep burgundy-red to plum-purple, changing to purple-green during the summer. In the autumn, Malus ‘Flamingo’ produces deep-red to purple crabapples. Malus ‘Flamingo’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by John McLaren in Cromwell, New Zealand (PVR 33152).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 0.5m (w)**





# Malus x floribunda

**Japanese Crabapple**

This strong-growing tree can be trained to form a horizontal canopy of arching branches. During early spring, Malus x floribunda produces a mass of crimson-red buds that open to white flowers with a hint of pink. In the autumn, it develops small red crabapples, and they are often quickly consumed by birds. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and probably a hybrid between Malus toringo and Malus baccata. Malus x floribunda was first introduced to Europe from Japanese cultivation sometime in the 19th century by Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796 – 1866).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Gorgeous’

**Crabapple**

This round-headed tree is adorned with white blossoms on its branches during the spring season. In the autumn, Malus ‘Gorgeous’ produces spectacular crops of bright crimson-red fruit that hang like cherries on long thin stalks. These crabapples are ideal for making superb jelly. Malus ‘Gorgeous’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Malus x zumi and Malus halliana. Malus ‘Gorgeous’ was raised by Hayward Wright in Auckland, New Zealand and was introduced in 1925.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ioensis ‘Plena’

**Prairie Crabapple**

This vase-shaped tree features a profusion of large, pink-white, semi-double flowers that emerge from pink buds during late spring. Malus ioensis ‘Plena’ produces lovely yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves but hardly any fruit. Due to its characteristics, Malus ioensis ‘Plena’ is an excellent option as a street tree. Malus ioensis is deciduous and native to the United States. ‘Plena’ was discovered in about 1840 by E. A. Bechtel in the wild in Illinois, United States and was introduced in 1888.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Jack Humm’

**Crabapple**

This rounded tree produces masses of white blossoms from red buds in mid-spring. It is considered one of the best cultivars for large production of brilliantly coloured crabapples, which are bright-crimson, flushed yellow, and orange, and appear in the autumn. The fruit is excellent for making jelly, and Malus ‘Jack Humm’ is self-fertile, meaning it does not require cross-pollination to produce fruit. Malus ‘Jack Humm’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Malus ‘Gorgeous’ and Malus ‘John Downie’. Malus ‘Jack Humm’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Jelly King’

**Crabapple**

This upright, compact tree becomes covered in mid-spring with large, fragrant, pure-white blossoms that last for a long period. Malus ‘Jelly King’ produces huge crops of medium-sized, pink-red crabapples in the autumn. It is an excellent option as a street tree and is resistant to disease. Additionally, Malus ‘Jelly King’ is self-fertile, so it doesn’t need another tree to produce fruit. Malus ‘Jelly King’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand (PVR 1390).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Kaitoke’

**Crabapple**

This Malus has attractive purple-red new leaves during the spring season, which turn purple-green by summer. Malus ‘Kaitoke’ produces masses of crimson flower buds that open to carmine-red blossoms in spring. It is well-suited for smaller gardens and produces purple-red crabapples in the summer, with semi-weeping branches, which add to its visual appeal. ‘Kaitoke’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus x moerlandsii ‘Profusion’

**Crabapple**

This round-headed tree is smothered with clusters of slightly-fragrant, vivid, wine-red flowers in mid-spring. The purple spring leaves turn purple-green throughout the summer season, and Malus x moerlandsii ‘Profusion’ produces small, blood-red fruit in the autumn. It also has yellow and orange autumn leaves, which add to its visual appeal. Malus x moerlandsii ‘Profusion’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Malus x purpurea ‘Lemoinei’ and Malus toringo. Malus x moerlandsii ‘Profusion’ was developed before 1938 by Simon Doorenbos at The Hague Parks Department in The Hague, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Prairifire’

**Crabapple**

Malus ‘Prairifire’ is a rounded, spreading tree with a stunning display of pink-red flowers in spring. The flowers are produced both on branch spurs and from axillary buds at the base of leaves. The latter develop later than those on the branch spurs, extending the overall bloom period. New red-purple leaves emerge in spring before maturing to dark-green. Following the flowers, masses of purple-red crabapples are borne in autumn to the delight of birds. The dark-green leaves turn a beautiful orange in autumn. Malus ‘Prairifire’ is highly resistant to disease. Malus ‘Prairifire’ was introduced in 1982 by Dr. Daniel Dayton, a professor at the University of Illinois, United States of America.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Red Jade’

**Crabapple**

This is a weeping tree with wide-spreading branches that cascade to the ground. In the spring, clusters of pink buds open to reveal white flowers with a pink blush. In the autumn season, Malus ‘Red Jade’ produces small scarlet crabapples. Malus ‘Red Jade’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a seedling of Malus x scheideckeri ‘Exzellenz Thiel’. ‘Red Jade’ was raised in 1935 by George Reed at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens in New York City, New York, United States and was introduced in 1953.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Malus ‘Strathmore’

**Crabapple**

An ideal choice for confined spaces that need some vertical appeal, this slender, erect, columnar tree is adorned with red buds that burst into big, dark-pink blossoms in spring, along with new bronze-red leaves. Come autumn, Malus ‘Strathmore’ produces red to purple fruit resembling cherries. With its superb suitability as a street tree, this specimen is sure to impress. Malus ‘Strathmore’ is deciduous and not native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Malus ‘Tom’s Gold’

**Crabapple**

Beautiful gold-yellow fruit with yellow flesh are produced in autumn that birds adore. The crabapples are also great for making jelly. Produces stunning single, white blossoms in spring. Malus ‘Tom’s Gold’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Malus ‘Tom’s Orange’

**Crabapple**

In autumn, Malus ‘Tom’s Orange’ yields beautiful orange fruit that are a favorite of birds, and the crabapples are also perfect for making jelly. Furthermore, in spring, Malus ‘Tom’s Orange’ produces stunning single white blossoms. Malus ‘Tom’s Orange’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Malus ‘Wright’s Scarlet’

**Crabapple**

This crabapple is a spectacular fruiting tree that produces large, crimson-red fruit in the autumn season. In the spring, Malus ‘Wright’s Scarlet’ produces white blossoms, and its spreading canopy of branches creates a beautiful display. During the fall, the leaves of Malus ‘Wright’s Scarlet’ turn a lovely shade of yellow. Malus ‘Wright’s Scarlet’ is great for making jelly, and it is self-fertile. Malus ‘Wright’s Scarlet’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand and named after Hayward Wright, a plant breeder who lived in Auckland, New Zealand in the early 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Melia azedarach

**Persian Lilac**

This quick-growing tree features a stout trunk and an open form with wide-spreading branches that provide light shade. Melia azedarach produces green, pinnate leaves that appear alongside the sweetly-scented, caramel-colored panicles of lilac-pink flowers in late spring. During the fall, the leaves of Melia azedarach turn a clear yellow color. It can withstand strong winds and drought conditions. However, it is important to note that the fruit of Melia azedarach are poisonous to both humans and animals. Melia azedarach is deciduous and native to India and China.

**10 Year Size**



**7m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Melicope ternata

**Whārangi**

Melicope ternata forms a rounded, large bush of shiny, lime-green leaves. It grows well in sandy soils that are sheltered from the coastal winds. Melicope ternata can tolerate light frosts. Small, yellow-green flowers are produced from late winter to late spring. From late spring to early autumn, Melicope ternata produces brown fruit that, once ripe, open to reveal a black seed that birds are fond of. Melicope ternata is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Melicytus ramiflorus

**Māhoe**

This is a multi-stemmed, bushy tree that is perfect for quick screening. It is hardy and can thrive in dry conditions in both sun and semi-shade. Melicytus ramiflorus features attractive green leaves, and during the autumn season, it produces purple berries. In addition, small, green-yellow flowers appear on Melicytus ramiflorus from late spring to late summer. Melicytus ramiflorus is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Meryta sinclairii

**Puka**

Meryta sinclairii has a striking appearance with its tropical look, featuring large, paddle-shaped leaves that are glossy and light-green in color. It thrives best in a sunny, frost-free position and can tolerate coastal exposure. When grown on the coast, Meryta sinclairii has a more bushy and lower growth habit. Additionally, Meryta sinclairii is an excellent choice for growing in containers. Meryta sinclairii is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the Three Kings Islands.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Metasequoia glyptostroboides

**Dawn Redwood**

Metasequoia glyptostroboides is handsome all year round and has a slender, pyramidal form similar to that of the California Redwood. It makes an excellent specimen tree with its upright growth habit. Metasequoia glyptostroboides features soft, ferny leaves that are bright green during the summer season and turn red-brown to orange-brown as the season changes. For optimal growth, Metasequoia glyptostroboides prefers soil that is able to retain moisture. Metasequoia glyptostroboides is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Metasequoia glyptostroboides ‘Gold Rush’

**Dawn Redwood**

Metasequoia glyptostroboides ‘Gold Rush’ is a conical grower and has soft, ferny foliage. The cypress-like timber of Metasequoia glyptostroboides ‘Gold Rush’ is moderately durable. It prefers to grow in damp to wet sites. During the spring season, the foliage is a deep gold-yellow color and matures to green-yellow during the summer. As the autumn season approaches, the foliage turns red-brown to orange-brown. Metasequoia glyptostroboides is deciduous and native to China. Metasequoia glyptostroboides ‘Gold Rush’ was raised in 1974 at the Kameyama Breeding Station of the Institute for Forest Tree Improvement in Mie Prefecture, Japan.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Metrosideros excelsa

**Pōhutukawa**

Metrosideros excelsa thrives in coastal situations and can tolerate poor soils, wet, and drought conditions. It forms a large, broad-headed tree with thick, green leaves that have silver-grey undersides. Produces a profusion of glowing, crimson-red flowers from early to mid-summer, which attract nectar-seeking birds. It can be pruned to form hedges and screens or left as a specimen. Is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 8m (w)





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Aurea’

**Pōhutukawa**

This is a rare form of Metrosideros excelsa that produces yellow flowers from early to mid-summer. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Aurea’ thrives in coastal situations and can tolerate poor soils, wet, and drought conditions. It forms a large, broad-headed tree with thick, green leaves that have silver-grey undersides. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Aurea’ can be pruned to form hedges and screens or left as a specimen. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Aurea’ originated on Mōtītī Island in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand and was first discovered about 1940.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 8m (w)





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Lighthouse’

**Pōhutukawa**

This pōhutukawa is more compact and has an erect growth habit, making it a well-structured tree that is suitable for the average-sized garden. It produces beautiful bright-red flowers from early to mid-summer. However, Metrosideros excelsa ‘Lighthouse’ is vulnerable to heavy frosts, especially when young. It is a hardy tree that can tolerate most soil and environmental conditions. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Lighthouse’ has green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Lighthouse’ was selected by Graeme Platt about 1983 and he gave it the name ‘Lighthouse’ because it was sourced from a tree growing near the lighthouse at the north-western end of Rangitoto Island, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 5m (w)





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Long Bay’

**Pōhutukawa**

This cultivar of Metrosideros excelsa is selected for its exceptional red flowers, which are larger, denser, and more vibrant than typical forms. This tall, erect tree provides a spectacular floral display in early summer, attracting birds and pollinators. Though not widely available in nurseries, it remains a sought-after variety for those wanting a distinctive and resilient specimen tree. Evergreen and wind-tolerant, it thrives in coastal conditions and well-drained soils. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Long Bay’ was originally selected by Graeme Platt from Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland, this cultivar is a standout choice for coastal and urban plantings.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Māori Princess’

**Pōhutukawa**

This cultivar of Metrosideros excelsa has been selected for its more upright, narrow growth habit. Like the traditional variety, it is a hardy plant that produces scarlet-red flowers from early to mid-summer, which attract birds. It is an excellent choice as a street tree since it does not develop untidy aerial roots. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Māori Princess’ has green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. It was selected from a large tree planted (perhaps in the 1940s) in Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’

**Pōhutukawa**

This smaller-growing pōhutukawa produces magenta-red flowers from early to mid-summer and has a prolific flowering habit. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’ can grow into a tree but can also be kept in a large container, making it a great choice for small spaces. Like the traditional Metrosideros excelsa, Metrosideros excelsa ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’ is tough and hardy. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’ has green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’ was selected by Felix Jury who propagated it from a street tree on Princess Street, Waitara in Taranaki, New Zealand and it was released by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand in 1976.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Metrosideros excelsa ‘Vibrance’

**Pōhutukawa**

This cultivar of Metrosideros excelsa has been selected for its more upright, dense, and compact form. It is just as tough as the traditional Metrosideros excelsa, but it produces very large, vibrant red flowers from early to mid-summer that attract nectar-seeking birds. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Vibrance’ is a great choice for suburban gardens and is also an excellent street tree. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Vibrance’ has green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Metrosideros excelsa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa ‘Vibrance’ was found by John Dodsworth-Smith who alerted Graeme Platt to the original tree and Graeme obtained cutting material of it around 1985. The original tree is planted in a reserve near the sea at Waiomu on the Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata ‘Maungapiko’

**Pōhutukawa and Southern Rātā Hybrid**

This narrow-growing and erect tree is adorned with shiny, pointed, fresh-green leaves. From early to mid-summer, a profusion of scarlet flowers covers Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata ‘Maungapiko’, which attract birds. Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata ‘Maungapiko’ is an excellent tough coastal tree and is able to withstand much more frost than the traditional Metrosideros excelsa. It is also a great choice as a street tree. Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata is a natural hybrid between Metrosideros excelsa and Metrosideros umbellata. Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata ‘Maungapiko’ was discovered by Graeme Platt in the early 1980s growing in mānuka scrub at the junction of Maungapiko Track and the old Port Fitzroy – Whangaparapara Road (now Forest Road) on Great Barrier Island, New Zealand. The original tree has since been destroyed by road widening.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Metrosideros robusta

**Northern Rātā**

This bushy tree features small, dark olive-green leaves and is cold hardy and tolerant of moderate coastal exposure. It is superb as a screen and is very adaptable to pruning into any desired shape or form. Metrosideros robusta produces rust-red flowers from early to mid-summer and is an excellent choice as a street tree. Metrosideros robusta is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa ‘Mistral’

**Pōhutukawa and Northern Rātā Hybrid**

This dense-growing tree has a neat, tight canopy of thick, olive-green leaves. Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa ‘Mistral’ produces a profusion of deep rust-red flowers from early to mid-summer, which attract nectar-seeking birds. It is an excellent tough coastal tree that is superb as a screen and also an excellent choice as a street tree. Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa is a natural hybrid between Metrosideros excelsa and Metrosideros robusta. Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa ‘Mistral’ was discovered by Graeme Platt in kānuka/mānuka scrub on the Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand, on the ranges east of Coromandel township, on the road from Coromandel to Te Rerenga.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Allure’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Allure’ has a tight and compact form, making it a great choice for screening or creating a topiary. It also features attractive foliage, and in the winter, it produces striking flower-buds that add to its visual appeal. Additionally, it produces delightful blush-pink spring flowers. Michelia ‘Allure’ can be grown in both sun or light shade and is also suitable for growing in pots. Michelia ‘Allure’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Michelia doltsopa ‘Silver Cloud’

**Temple Magnolia**

This selection of Michelia doltsopa begins flowering in its first years, producing large, cream-white flowers that bloom from early spring to early summer. The flowers can be up to 20cm wide and typically have about 30 tepals. Michelia doltsopa is evergreen and native to Bhutan, Myanmar, China, India, and Nepal. Michelia doltsopa ‘Silver Cloud’ was selected in the 1950s or 1960s by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand from a seedling sent to New Zealand by Hillier Nurseries in the United Kingdom.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Fairy Blush’

**Fairy Magnolia**

Michelia ‘Fairy Blush’ is a dense and bushy grower with shining, pale-green leaves. From early spring, it produces a profusion of long, russet buds that open to fragrant, lilac-pink flowers with cream-white interiors. Michelia ‘Fairy Blush’ is ideal for hedging, and can be pruned into any shape or grown as a specimen tree. Michelia ‘Fairy Blush’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was bred by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2008 (PVR 3094).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Fairy Cream’

**Fairy Magnolia**

Michelia ‘Fairy Cream’ has shining, pale-green leaves and a strong, horizontal branching structure that makes it ideal for training, particularly pleaching. From early spring, it produces long, russet buds that open to fragrant, star-shaped cream flowers. Michelia ‘Fairy Cream’ can be grown as a specimen tree. ‘Fairy Cream’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was bred by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2013 (PVR 31113).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Fairy White’

**Fairy Magnolia**

Michelia ‘Fairy White’ has shining, pale-green leaves and a strong, horizontal branching structure that makes it ideal for training, particularly pleaching. From early spring, it produces long, russet buds that open to fragrant, star-shaped flowers of pure-white. ‘Fairy White’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was bred by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2013 (PVR 31112).

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Michelia figo

**Port Wine Magnolia**

Michelia figo is a dense and multi-stemmed grower, with glossy, pale-green leaves that extend down to the ground. Small yellow and pink flowers are hidden among the leaves and release a fruity fragrance from late spring through summer. Michelia figo is ideal for hedging, can be pruned into any shape, or grown as a specimen tree. It is evergreen and native to China and probably originated in cultivation.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Michelia x foggii ‘Bubbles’

**Michelia**

Michelia x foggii ‘Bubbles’ forms a wide-spreading, pyramidal shape and has glossy, deep-green leaves. Its velvet buds open to slightly fragrant, cream-white, rounded flowers with pink edges in the spring. Michelia x foggii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Michelia figo and Michelia doltsopa. Michelia x foggii was first crossed in 1972 by John Fogg at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States. Michelia x foggii ‘Bubbles’ was developed before 2000 by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia x foggii ‘Mixed Up Miss’

**Michelia**

Michelia x foggii ‘Mixed Up Miss’ forms a pyramidal shape and has shining, pale-green leaves. Its velvet buds open to deliciously fragrant, cream-white, rounded flowers with purple edges in the spring. Michelia x foggii ‘Mixed Up Miss’ drops its leaves as the flowers emerge, but quickly refoliates once flowering has finished. Michelia x foggii is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Michelia figo and Michelia doltsopa. Michelia x foggii was first crossed in 1972 by John Fogg at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States. Michelia x foggii ‘Mixed Up Miss’ was developed before 1996 by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Gracipes’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Gracipes’ has leaves that are rounded in shape. It is a tidy, pyramid-shaped cultivar with deep-green foliage. From early spring, it produces an abundance of pure-white flowers over an extended period. It is suitable for use as a hedging plant, can be pruned into any desired shape, or can be grown as a distinctive tree. Michelia yunnanensis is evergreen and native to China. Michelia ‘Gracipes’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Inspiration’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Inspiration’ has an upright and dense growth habit, making it an ideal choice where space is limited. It has shiny, dark-green leaves and produces velvet-brown buds that opens to white, star-shaped flowers from early-spring over many weeks. The flowers have a delightful fragrance. It can grow in partly shaded areas and is frost tolerant. An evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Michelia x foggii ‘Loving Memories’ and Michelia yunnanensis ‘Warm Fuzzies’. It was selected in 1996 by Barry Sligh at Taunton Gardens and Nursery in Lyttelton, New Zealand (PVR 30824 and Australian PBR 2016/252).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Lemon Fragrant’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Lemon Fragrant’ is a tidy, pyramid-shaped cultivar that features appealing, fresh-green foliage. It produces a profusion of large, cream-white, star-shaped flowers with a delightful lemon scent throughout the early spring and for an extended period. It is versatile and can be used for hedging, trimmed into any desired form, or grown as a distinctive tree. Michelia ‘Lemon Fragrant’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Michelia x foggii ‘Bubbles’ and Michelia foveolata. ‘Lemon Fragrant’ was developed before 2009 by Thirkettle Nurseries in Nelson, New Zealand (PVR 3144).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Paton Pink’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Paton Pink’ has excellent, dark-green leaves that densely cover its pyramidal growth habit. In the spring season, it produces pink, tulip-shaped flowers. This is a healthy and easy-to-grow plant that retains its leaves well. Michelia ‘Paton Pink’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Thirkettle Nurseries in Nelson, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia ‘Touch of Pink’

**Michelia**

Michelia ‘Touch of Pink’ is attractive and features long, glossy, green, leathery leaves. The medium-sized, cup-shaped flowers have a lovely scent and a hint of pink. These flowers are produced from late winter through spring, making Michelia ‘Touch of Pink’ an excellent choice as a specimen tree. Michelia ‘Touch of Pink’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Michelia doltsopa and Michelia figo.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Michelia yunnanensis

**Michelia**

Michelia yunnanensis is a tidy, pyramid-shaped cultivar that has lustrous, dark green foliage. It blooms extensively from early spring, producing numerous small, cream-white, star-shaped flowers from velvety buds. It is versatile, as it can be used for hedging, trimmed into any desired form, or grown as a distinctive tree. It is evergreen and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Michelia yunnanensis ‘Honey Velvet’

**Michelia**

Michelia yunnanensis ‘Honey Velvet’ is a tidy, pyramid-shaped tree that has lustrous, dark green foliage. It blooms extensively from early spring, producing numerous small, honey-cream coloured, star-shaped flowers from velvety buds. Michelia yunnanensis ‘Honey Velvet’ produces good-sized flowers and tends to have a longer flowering season than some cultivars. Michelia yunnanensis ‘Honey Velvet’ also does not tend to defoliate in a cold, wet spring like some other cultivars can do. It is versatile, as it can be used for hedging, trimmed into any desired form, or grown as a distinctive tree. Michelia yunnanensis is evergreen and native to China. Michelia yunnanensis ‘Honey Velvet’ was develoepd by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Michelia yunnanensis ‘Velvet And Cream’

**Michelia**

Michelia yunnanensis ‘Velvet And Cream’ produces fragrant white flowers during the spring season. It responds well to regular clipping and can be easily shaped into a hedge. It thrives in soil that is consistently moist. Michelia yunnanensis is evergreen and native to China. ‘Velvet And Cream’ was selected before 2004 by Peter Cave in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Morus alba ‘Pendula’

**White Mulberry**

This spectacular tree has large, glossy-green leaves and produces sweet, oval, white fruit that ripen to deep-pink, dark-red, or purple-black during the summer months. Morus alba ‘Pendula’ also has yellow autumn leaves, adding to its beauty. It is self-fertile, making it an excellent choice for a fruit-bearing tree. Morus alba is deciduous and native to China. Morus alba ‘Pendula’ originated in Italy in 1890.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Morus nigra

## Black Mulberry

This spreading tree has thick, dark-green foliage that provides excellent shade. The leaves of Morus nigra turn yellow in the autumn, adding to its beauty. The fruit of Morus nigra ripen to a red to purple-black color in the summer and fall easily from Morus nigra. Morus nigra is also self-fertile, making it a great choice for a fruit-bearing tree. Morus nigra is thought to be native to Iran, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan.

**10 Year Size**



7m (h) x 6m (w)





# Muehlenbeckia astonii

## Tororaro

Muehlenbeckia astonii is a dense, upright grower with a tangle of interlacing red-brown branches and divaricating stems. It features small, heart-shaped green leaves and is very tough and hardy, making it an excellent choice as a filler, for island beds, and for covering old tree stumps. Muehlenbeckia astonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



2m (h) x 2m (w)





# Myoporum laetum

## Ngaio

Myoporum laetum is a rapid grower with bright-green, fleshy leaves. It is drought and coastal hardy and can effectively control sound, wind, sun, and blowing sand, making it an excellent choice for a screen or canopy shade tree. However, it's important to note that the leaves are toxic to livestock. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Myrsine australis

## Māpou

Myrsine australis is a compact grower with yellow-green to dark-green leaves that are mottled with red. The new stems of Myrsine australis are red, and it is wind tolerant. It grows well in both sun and semi-shade and makes a superb, dense hedge that can be easily trimmed into any shape or form. Myrsine australis produces small, purple-black fruit in the autumn and small white flowers from mid-summer to early autumn. Myrsine australis is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Myrsine salicina

**Toro**

Myrsine salicina is a slender, erect-growing tree with leathery, glossy, long, narrow leaves. The new leaves of Myrsine salicina often have a pink-red tinge. It can grow in both sun and shade and is tolerant of both moist and dry positions. Myrsine salicina produces cream-pink flowers in the spring and red-orange berries in the autumn that are relished by birds. Myrsine salicina is also a superb choice for a container plant. Myrsine salicina is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 2m (w)





# Nandina domestica ‘Fire Power’

**Nandina**

Nandina domestica ‘Fire Power’ is a bushy, compact grower that offers year-round foliage interest. It features green-yellow leaves during the spring and summer months, with vibrant red-orange tones throughout the winter. Nandina domestica ‘Fire Power’ is effective as a small hedge or in planters and is hardy, making it a great choice for a low-maintenance addition to your garden. Nandina domestica is evergreen and native to China. Nandina domestica ‘Fire Power’ was found in New Zealand as a natural mutation of Nandina domestica ‘Nana Purpurea’.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Nectarine ‘Goldmine’

**Prunus persica var. nectarina 'Goldmine'**

Nectarine ‘Goldmine’ produces medium-sized, white-fleshed, freestone fruit that is juicy and sweet, with white and red-blushed skin. The fruit ripens in mid-summer, and the pink blossoms of Nectarine ‘Goldmine’ appear in the spring. Its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. This old favorite cultivar is known for being very productive, and it is self-fertile. Nectarine is deciduous and native to China. Nectarine ‘Goldmine’ originated in the early 1900s in a garden in Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand as a chance seedling of Nectarine ‘Ansenne’.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Nectarine ‘Snow Queen’

**Prunus persica var. nectarina 'Snow Queen'**

Nectarine ‘Snow Queen’ produces one of the sweetest and juiciest nectarines, with freestone fruit that has delicious snow-white flesh and red and yellow skin. The pink blossoms of Nectarine ‘Snow Queen’ appear in the spring, and its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. The fruit ripens from early to mid-summer, and Nectarine ‘Snow Queen’ is self-fertile. Nectarine is deciduous and native to China. Nectarine ‘Snow Queen’ was introduced in the 1940s or 1950s by Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario, California.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Nestegis cunninghamii

**Maire**

Nestegis cunninghamii develops a thick, straight trunk with coarse, corky bark and has long, leathery, dark-green leaves on a dense-headed tree. It produces bunches of bright-red berries in mid-spring and is considered the best firewood among our native timbers. Nestegis cunninghamii is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Nestegis montana

**Rōroro**

Nestegis montana is an attractive tree with smooth, narrow, dark-green leaves that are similar to those of a willow. It has an upright growth habit with a rounded crown and produces red berries in mid-summer that are adored by birds. Nestegis montana prefers more sheltered growing conditions. Nestegis montana is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Nyssa sinensis

**Chinese Tupelo**

Nyssa sinensis has wider-spreading branches than Nyssa sylvatica and smooth, large leaves that turn vibrant shades of orange, yellow, and red in autumn, even in mild climates. It is also tolerant of wet and poor-draining soils. Nyssa sinensis is deciduous and native to China and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Nyssa sylvatica

**Black Tupelo**

Nyssa sylvatica has a pyramidal growth habit with broad, sweeping, semi-weeping branches. It has dark-green, glossy leaves that turn vibrant scarlet, orange, and yellow in autumn, even in mild climates. It is also tolerant of wet and poor-draining soils. Nyssa sylvatica is deciduous and native to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Nyssa sylvatica ‘Autumn Cascade’

**Black Tupelo**

Nyssa sylvatica ‘Autumn Cascade’ is a pyramidal grower that features wide-spreading branches which cascade towards the ground. During autumn, its foliage displays a stunning array of vivid-scarlet, orange, and yellow colors. Moreover, it can tolerate wet soils and poor-drainage conditions. Nyssa sylvatica is deciduous and native to Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Nyssa sylvatica ‘Autumn Cascade’ was developed in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Nyssa sylvatica ‘Sheffield Park’

**Black Tupelo**

Nyssa sylvatica ‘Sheffield Park’ is an upright grower with dark-green, glossy leaves that exhibit stunning autumn colors of orange, yellow, and red. Compared to other cultivars, the foliage of Nyssa sylvatica ‘Sheffield Park’ changes color two to three weeks earlier. Additionally, it is capable of withstanding wet soils and poor-drainage conditions. Nyssa sylvatica is deciduous and native to Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Nyssa sylvatica ‘Sheffield Park’ was selected from a tree planted in the early 20th century by Arthur Soames at Sheffield Park in East Sussex, England.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Olearia paniculata

**Akiraho**

Olearia paniculata is an excellent choice for coastal areas, as it is particularly hardy in such environments. It is a vigorous grower with an erect habit that makes it well-suited for use in screening or hedging. Its lemon-green leaves are tough and have wavy margins, with a white underside. It requires good drainage to thrive. During early autumn to early winter, Olearia paniculata produces small, white flowers. Olearia paniculata is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**






# Olive ‘Ascolano’

**Olea europaea 'Ascolano'**

The fruit of Olive ‘Ascolano’ is large and has small pits, making it excellent for use as table fruit since the olives are quite sizable. It is also well-suited for use in hedges, screens, or as a lining for avenues and driveways. Additionally, Olive ‘Ascolano’ is frost tolerant. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces the best crops when it is planted alongside Olive ‘Frantoio’ or Olive ‘Leccino’. The fruit ripens in autumn and changes color from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black hue. Olive ‘Ascolano’ also features white flowers during the summer and grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Ascolano’ originated in the Marche and Tuscany regions of Italy.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Barnea’

**Olea europaea 'Barnea'**

Olive ‘Barnea’ is a vigorous, upright grower with a fairly narrow form. It yields high-quality oil and is suitable for use as both table fruit and for pickling. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces the best crops when it is planted alongside Olive ‘Picholine’. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before eventually turning a purple-black color. It has white flowers during the summer and grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Barnea’ was developed by Shimon Lavee from a tree found in Kadesh Barnea (Nitzanei Sinai), Israel.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Olive ‘El Greco’

**Olea europaea 'El Greco'**

Olive ‘El Greco’ is a dense and bushy tree that is well-suited for use in hedging, screening, and shaping. It is also an excellent choice for a street tree and can be grown in containers. While it is self-fertile, it typically does not produce fruit well in New Zealand. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Frantoio’

**Olea europaea 'Frantoio'**

Olive ‘Frantoio’ is known for its olives with exceptionally high-quality and quantity-yielding oil. They also pickle well when green. Olive ‘Frantoio’ is suitable for use as a lining for avenues and driveways. Additionally, it is frost tolerant and self-fertile, making it a great cultivar for pollinating other olives. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Frantoio’ originated in the region of Tuscany in Italy.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘J2’

**Olea europaea 'J2'**

Olive ‘J2’ yields reliable generous amounts of medium-sized fruit during the autumn season. As a compact olive tree, it features a slender growth habit, making it ideal for small gardens. The fruit is suitable for preserving and eating fresh, maturing to a dark purple colour when ripe. Tolerant of drought, moderate frost, and cooler climates, Olive ‘J2’ is useful for screening but will need some protection from the wind when younger. Olive is native to the Mediterranean through Africa to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘J5’

**Olea europaea 'J5'**

Olive ‘J5’ is frost tolerant and produces a heavy yield of olives on a large tree. It is well-suited for use in hedges, screens, or as a lining for avenues and driveways. Additionally, it is self-fertile, making it capable of producing fruit on its own. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘J5’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Koroneiki’

**Olea europaea 'Koroneiki'**

Olive ‘Koroneiki’ bears large crops of small olives that produce high-yielding oil. It is well-suited for use in hedging and screening, and is particularly suitable for coastal areas. It is also self-fertile, meaning it is capable of producing fruit on its own. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Koroneiki’ originated around the city of Kalamata in Greece.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Leccino’

**Olea europaea 'Leccino'**

Olive ‘Leccino’ is particularly tolerant of cold and frosts once it is established. It is an excellent choice for lining driveways and avenues. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces the best crops when it is planted alongside Olive ‘Frantoio’. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Leccino’ originated from the region of Tuscany in Italy.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Manzanillo’

**Olea europaea 'Manzanillo'**

Olive ‘Manzanillo’ produces olives that have excellent texture and are great for eating. It is also one of the best pickling olives available. The branches spread outwards, making it a great choice for pleaching. However, it is not suitable for cold areas. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces the best crops when it is planted alongside Olive ‘Frantoio’. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Manzanillo’ originated around the city of Seville in Spain.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Mission’

**Olea europaea 'Mission'**

Olive ‘Mission’ is a vigorous and upright grower that produces olives suitable for both oil and table eating. It is frost tolerant and self-fertile, meaning it can produce fruit on its own. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Mission’ was developed in the late 18th century by Spanish missions in California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Picual’

**Olea europaea 'Picual'**

Olive ‘Picual’ is known for its high-quality and quantity oil production. It is excellent for use in screening, hedging, or as a lining for avenues and driveways. It is also tolerant of frost and poorly-drained soils. Furthermore, it is self-fertile and can produce fruit on its own. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Picual’ originated in Spain.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Olive ‘Verdale’

**Olea europaea 'Verdale'**

Olive ‘Verdale’ is well-suited for pickling when the fruit is still in its green stage. It is a compact grower and is suitable for use in hedging and screens, featuring slightly-weeping branches. Additionally, it is self-fertile and can produce fruit on its own. The fruit ripens in autumn, transitioning from green to red before ultimately becoming a purple-black color. It features white flowers during the summer and has grey-green leaves. Olive is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. Olive ‘Verdale’ originated in France.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Parrotia persica

**Persian Ironwood**

Parrotia persica has a broad and horizontal branch structure, and its tough leaves turn vibrant shades of orange, yellow, red, and purple in autumn. During late winter to early spring, it produces stunning red flowers. Parrotia persica is capable of withstanding considerable drought and wind exposure. It can be clipped into a hedge or trained for pleaching. Parrotia persica is deciduous and native to Iran, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Paulownia tomentosa

**Princess Tree**

Paulownia tomentosa is a broad-spreading tree with a stout trunk and horizontal branches. It features huge, tropical-looking leaves that are sure to make a statement in any landscape. During the spring, large, showy, fragrant violet-blue flowers with white inners adorn the bare branches, adding a splash of color to Paulownia tomentosa. While Paulownia tomentosa is capable of withstanding moderate frosts and inland salty gales, it will not thrive right on the coast. Paulownia tomentosa is deciduous and native to China and South Korea.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Peach ‘April White’

**Prunus persica 'April White'**

Peach ‘April White’ produces a delicious, large, firm peach that has white flesh and yellow skin with a pink-red blush. It also has yellow autumn leaves and is highly resistant to leaf-curl. The fruit of Peach ‘April White’ ripens from late-summer to early-autumn, and its pink blossoms appear from late-winter to late-spring. Peach ‘April White’ is self-fertile. Peach is deciduous and native to China. Peach ‘April White’ was developed in New Zealand (TM 263003).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Peach ‘Black Boy’

**Prunus persica 'Black Boy'**

Peach ‘Black Boy’ produces medium-sized fruit with wine-red, melting flesh. The fruit skin is pale-purple with grey fuzz, making it a popular cultivar for eating fresh and bottling. Peach ‘Black Boy’ also has yellow autumn leaves and is a good home-garden tree. The fruit ripens in late-summer, and its pink blossoms appear from late-winter to late-spring. Peach ‘Black Boy’ is self-fertile. Peach is deciduous and native to China. Peach ‘Black Boy’ was imported from France into New Zealand in the early 20th century.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Conference’

**Pyrus communis 'Conference'**

Pear ‘Conference’ produces long-necked, green pears with some russeting, featuring an excellent juicy flavor. It is moderately-vigorous and slightly-spreading, making it an excellent choice for home gardeners. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces better crops when planted with Pear ‘Packham’s Triumph’. The fruit ripens in mid-autumn, and Pear ‘Conference’ also produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. ‘Conference’ was developed by Thomas Francis Rivers at his Rivers Nursery in Sawbridgeworth, England and was named after winning first prize at the National British Pear Conference in London, England in 1885.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’

**Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice'**

Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ produces large, classic, gourmet pears that are widely considered to be some of the best-tasting pears available. The fruit features green skin flushed with red and rich, juicy flesh that tastes like sweetened cinnamon. It ripens in mid to late autumn, and Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ has an upright and vigorous growth habit. It requires high chilling hours to set fruit, and pollinators include Pear ‘Beurre Bosc’, Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’, Pear ‘Winter Cole’, and Pear ‘Winter Nelis’. Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ was raised in 1849 – 1850 at the garden owned by the Comice Horticole in Angers, France by the gardener Hilaire Dhommé and the President of the Comice Horticole, Millet de la Turtaudière.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice/Conference’

**Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice/Conference'**

Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice/Conference’ is a double pear. See Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ and Pear ‘Conference’ for descriptions. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Pear ‘Red Bartlett’

**Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett'**

Pear ‘Red Bartlett’ produces pears with bright-red skin when fully ripe. The fruit is very aromatic and has a melty flesh with good flavor. It ripens in mid to late summer and is an all-purpose pear that can be used for eating fresh, preserving, baking, and poaching. Pollinators for Pear ‘Red Bartlett’ in the North Island are Pear ‘Packham’s Triumph’ and Pear ‘Winter Nelis’, while in the South Island, the pollinators are Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’ and Pear ‘Conference’. Pear ‘Red Bartlett’ produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. Pear ‘Red Bartlett’ was discovered in the early 1930s as a bud sport (spontaneous mutation) on a Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ tree in Victoria, Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Pear ‘Red Bartlett/Conference’

**Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett/Conference'**

Pear ‘Red Bartlett/Conference’ is a double pear. See Pear ‘Red Bartlett’ and Pear ‘Conference’ for descriptions. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**







# Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold’

**Pyrus communis 'Taylor's Gold'**

Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold’ produces pears with russeted, cinnamon-colored skin and a juicy, aromatic flavor. The flesh is ivory to cream-colored. The fruit ripens from mid to late autumn and its pollinators include Pear ‘Packham’s Triumph’, Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’, and Pear ‘Winter Cole’. Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold’ produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold’ was discovered in 1986 growing in an orchard belonging to Michael King-Turner in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 626).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold/Beurre Bosc’

**Pyrus communis 'Taylor's Gold/Beurre Bosc'**

Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold/Beurre Bosc’ is a double pear. See Pear ‘Taylor’s Gold’ for description. Pear ‘Beurre Bosc’ delivers a rich, sweet flavor and consistently reliable crops. The fruit features a golden russet hue with a buttery, juicy texture. Ripening in late summer to early autumn, it requires a pollinator as it is self-sterile. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’

**Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien'**

Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ produces large, green-yellow fruit that is great for eating or bottling. The fruit is harvested from late summer to early autumn and keeps well. Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ is also a good pollinator, and its pollinators include Pear ‘Beurre Bosc’, Pear ‘Winter Nelis’, Pear ‘Doyenné du Comice’, and Pear ‘Conference’. Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ is thought to have originated sometime from 1765 to 1770 in the yard of John Stair in Aldermaston, England.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis’

**Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis'**

Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis’ is a double pear. See Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’ for description. Pear ‘Winter Nelis’ is a late-season pear and fantastic keeper, offering small green fruit with reddish russet patches and a rich, buttery flavor. Tough and resilient, though it prefers a warm spot to thrive. Also a reliable pollinator, it ripens from mid to late autumn. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Winter Cole’

**Pyrus communis 'Winter Cole'**

In late-autumn, small dessert pears with russeted, green skin ripen. Pear ‘Winter Cole’ is a prolific and reliable fruiter, and has a spreading growth habit. The fruit lasts well into winter, making it a good keeper. The pollinators of Pear ‘Winter Cole’ include Pear ‘Beurre Bosc’, Pear ‘Packham’s Triumph’, and Pear ‘Williams’ Bon Chrétien’. During spring, Pear ‘Winter Cole’ produces white blossoms, and in autumn, its leaves turn yellow and orange. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe. Pear ‘Winter Cole’ is a seedling of Pear ‘Winter Nelis’ that was raised by J. C. Cole in Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia and was introduced in the late 1880s.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pear ‘Worden Seckel’

**Pyrus communis 'Worden Seckel'**

Pear ‘Worden Seckel’ is a cherished heirloom pear, dating back to 1881, and developed by Sylvester Worden of Minetto, Oswego County, N.Y., the same mind behind the famous Worden Grape. A seedling of the esteemed Pear ‘Seckel’, it carries the same rich, luscious flavor but stands out with larger, more vibrant fruit that is ready in mid-autumn. Its small, glossy yellow pears, kissed with a red blush, hold creamy-white, buttery flesh that’s incredibly sweet, juicy, and fragrant. A standout in both taste and appearance, it thrives best when pollinated with Pear ‘Packham’s Triumph’ or Pear ‘Winter Nelis’. Pear is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Persimmon ‘Fuyu’

**Japanese Persimmon**

Persimmon 'Fuyu' is known as the "Fruit of the Gods" - a tree that dazzles with its vibrant deep orange-red leaves in autumn and delicious, large, orange fruit in late-autumn to early-winter. Persimmon 'Fuyu' is self-fertile. It's known for its rich flavor and impressive shelf life, bearing fruit in 4 to 5 years, and thriving in warmer climates. Persimmon 'Fuyu' is native to Asia. Persimmon has been cultivated in China for over 2,000 years; the fruit made its way to Japan in the 7th century and Korea by the 14th century.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Photinia x fraseri ‘Red Robin’

**Red Tip Photinia**

Photinia x fraseri ‘Red Robin’ features large, glossy-green leaves that are topped with shining red new growth, which can be promoted by regular clipping. It is a tough and versatile large bush that clips easily into a hedge or screen and can be shaped into any form desired. If left unpruned from the previous year, it produces small white flowers in the spring. Photinia x fraseri is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Photinia glabra and Photinia serratifolia (syn. Photinia serrulata). Photinia x fraseri was found around 1940 in a batch of seedlings raised at Fraser Nurseries in Birmingham, Alabama, United States and was first put into commerce in 1955. Photinia x fraseri ‘Red Robin’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Phyllocladus trichomanoides

## Tānekaha

Phyllocladus trichomanoides is a handsome, upright-growing tree with a symmetrical form, making it ideal for use in a suburban garden to provide height without taking up too much width. It is best planted in semi-shade in soil that does not dry out quickly. Phyllocladus trichomanoides is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Picea pungens ‘Glauca’

## Colorado Spruce

Picea pungens ‘Glauca’ is a narrow, pyramidal grower that is densely covered with rich, blue-grey, needle-like leaves. Its new growth is bright blue, and it is a slow-growing, enduring conifer. Picea pungens is evergreen and native to the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Pinus coulteri

## Coulter Pine

Pinus coulteri grows into a magnificent specimen and features long, slender needles in bundles of three. The tree is distinguished by its large cones, which can grow up to 30 cm in length. With its rugged appearance and deep green canopy, it makes a striking addition to large landscapes or as a specimen tree. Tolerant of drought once established, Pinus coulteri thrives in well-drained soil and full sun. Pinus coulteri is native to the coastal mountains of California and Baja California.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Pinus pinea

## Stone Pine

Pinus pinea has been cultivated for its edible pine nuts since prehistoric times and is still used today for this purpose. It is also widely grown for its ornamental value and is often planted in gardens and parks around the world. Pinus pinea features a flat, umbrella-shaped crown and is self-fertile. The pine nuts ripen around mid-autumn. Pinus pinea is native from southern Europe in Portugal through to the Middle East in Lebanon.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Piper excelsum

**Kawakawa**

Piper excelsum forms a shrub or small tree that grows naturally in coastal forests. Piper excelsum has heart-shaped leaves with prominent veining that are usually dark-green in colour when growing in the forest, but the leaves can have a lighter yellow-green colour in more open situations. Very small, greenish flowers are borne in spring on spikes. The female flowers produce yellow to orange candle-like berries that ripen in summer to the delight of kererū and tūī. Piper excelsum is a great choice for shady locations where it looks its best. Piper excelsum is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum crassifolium

**Karo**

Pittosporum crassifolium forms an erect-growing tree with grey-green leaves that have white undersides. In spring to early summer, it produces purple flowers that fragrance the air. It is a very tough coastal-hardy plant and can be used as a specimen tree, screen, or hedge. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum crassifolium ‘Green Lustre’

**Karo**

Pittosporum crassifolium ‘Green Lustre’ is a more compact growing form of Pittosporum crassifolium with smaller, deep green, glossy leaves. It is more tolerant of heavy clay, sandy soils, and harsh coastal conditions. ‘Green Lustre’ grows denser and more compact than standard karo, making it ideal as a specimen shrub, hedge, or screen. In spring to early summer, it produces fragrant flowers similar to Pittosporum crassifolium. Its hardy, versatile nature makes it a reliable choice for challenging landscapes. Pittosporum crassifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum eugenioides

**Tarata**

Pittosporum eugenioides forms a rounded tree with large, pale-green leaves that emit a lemon fragrance when crushed. It produces pale-yellow flowers that scent the air from late spring into summer. It is a quick-growing and hardy option for a screen or shelter tree, as it provides foliage right to the ground. Evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium

**Kōhūhū**

Pittosporum tenuifolium has an erect, pyramidal form with black branches and stems. It has small, glossy-green leaves with wavy margins and is quick and easy to grow in sun or shade. It can be clipped into any size or form and is excellent as a screen. It produces purple spring flowers that scent the air with their sweet fragrance. Evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Golf Ball Green’

**Kōhūhū**

With its compact size and lime-green foliage, this dwarf cultivar is perfect for creating topiaries, low hedges, and borders. It is a hardy plant that can tolerate most conditions, with the exception of excessive moisture or aridity. In the spring, the air is imbued with a delightful fragrance from its purple flowers. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Golf Ball Green’ was developed before 2002 by M. and R. Fyfe in Hastings, New Zealand (PVR 2416).

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Golf Ball Silver’

**Kōhūhū**

Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Golf Ball Silver’ has a compact size and silver variegated foliage, this dwarf cultivar is perfect for creating topiaries, low hedges, and borders. It is a hardy plant that can tolerate most conditions, with the exception of excessive moisture or aridity. In the spring, the air is imbued with a delightful fragrance from its purple flowers. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Limelight’

**Kōhūhū**

With its bushy and erect growth habit, Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Limelight’ has a pyramidal shape and striking red stems. Its small, glossy-green leaves feature lime-yellow centers, which help to brighten up darker areas. During the spring, its bright-purple flowers emit a sweet fragrance that permeates the air. This species is quick and easy to cultivate in either sunny or shaded locations, and can be pruned into any size or shape. Its dense foliage makes it an excellent choice for use as a screen. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Limelight’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Millfield Mint’

**Kōhūhū**

Featuring pale-green leaves with silver highlights, Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Millfield Mint’ is an attractive addition to any garden. It is a fast-growing species that is easy to cultivate and can be clipped into any shape or size. In the spring, its purple flowers emit a sweet fragrance that perfumes the air. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Millfield Mint’ was developed by Millfield Nursery in Taranaki, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Mountain Green’

**Kōhūhū**

This bushy and erect plant has a rounded form and features tightly-packed small, glossy, fresh-green leaves that grow along its erect stems. It is a quick and easy species to cultivate in either sunny or shaded locations and can be clipped into any size or shape. During the spring, its purple flowers emit a sweet fragrance that fills the air. Its dense foliage makes it an excellent choice for use as a screen or hedge. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Mountain Green’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Silver Sheen’

**Kōhūhū**

Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Silver Sheen’ has an erect, pyramidal form with black branches and stems, and features small, glossy, pale silver-green leaves with a shimmering effect. It is a quick and easy species to grow in either sunny or shaded locations and can be pruned into any size or shape, making it a versatile choice. Its dense foliage makes it an excellent option for use as a screen. Additionally, during the spring, its purple flowers release a sweet fragrance that fills the surrounding air. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Silver Sheen’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Stephens Island’

**Kōhūhū**

Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Stephens Island’ is tolerant of colder conditions and coastal areas, and forms a dense, rounded tree with leathery, olive-green leaves. It can be pruned into any size or shape, making it a versatile option for gardeners. Additionally, its dense foliage makes it an excellent choice for use as a screen. During the spring, its purple flowers emit a sweet fragrance that fills the air. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Stephens Island’ was developed in New Zealand from trees growing on Stephens Island in the Cook Strait.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Wrinkle Blue’

**Kōhūhū**

Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Wrinkle Blue’ has a slender, erect, narrow, pyramidal form with attractively-rippled, blue-green, glossy leaves. It is a quick and easy species to grow in either sunny or shaded locations, and can be pruned into any size or shape. During the spring, its purple flowers release a sweet fragrance that fills the surrounding air. Its dense foliage makes it an excellent option for use as a screen. Pittosporum tenuifolium is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pittosporum tenuifolium ‘Wrinkle Blue’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Plagianthus regius

**Mānatu**

Plagianthus regius forms a graceful tree with a slender and upright growth habit. In the spring, it produces fresh-green new leaves and lime-green blossoms from mid-spring to mid-summer. It is a resilient species that can tolerate exposed conditions. Plagianthus regius is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 3m (w)





# Platanus x acerifolia

**London Plane**

Platanus x acerifolia grows rapidly to form a large, round-headed tree, with smooth mottled bark that peels off in large flakes. It features large, palmate leaves, and is a great choice for use in large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets. It can be pruned heavily, and is able to survive extreme conditions of poor soil, limited moisture, and pollution. During the autumn season, its leaves turn yellow-orange, providing a beautiful display of fall foliage. Platanus x acerifolia is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Platanus orientalis and Platanus occidentalis. Platanus x acerifolia potentially originated as far back as around 1670.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 6m (w)





# Platanus x acerifolia ‘Pyramidalis’

**London Plane**

Platanus x acerifolia ‘Pyramidalis’ is a more tidy and erect-growing form of Platanus x acerifolia (that matures into a vase-shape), and is known for its more symmetrical shape, which makes it well-suited for use in tighter spaces, avenues, and streets. During the autumn season, its leaves turn yellow-orange, providing a beautiful display of fall foliage. Platanus x acerifolia is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Platanus orientalis and Platanus occidentalis. Platanus x acerifolia potentially originated as far back as around 1670. Platanus x acerifolia ‘Pyramidalis’ apparently was raised or first distributed in France or Belgium, and was introduced to Britain in about 1850.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 4m (w)





# Platanus orientalis

**Oriental Plane**

Platanus orientalis is a rapid grower that quickly forms into a large, round-headed tree with bark that peels off in large flakes, giving it a dappled appearance. It is an excellent choice for use as a shade tree in areas with enough space. This species is great for large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets, and can be pruned heavily. Additionally, it is tolerant of pollution. During the autumn season, its leaves turn yellow, providing a beautiful display of fall foliage. Platanus orientalis is deciduous and native from the eastern Mediterranean to Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Platanus orientalis ‘Ace Of Clubs’

**Oriental Plane**

Platanus orientalis ‘Ace Of Clubs’ is a selected form of Platanus orientalis that grows rapidly with a more upright form and more divided foliage. Its bark peels off in large flakes to give it a dappled appearance, and its large leaves are deeply divided. During the autumn season, its leaves turn a beautiful golden color, providing a stunning display of fall foliage. It forms a handsome shade tree and is great for large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets. It can be pruned heavily, and is also tolerant of pollution. Platanus orientalis is deciduous and native from the eastern Mediterranean to Iran. Platanus orientalis ‘Ace Of Clubs’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Platanus orientalis ‘Autumn Glory’

**Oriental Plane**

Platanus orientalis ‘Autumn Glory’ is a selected form of Platanus orientalis that grows rapidly to form a dense, round-headed tree. Its bark peels off in large flakes, giving it a dappled appearance. The smaller leaves are deeply-lobed, and during the autumn season, they turn into beautiful shades of gold and orange, making it a great choice as a shade tree for large lawns, parks, and streets. Platanus orientalis ‘Autumn Glory’ is also tolerant of pollution. Platanus orientalis is deciduous and native from the eastern Mediterranean to Iran. Platanus orientalis ‘Autumn Glory’ was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Platanus orientalis ‘Fitzherbert’

**Oriental Plane**

Platanus orientalis ‘Fitzherbert’ is a selected form of Platanus orientalis that is able to withstand exposed and windy conditions, as well as heavy clay soils. It is a compact and upright grower, featuring deeply-cut green leaves. Additionally, Platanus orientalis ‘Fitzherbert’ is resistant to disease. During the autumn season, its leaves turn a beautiful shade of yellow, providing a stunning display of fall colors. Platanus orientalis is deciduous and native from the eastern Mediterranean to Iran. Platanus orientalis ‘Fitzherbert’ was developed in New Zealand to withstand the Manawatū environment and is the feature tree in Fitzherbert Avenue, Palmerston North.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Plum ‘Billington’

**Prunus salicina 'Billington'**

Plum ‘Billington’ produces fruit with red-purple skin and red flesh, and it is a heavy cropper in early to mid-summer with a good flavor. The white flowers of Plum ‘Billington’ appear in the spring, and its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces better crops when planted with Plum ‘Black Doris’. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Black Doris’

**Prunus salicina 'Black Doris'**

Plum ‘Black Doris’ produces medium to large fruit with dark black-purple skin and firm, dark-red flesh. The fruit ripens from late-summer to early-autumn, and Plum ‘Black Doris’ is a vigorous, upright tree with heavy crops of fruit. This plum is an excellent all-purpose fruit, suitable for eating, jams, sauces, and bottling. The white flowers of Plum ‘Black Doris’ appear in the spring, and its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. Pollinators for Plum ‘Black Doris’ include Plum ‘Billington’ and Plum ‘Santa Rosa’. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Plum ‘Black Doris’ was probably developed in the early 20th century by Lewis John Billington (1884-1955) in Auckland, New Zealand and named after his daughter, Doris.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Hawera’

**Prunus salicina 'Hawera'**

The fruit has a sizable and dark-red skin, with flesh that is also dark-red in color. It is a freestone variety, with a sweet, juicy, and very firm texture, and is typically ripe around late-summer to early-autumn. Plum ‘Hawera’ blooms white flowers during the spring, and it is self-fertile. Additionally, the leaves of Plum ‘Hawera’ turn yellow in the autumn months. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Plum ‘Hawera’ was discovered growing on the roadside near Hawera, Taranaki, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Luisa’

**Prunus salicina 'Luisa'**

The fruit is a large and juicy plum, with yellow-red skin and yellow flesh, shaped like a mango, and has a very aromatic and sweet flavor. It typically ripens in mid-summer and is relatively easy to cultivate and maintain in a home garden setting. Plum ‘Luisa’ produces white flowers during the spring season and is self-fertile, although planting it with Plum ‘Billington’ can result in a higher yield. Moreover, the leaves of Plum ‘Luisa’ turn yellow during the autumn months. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Plum ‘Luisa’ originated before 1986 at a property owned by Doug and Maria Falconer in Nelson Street, Hamilton, New Zealand and was named after Maria’s grandmother (PVR 742).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Omega’

**Prunus salicina 'Omega'**

Plum ‘Omega’ produces abundant crops of mid-sized, speckled red fruit with red flesh, ripening in the early-autumn period. The fruit is freestone, and Plum ‘Omega’ produces white flowers in the spring season. While Plum ‘Omega’ is partially self-fertile, planting it with Plum ‘Santa Rosa’, Plum ‘Billington’, or Plum ‘Burbank’ can result in better yields. In addition, the leaves of Plum ‘Omega’ turn yellow in the autumn months. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Santa Rosa’

**Prunus salicina 'Santa Rosa'**

The fruit is medium to large, round, and crimson-red, with yellow flesh that is flushed with pink. It has a sweet and juicy taste with excellent flavors, making it an all-purpose plum that can be eaten fresh, used in jams, or made into sauces. The fruit ripens from mid-summer into autumn, and Plum ‘Santa Rosa’ produces white flowers during the spring season. While Plum ‘Santa Rosa’ is partially self-fertile, planting it with Plum ‘Black Doris’ can result in better yields. Additionally, the leaves of Plum ‘Santa Rosa’ turn yellow in the autumn months. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Plum ‘Santa Rosa’ was developed by Luther Burbank (1849-1926) in Santa Rosa, California, United States and was introduced in 1906.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Plum ‘Satsuma’

**Prunus salicina 'Satsuma'**

The plums have purple-red skin and red flesh, and Plum ‘Satsuma’ produces white flowers during the spring season. The fruit typically ripens around late-summer and while Plum ‘Satsuma’ is partially self-fertile, planting it with Plum ‘Santa Rosa’ or Plum ‘Shiro’ can result in better yields. Additionally, the leaves of Plum ‘Satsuma’ turn yellow in the autumn months. Plum is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Plum ‘Satsuma’ was selected by Luther Burbank (1849-1926) in Santa Rosa, California, United States from seedlings he received in 1885 from Isaac Bunting in Yokohama, Japan and was first sold in 1889.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Podocarpus gracilior

**East African Yellowwood**

Podocarpus gracilior features long, narrow, fresh-green leaves that grow densely along its slender and supple branches. It is a great option for pleaching and can also be clipped to create a narrow-growing screen. Additionally, it is suitable for use in containers and as a street tree. Podocarpus gracilior is evergreen and native to eastern Africa in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus henkelii

## Henkel's Yellowwood

Podocarpus henkelii is a large, pyramidal-growing tree with pendent branches that are covered in shiny, dark-green, narrow leaves. It is a beautiful option for landscaping projects, but it should be protected from heavy frosts to ensure its health and longevity. Podocarpus henkelii is evergreen and native to Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus laetus

## Hall's Tōtara

Podocarpus laetus is closely related to Podocarpus totara, but it features longer juvenile leaves and thin, flaky, paper-like bark. It is a great option for hedging, and its yellow-green catkins, which appear in mid-spring to early-summer, are a source of pollen for bees. Podocarpujosh adds laetus is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus macrophyllus

## Yew Pine

Podocarpus macrophyllus is an upright grower with pale-green and slender leaves. It is a great option for creating very narrow and dense hedges and screens, and it is tolerant of semi-shade conditions. Additionally, it is an excellent choice as a street tree. Podocarpus macrophyllus is evergreen and native to China, Japan, Myanmar, and Taiwan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki

## Yew Pine

Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki has a strongly-columnar growth habit and features dense, medium to deep-green foliage. It is a great option for shearing and pruning, making it an ideal selection for use as a hedge, screen, column, or for topiary. Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki is evergreen and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Podocarpus parlatorei

**Pino del Cerro**

Podocarpus parlatorei makes an excellent hedge or screen as it responds well to trimming. Its light-green new leaves mature into shiny deep-green foliage. Podocarpus parlatorei is evergreen and native to Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus totara

**Tōtara**

Podocarpus totara is a tall and pyramidal-growing tree that is covered with olive-green to bronze, needle-like leaves. Its new leaves are a fresh-green color, and its red-brown bark peels in long strips. It is very tough and can tolerate dry and windy conditions. It is easily trimmed to be used as a screen or hedge, and is an excellent choice as a street tree. Additionally, its yellow-green catkins, which appear in mid-spring to early-summer, are a source of pollen for bees. Evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus totara ‘Aurea’

**Tōtara**

Podocarpus totara ‘Aurea’ has a growth habit similar to Podocarpus totara, but with more graceful branches and softer leaves. Its leaves emerge yellow-green in the spring before changing to yellow in the summer, and then deepening to golden-yellow in the winter. This species is very tough and can tolerate dry and windy conditions. It is easily trimmed to be used as a screen or hedge, and is an excellent choice as a street tree. Additionally, its yellow-green catkins, which appear in mid-spring to early-summer, are a source of pollen for bees. Podocarpus totara is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Podocarpus totara ‘Aurea’ is a hybrid betweeen Podocarpus totara and Podocarpus acutifolius. Podocarpus totara ‘Aurea’ was possibly first cultivated by James Yates who discovered a seedling growing in the bush in the early 1900s. James grew the seedling at his farm which was near Wharepūhunga in the Waikato district.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Podocarpus totara ‘Matapouri Blue’

**Tōtara**

This cultivar of Podocarpus totara is characterized by its blue-grey leaves. It is a slow-growing tree that can be clipped into any shape and size, making it an excellent option for hedging and screening. Additionally, its yellow-green catkins, which appear in mid-spring to early-summer, are a source of pollen for bees. Podocarpus totara is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Podocarpus totara ‘Matapouri Blue’ originated in Matapouri Bay, Northland, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**






# Prumnopitys ferruginea

**Miro**

Prumnopitys ferruginea is a most beautiful and slow-growing tree that features very dark-green, feathery leaves. Mature trees bear attractive red fruit from late spring to early autumn, which are adored by pigeons. It thrives in semi-shade. Prumnopitys ferruginea is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 5m (w)





# Prumnopitys taxifolia

**Matai**

The Mataī tree has a very similar appearance to Prumnopitys ferruginea, except during its juvenile stage when it has a tangle of orange-brown branches. Once it matures, it bears purple-black fruit throughout the year. Prumnopitys taxifolia is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 5m (w)





# Prunus ‘Accolade’

**Flowering Cherry**

Prunus ‘Accolade’ has a vase-shaped form with spreading branches and is known for its beautiful yellow and orange autumn leaves. It produces semi-double, frilled, rich-pink flowers in clusters in early spring, making it an excellent street tree. However, it should be protected from strong winds. It is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and is a hybrid between Prunus sargentii and Prunus subhirtella. Prunus ‘Accolade’ was raised at the Knap Hill Nursery in England from seed received shortly before 1939 from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts, United States and was released in 1952.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 5m (w)





# Prunus x blireiana

**Flowering Plum**

This is a beautiful tree that produces a profusion of fragrant, rose-pink, double blossoms from late-winter to early-spring. Its rich purple leaves persist throughout the summer and maintain their color until they fall in autumn. It is great for smaller gardens and makes an excellent street tree. Prunus x blireiana is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Prunus mume and Prunus cerasifera ‘Atropurpurea’ (syn. Prunus cerasifera ‘Pissardii’). Prunus x blireiana was developed in France and introduced into commerce in 1906.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Prunus campanulata ‘Felix Jury’

**Taiwan Cherry**

Prunus campanulata ‘Felix Jury’ produces flowers from late-winter to early-spring, with a profuse display of large, deep rose-red, single blossoms in pendulous clusters that are full of nectar, delighting birds. In the autumn, the leaves turn a rich blend of red, gold, and orange. It forms an upright, pyramidal tree and makes an excellent street tree. It is not sterile. Prunus campanulata is deciduous and native to China and Taiwan. Prunus campanulata ‘Felix Jury’ was developed by Felix Jury in New Zealand and named after him by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus campanulata ‘Pink Cloud’

**Taiwan Cherry**

Prunus campanulata ‘Pink Cloud’ is a delightful rounded, neat-headed tree with spreading branches that makes a great shade tree for a smaller garden. Clusters of soft-pink, single flowers hang from the branches from late-winter to early-spring, and these blossoms are full of nectar that delights birds. An excellent street tree and a sterile cultivar. In the autumn, the leaves turn yellow, orange, and red. Prunus campanulata is deciduous and native to China and Taiwan. ‘Pink Cloud’ was developed by Felix Jury in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus campanulata ‘Superba’

**Taiwan Cherry**

Prunus campanulata ‘Superba’ produces flowers from late-winter to early-spring, with a profuse display of deep rose-red, single blossoms in pendulous clusters that are full of nectar, delighting birds. Prunus campanulata ‘Superba’ forms an upright, pyramidal tree, making it great for smaller gardens and lining driveways, and it also serves as an excellent street tree. Prunus campanulata ‘Superba’ is not sterile, and in the autumn, its leaves turn yellow, orange, and red. Prunus campanulata is deciduous and native to China and Taiwan.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus cerasifera ‘Thundercloud’

**Cherry Plum**

Prunus cerasifera ‘Thundercloud’ has stems wreathed in dainty, pink blossoms in early-spring, and its leaves emerge red before darkening to purple, with the color persisting throughout the summer and into the autumn when the leaves fall. Prunus cerasifera ‘Thundercloud’ is an upright-grower and makes an excellent street tree. Prunus cerasifera is deciduous and native to southeast Europe and western Asia. ‘Thundercloud’ was potentially selected in 1919 by Luther Burbank in Santa Rosa, California, United States. The Prunus cerasifera ‘Thundercloud’ clone we have today is perhaps one of many similar clones that may not have originated from Luther’s selection, but have been marketed under the same name.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus x hillieri ‘Spire’

**Flowering Cherry**

Prunus x hillieri ‘Spire’ has a densely-branched, narrow, upright form with smaller leaves. Its green leaves turn red and orange in autumn, and it becomes a cloud of dainty, white to soft-pink blossoms in early-spring. It is great for narrow spaces and lining driveways, and it makes an excellent street tree. Prunus x hillieri is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and is a hybrid between Prunus incisa and Prunus sargentii. Prunus x hillieri ‘Spire’ was developed in the 1920s at Hillier Nurseries in Ampfield, United Kingdom and was introduced in 1956.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Prunus x incam ‘Jim’s Delight’

**Okamé Cherry**

Prunus x incam ‘Jim’s Delight’ has a vase-shaped tree form with a slight spreading habit. It produces small, single, pink flowers in the spring and is great for driveways or as a street tree. In the autumn, the leaves of Prunus x incam ‘Jim’s Delight’ turn yellow, orange, and red. Prunus x incam is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Prunus incisa and Prunus campanulata. Prunus x incam ‘Jim’s Delight’ originated as a chance seedling from a Prunus x incam ‘Okamé’ tree in the garden of Jim Rumbal in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand and was named after him by Vance Hooper.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Prunus x incam ‘Okamé’

**Okamé Cherry**

Prunus x incam ‘Okamé’ has a compact, rounded-head and produces masses of bright, pink, bell-shaped, single blossoms that hang in pendant clusters. It flowers from late-winter to early-spring and is great for the smaller garden, making an excellent street tree. In the autumn, the leaves turn yellow, orange, and red, and it is a superb tree for attracting birds and bees, as its flowers are full of nectar. Prunus x incam ‘Okamé’ is not sterile. Prunus x incam is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Prunus incisa and Prunus campanulata. Prunus x incam ‘Okamé’ was developed before 1942 by Collingwood Ingram in Benenden, England.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Prunus laurocerasus

**Cherry Laurel**

Prunus laurocerasus is a vigorous and hardy tree with large, shiny leaves. It produces long panicles of white flowers in the spring and is often used as a dense-growing screen or hedge, particularly in formal gardens. Prunus laurocerasus is evergreen and native to regions bordering the Black Sea in southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe, from Albania and Bulgaria east through Turkey to the Caucasus Mountains and northern Iran.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus lusitanica

**Portugal Laurel**

Prunus lusitanica forms a pyramidal shape with dark-green leaves. It produces panicles of scented, white flowers during the summer and is an excellent subject for pruning into any shape, form, or size. Prunus lusitanica is evergreen and native to Spain and Portugal.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus mume ‘Peggy Clarke’

**Japanese Apricot**

Prunus mume ‘Peggy Clarke’ produces beautiful, double, rose-pink flowers in the spring, and its leaves turn yellow and orange in the autumn. Prunus mume is deciduous and native to China. ‘Peggy Clarke’ was introduced to North American commerce in 1941 by W. B. Clarke Nursery in San Jose, California, United States and was named after one of W. B. Clarke’s daughters.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus mume ‘The Geisha’

**Japanese Apricot**

Prunus mume ‘The Geisha’ produces delightfully fragrant, pink, semi-double flowers with numerous central stamens that appear on its bare branches from mid-winter to early-spring. It requires a sheltered site with full sun and should be avoided in areas with late frosts, as the frosts can damage the flowers. In the autumn, the leaves turn yellow. Prunus mume is deciduous and native to China.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Amanogawa’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Amanogawa’ produces fragrant clusters of semi-double, white to pale-pink flowers, which bloom in mid to late-spring. In the autumn, the leaves turn orange and yellow, adding a bright splash of color. It is ideal for narrow spaces where height is required, as well as for lining avenues and driveways. It is also an excellent choice as a street tree. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Amanogawa’ originated in the 19th century in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Ichiyo’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Ichiyo’ has a spreading habit with gracefully ascending main branches. In mid to late-spring, it produces double, shell-pink flowers that open from pink buds. These flowers fade to white as they age. The leaves of Prunus serrulata ‘Ichiyo’ emerge as bronze-green in the spring and age to deep-green over the summer months. In the autumn, the leaves turn beautiful shades of orange and red, adding a bright splash of color to any landscape. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Ichiyo’ originated in the 19th century in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Kanzan’

**Japanese Cherry**

Young trees of this cultivar have a narrow, erect, vase-shaped growth habit, but they spread out as they mature. In mid to late-spring, Prunus serrulata ‘Kanzan’ produces large, fully-double, pink flowers held in drooping clusters, which open from deep-pink buds. The bronze leaves emerge with the flowers, providing a nice contrast. In the autumn, the leaves turn shades of red, orange, and yellow, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus serrulata ‘Kanzan’ is an excellent choice for lining avenues and driveways and is also known for being one of the wind-hardiest flowering cherry trees. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Kanzan’ was developed in Japan in the Edo period (1603-1867).

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Kiku-shidare-zakura’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Kiku-shidare-zakura’ has branches that arch before cascading down towards the ground. In mid to late-spring, it produces large, double, frilly, pink flowers that are borne in clusters. The spring leaves are bronze in color, and they turn green over the summer months. In the autumn, the leaves turn shades of red, orange, and yellow, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Kiku-shidare-zakura’ originated in Japan in the 19th century.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Pink Perfection’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Pink Perfection’ has an erect, spreading, vase-shaped growth habit. Prunus serrulata ‘Pink Perfection’ produces bronze new leaves that turn green over the summer months and change to shades of orange, yellow, and red in the autumn, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. In mid to late-spring, it produces fully double flowers with frilled margins, which start as bright rose-pink buds and open to clear pink. Prunus serrulata ‘Pink Perfection’ is an excellent choice for lining driveways and avenues, as well as for use as a street tree. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Pink Perfection’ was developed in 1935 by Messrs Waterer, Son and Crisp in the United Kingdom.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Shimidsu-sakura’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Shimidsu-sakura’ is one of the loveliest flowering cherries and grows into a broad-spreading tree with gracefully-arching branches. It produces double flowers in mid to late-spring, starting as pink buds that open into pale-pink blooms that eventually fade to white. The flowers are borne in pendulous clusters, adding a soft and delicate look. In the autumn, the leaves turn shades of orange and red, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. Prunus serrulata ‘Shimidsu-sakura’ originated in the 19th century in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Shirotae’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Shirotae’ is a strong-growing, wide-spreading, flat-top cherry with tiered, horizontal branches that grow as wide as its height. In mid-spring, it produces large, fragrant, pure-white, semi-double flowers from white buds that are sometimes tinged with pink. The serrated green leaves turn shades of yellow, red, and orange in the autumn months, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. It is an excellent choice as a shade tree due to its wide-spreading, flat-top growth habit. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. Prunus serrulata ‘Shirotae’ originated in the 19th century in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Tai-haku’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Tai-haku’ is tall with a spreading growth habit and a rounded crown. In mid-spring, Prunus serrulata ‘Tai-haku’ produces large, pure-white, single, slightly-fragrant flowers that are borne in large clusters from pink buds, making it a spectacular blossom tree. The large leaves mature to a deep-green color over the summer months and turn shades of yellow, red, and orange in the autumn, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. Prunus serrulata ‘Tai-haku’ originated in the 19th century in Japan, but became extinct. A single specimen was found in 1923 by Collingwood Ingram in a garden in Sussex, England from which ‘Tai-haku’ has returned to cultivation.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Prunus serrulata ‘Ukon’

**Japanese Cherry**

Prunus serrulata ‘Ukon’ has a vase-shaped growth habit with upright, spreading branches. Soft-pink buds open to light-green to cream flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Prunus serrulata ‘Ukon’ produces large, double flowers that are very unique and nestle among the bronze-colored emerging leaves. The flowers bloom from early to mid-spring. In the autumn months, the leaves turn shades of yellow, orange, and red, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus serrulata is deciduous and native to China and Korea. ‘Ukon’ originated in the 19th century in Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus x subhirtella ‘Autumnalis Rosea’

**Higan Cherry**

Prunus x subhirtella ‘Autumnalis Rosea’ has a compact growth habit with upright-growing branches. In the late-autumn to early-spring period, Prunus x subhirtella ‘Autumnalis Rosea’ produces semi-double, scented flowers that are borne in dainty clusters. The flowers are small and open to a pale-pink color from deep-pink buds. The small, deeply-serrated leaves turn shades of red and orange in the autumn months, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x subhirtella ‘Autumnalis Rosea’ is an excellent choice for smaller gardens and also makes a great street tree. Prunus x subhirtella is a hybrid between Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella) and Prunus incisa. Prunus x subhirtella is deciduous and native to Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus x subhirtella ‘Falling Snow’

**Higan Cherry**

Prunus x subhirtella ‘Falling Snow’ has a tiered growth habit with arching and gracefully-pendant branches. From early to mid-spring, the branches of Prunus x subhirtella ‘Falling Snow’ are smothered with pink buds that open to small, single, pale-pink to white flowers, adding a soft and delicate look. In the autumn months, the leaves of Prunus x subhirtella ‘Falling Snow’ turn shades of yellow and orange, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x subhirtella is a hybrid between Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella) and Prunus incisa. Prunus x subhirtella is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Falling Snow’ was developed in about 1985 by Lake County Nursery in Madison, Ohio, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Prunus x subhirtella ‘Pendula Rosea’

**Higan Cherry**

Prunus x subhirtella ‘Pendula Rosea’ has slender, willowy, arching branches that build up in tiers, creating a wide-spreading fountain effect. From late-winter to early-spring, the branches of Prunus x subhirtella ‘Pendula Rosea’ are smothered with deep-pink buds that open to small, single, pink flowers, adding a soft and delicate look to the landscape. In the autumn months, the leaves of Prunus x subhirtella ‘Pendula Rosea’ turn shades of yellow and orange, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x subhirtella is a hybrid between Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella) and Prunus incisa. Prunus x subhirtella is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Pendula Rosea’ was introduced to Britain in around 1870.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus x subhirtella ‘Southern Gem’

**Higan Cherry**

Prunus x subhirtella ‘Southern Gem’ has an upright growth habit and produces dainty, semi-double, blush-pink blooms that fade to white throughout the autumn, winter, and spring seasons. Prunus x subhirtella ‘Southern Gem’ is tolerant of root confinement, making it a good choice for smaller spaces. In the autumn months, the foliage turns shades of yellow, orange, and red, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x subhirtella is a hybrid between Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella) and Prunus incisa. Prunus x subhirtella is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Southern Gem’ was developed in Dunedin, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Prunus x yedoensis

**Yoshino Cherry**

Prunus x yedoensis has a graceful, upright growth habit with arching branches that add a soft and delicate look to the landscape. In early-spring, it becomes smothered with almond-scented, blush-white, single blossoms, making it spectacular when in full flower. In the autumn months, the foliage turns shades of orange and red, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. It is an excellent choice as a street tree due to its upright growth habit and stunning display of flowers. Prunus x yedoensis is a hybrid between Prunus speciosa and Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella). Deciduous and native to Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Prunus x yedoensis ‘Awanui’

**Yoshino Cherry**

Prunus x yedoensis ‘Awanui’ has an erect, vase-shaped, spreading growth habit that adds structure and interest to the landscape. In early-spring, it becomes smothered in fragrant, blush-pink, single blossoms that emerge from deep-pink buds, creating an unforgettable sight when in full flower. The yellow and orange autumn leaves add a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x yedoensis ‘Awanui’ is an excellent choice as a street tree due to its vase-shaped growth habit and stunning display of flowers. Prunus x yedoensis is a hybrid between Prunus speciosa and Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella). Prunus x yedoensis is deciduous and native to Japan. Prunus x yedoensis ‘Awanui’ was selected by Keith Adams at his nursery in Awanui Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Prunus x yedoensis ‘Mountain Haze’

**Yoshino Cherry**

Prunus x yedoensis ‘Mountain Haze’ produces masses of small, pale-pink to white flowers with deep-pink centers that cover the gently-arching branches in early-spring, adding a soft and delicate look to the landscape. Prunus x yedoensis ‘Mountain Haze’ forms a tidy, rounded shape, making it an excellent choice for smaller gardens. In the autumn months, the foliage of Prunus x yedoensis ‘Mountain Haze’ turns shades of orange, red, and yellow, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x yedoensis is a hybrid between Prunus speciosa and Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella). Prunus x yedoensis is deciduous and native to Japan. ‘Mountain Haze’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Prunus x yedoensis ‘Perpendens’

**Yoshino Cherry**

This large, spreading tree bears horizontal branches that weep at their tips, adding a soft and graceful look to the landscape. In mid-spring, the branches of Prunus x yedoensis ‘Perpendens’ become smothered in large, blush-pink to white, single blossoms, creating a stunning display. The gold, orange, and red autumn leaves of Prunus x yedoensis ‘Perpendens’ persist well into winter, adding a bright splash of color to the landscape. Prunus x yedoensis ‘Perpendens’ thrives in a sunny and well-drained spot, making it important to choose the right location for planting. Prunus x yedoensis is a hybrid between Prunus speciosa and Prunus itosakura (syn. Prunus subhirtella). Prunus x yedoensis is deciduous and native to Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Pseudopanax arboreus

**Puahou**

Pseudopanax arboreus has a rounded shape with an open-habit and spreading framework of slender stems, adding a soft and natural look to the landscape. Pseudopanax arboreus produces large, glossy, handsome leaves that are a beautiful dark green color. In autumn, Pseudopanax arboreus produces decorative bunches of purple-black berries that are known to be relished by birds. This versatile plant is very hardy and can be pruned to any size, making it an excellent choice for smaller gardens. In mid-winter to early-spring, Pseudopanax arboreus produces small, white flowers flushed with red-pink, adding a touch of delicate beauty to the garden. Pseudopanax arboreus is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pseudopanax crassifolius

**Horoeka**

This narrow-growing tree has a tall, erect trunk, adding height and structure to the landscape. The juvenile leaves are long and narrow, and hang from the main trunk, creating a unique and striking look. After many years, the foliage changes to a small head of leaves, which vary in color from dark-green to orange-brown, usually with an orange-yellow midrib. Pseudopanax crassifolius provides a focal point for restricted sites where a hardy, dramatic tree is required. In mid-summer to early-autumn, Pseudopanax crassifolius produces small, green-yellow flowers, adding a touch of delicate beauty to the garden. Pseudopanax crassifolius is similar to Pseudopanax ferox but has less prominently-toothed leaves. Pseudopanax crassifolius is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pseudopanax ferox

**Horoeka**

This narrow-growing tree has a tall, erect trunk, adding height and structure to the landscape. The juvenile leaves are short and narrow, distinctly-toothed, and hang from the main trunk, creating a unique and striking look. After many years, the foliage changes to a small head of leaves, which vary in color from dark-green to orange-brown, usually with an orange-yellow midrib. Pseudopanax ferox provides a focal point for restricted sites where a hardy, dramatic tree is required. Pseudopanax ferox is similar to Pseudopanax crassifolius, but has more prominently-toothed leaves. Pseudopanax ferox is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Adiantifolius’

**Houpara**

With its erect stems and bright-green, glossy, palmate leaves, Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Adiantifolius’ is a dense and bushy grower that also features tough, leathery green leaves. It thrives in dry conditions and is well-suited to coastal environments. This versatile tree is excellent as a filler or to create a dense screen, and it can be pruned to any desired size. Pseudopanax lessonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Cyril Watson’

**Houpara**

This unique tree is characterized by a distinct, low-growing stature with a compact and bushy habit. Its broad, green leaves are very thick and leathery in texture. It prefers dry conditions and is well-suited for coastal environments. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Cyril Watson’ is an excellent option for filling in space or growing in a container. Pseudopanax lessonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Cyril Watson’ was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand and named after one of their sales managers, Cyril Watson, who was involved in the development and introduction of Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Cyril Watson’.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Purpurea’

**Houpara**

Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Purpurea’ is a dense, bushy, and compact grower that produces leaves which emerge in a purple shade before maturing to a dark-green color. It thrives in dry locations and is well-suited for coastal environments. This versatile plant can be used as a filler or to create a dense screen, and it can be pruned to any desired size. Pseudopanax lessonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Purpurea’ was developed in New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Sabre’

**Houpara**

Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Sabre’ is an erect, narrow grower that features long, lance-shaped leaves with slightly saw-toothed edges. The dark-green, leathery leaves also have a yellow midrib, adding to its visual appeal. It thrives in dry locations and is well-suited for coastal environments. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Sabre’ is an excellent choice as a focal point or to add interest to narrow spaces. Pseudopanax lessonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Sabre’ is a hybrid between Pseudopanax crassifolius and Pseudopanax lessonii and was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Trident’

**Houpara**

Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Trident’ is an erect grower that features a small trunk from which arise many upward-growing branches. It is densely-clothed with tough, leathery, green leaves that are three-lobed in shape. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Trident’ thrives in dry locations and is well-suited for coastal environments. It is an excellent option for filling in space, lining driveways, or as a street tree. Additionally, it can be pruned to any desired size. Pseudopanax lessonii is evergreen and native to New Zealand. Pseudopanax lessonii ‘Trident’ was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pseudowintera colorata

**Horopito**

Pseudowintera colorata is an attractive grower with aromatic foliage that is rich-red in color when young, gradually maturing to a yellow-green with red speckles and margins. It makes a stunning hedge due to its unique coloration and appearance. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pyrus betulifolia ‘Autumn Leaves’

**Birchleaf Pear**

Pyrus betulifolia ‘Autumn Leaves’ features graceful branches and dark-green foliage throughout spring and summer, which transforms into beautiful red and orange tones in autumn. It produces white flowers in the spring and can tolerate frosts, moderate winds, and periods of drought. Pyrus betulifolia is deciduous and native to China, Laos, Tibet, and Russia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Amber Pillar’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Amber Pillar’ is an elegant, upright ornamental pear tree that brings a touch of sophistication to any landscape. With its narrow, columnar form, this tree is perfect for smaller gardens, narrow spaces, or as a feature plant in formal rows or hedges. In spring, it bursts into bloom with clusters of delicate white flowers that provide a striking contrast against its glossy green foliage. As autumn arrives, the leaves transform into stunning shades of amber and gold, offering a beautiful seasonal display. This hardy and low-maintenance tree thrives in a range of soil types and prefers full sun to partial shade. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Aristocrat’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Aristocrat’ is a pyramidal-growing tree with an open form and spreading branches that can be trained to grow horizontally. It produces a profusion of white flowers in early spring and glossy-green leaves that turn red and yellow in autumn, adding a vibrant splash of color to any garden or street. It is tolerant of poor drainage and pollution, making it an excellent choice as a street tree or for urban environments. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Aristocrat’ was selected in 1969 from Pyrus calleryana seedlings grown at a nursery near Independence, Kentucky, United States and was released into commerce in 1972 (USPP3193).

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Bradford’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Bradford’ is pyramidal-growing and features densely-packed branches. One of its most stunning features is the profusion of white blossoms that appear in early spring. The glossy green leaves of Pyrus calleryana ‘Bradford’ turn a beautiful array of colors in autumn, including red, orange, and maroon. Due to its size and hardiness, it is an excellent choice as a street tree. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Bradford’ originated at the United States Department of Agriculture station in Glenn Dale, Maryland, United States from Pyrus calleryana seed purchased in 1919 in Nanjing, China and was released into commerce in 1960.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Candelabra’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Candelabra’ features a dense, columnar growth habit, making it ideal for planting in avenues, streets, and narrow spaces. It produces lustrous, dark-green leaves that turn vibrant shades of red and orange during autumn, adding a beautiful touch of color to any landscape. Pyrus calleryana ‘Candelabra’ is very tolerant of wind and can grow in a range of soils, including dry, poor, and intermittently wet soils. Additionally, it produces white flowers in the spring, making it an attractive addition to any garden or street. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Candelabra’ was developed before 2013 by Frank Goeddert of Frank’s Trees in Nelson, New Zealand (PVR 31198).

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Kea’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Kea’ is a multi-branched tree with a dense, bushy growth habit. Its glossy, green leaves turn red and orange during autumn, adding a stunning touch of color to any landscape. It is a hardy plant that can tolerate both dry and heavier, intermittently wet soils. Additionally, it produces white flowers in the spring, making it an attractive addition to any garden or landscape. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Kea’ was developed before 2002 by M. Sligh in Queenstown, New Zealand (PVR 2374).

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Slim Jim’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Slim Jim’ is a uniquely compact, upright ornamental pear tree, perfect for small gardens or narrow spaces. This cultivar features a slender, columnar shape that makes it ideal for creating vertical interest without taking up too much space. In spring, it showcases clusters of white flowers that brighten the landscape, followed by glossy green foliage that transitions into vibrant autumn hues of gold and red. A hardy and low-maintenance tree, thriving in full sun to partial shade. It adapts well to various soil types and offers year-round beauty, with minimal pruning required. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Slim Jim’ was bred by Big Jim’s Garden Centre in New Plymouth.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pyrus calleryana ‘Tawa Tower’

**Callery Pear**

Pyrus calleryana ‘Tawa Tower’ has a slender, columnar form making it an excellent choice for tight spaces, such as narrow gardens or along driveways, while providing a stunning vertical presence. In spring it is adorned with abundant clusters of white flowers, which contrast beautifully with its rich green foliage. As the seasons change, the tree offers a vibrant autumn display, with its leaves turning red, orange and purple. This hardy, low-maintenance tree thrives in full sun and well-drained soil, making it ideal for a variety of landscapes. Pyrus calleryana is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Pyrus calleryana ‘Tawa Tower’ was bred by Tawa Glen Nursery in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Pyrus salicifolia ‘Pendula’

**Weeping Pear**

In spring, the willow-like leaves are silver-white and turn grey-green during the summer. It forms tiers of branches that can be easily trimmed. Pyrus salicifolia ‘Pendula’ produces small, white blossoms in the spring and can withstand strong winds and drought conditions. Pyrus salicifolia is deciduous and native to Iran, Turkey, Russia, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Quercus afares x cerris

**Hybrid Algerian Oak**

Quercus afares x cerris is a vigorous and broadly-spreading tree. Quercus afares x cerris has leaves similar in shape to Quercus cerris. It can tolerate dry, coastal sites (and also dry, windy sites in general) and is semi-evergreen in warm climates. Quercus afares x cerris is deciduous and native to Algeria and Tunisia.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Quercus canariensis

**Mirbeck's Oak**

This is a handsome, large, fast-growing tree with grey, deeply-fissured bark. Its glossy-green leaves turn yellow and brown in autumn, and in warm climates, it can be semi-evergreen. Quercus canariensis produces large crops of acorns and can grow equally well on light and heavy soils. It is also tolerant of dry, coastal sites. Quercus canariensis is deciduous and native to Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and Tunisia.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Quercus cerris

## Turkey Oak

This oak is fast-growing and coastal-hardy, producing a wide-spreading tree of noble proportions. Its rich-green, oblong, lobed leaves turn yellow in autumn, making it an excellent choice for both shelter and as a specimen tree. Quercus cerris also produces large crops of acorns. Quercus cerris is deciduous and native from south-central and southern Europe to Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 6m (w)





# Quercus coccinea

## Scarlet Oak

This oak is one of the most brilliantly-coloured, with its fiery-scarlet autumn leaves that persist well into winter. It forms a stately specimen with an open-branching structure that allows lawn to grow underneath. Quercus coccinea is more narrow-growing than most oaks. It is deciduous and native to north-central and eastern United States.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 5m (w)





# Quercus crassifolia

## Leather Leaf Mexican Oak

It has broad, leathery leaves that emerge red and mature to glossy dark green, and thrives in a range of soils and montane conditions, tolerating wind, drought, and cooler temperatures. This medium to large tree produces acorns in late spring to autumn, supporting local wildlife. Its wood is strong and versatile, historically used for tools, posts, and firewood, while the acorns and young saplings have traditional uses in local diets and remedies. Hardy and adaptable, Quercus crassifolia is an excellent choice for gardeners seeking a striking, wildlife-friendly oak. Quercus crassifolia is a deciduous to semi-evergreen oak native to central and southern Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



8m (h) x 5m (w)





# Quercus ellipsoidalis

## Northern Pin Oak

Quercus ellipsoidalis produces glossy, green, deeply-cut leaves that turn scarlet and purple in autumn. It is tolerant of strong, prevailing winds. Quercus ellipsoidalis is deciduous and native to Canada and the United States.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 6m (w)





# Quercus germana

## Mexican Royal Oak

Quercus germana has new leaves in spring that emerge pink-red before maturing to a blue-green. The leaves remain a long time on the tree, often only falling just before the new ones emerge. Quercus germana thrives in areas with hot summers and does not like severe cold or heavy frosts. Quercus germana is deciduous or semi-evergreen and native to Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Quercus ilex

## Evergreen Oak

Quercus ilex forms a large tree with a dense, wide-spreading crown. Its small, leathery leaves are dark-green with grey undersides. Quercus ilex is coastal and drought-hardy, and with its dense form and smaller leaves, it can be clipped into a tough hedge or screen. It is also an excellent choice for training into topiary forms. Quercus ilex is evergreen and native to south-central Europe and parts of the Mediterranean.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Quercus laurina

## Mexican Species Oak

This is a vigorous-growing, columnar tree with lanceolate, glossy-green leaves. Its new spring growth is bronze-red, adding an extra dimension of interest to Quercus laurina. The supple, slender stems of Quercus laurina lend themselves well to being trained horizontally for espaliering and pleaching. Additionally, it can be easily clipped into standards and other forms. Quercus laurina is deciduous and native to Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Quercus palustris

## Pin Oak

Quercus palustris has a neat, pyramidal habit with spreading branches. Its glossy, green, deeply-cut leaves turn scarlet and orange in autumn, adding to its beauty. Tolerant of wet soils and strong winds, making it a hardy choice for various growing conditions. Deciduous and native to north-central and eastern United States and Ontario, Canada.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Quercus petraea x robur

**Hybrid English Oak**

This is a handsome, full-canopy shade tree that differs from Quercus robur in its long-stalked, broadly-oval, large leaves. Quercus petraea x robur produces clusters of oval acorns, which add to its overall appeal. It is coastal and drought hardy, making it a suitable choice for a variety of growing conditions. Quercus petraea x robur is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 6m (w)





# Quercus robur

**English Oak**

This is the classic oak, famed for its broad shape, deep-fissured bark, and characteristic acorns. Its lime-green leaves in spring mature into a dark-green color. The leaves turn yellow in autumn and persist into winter, making it an attractive tree year-round. It is ideal for parks, paddocks, lining avenues, and as a magnificent specimen tree. Quercus robur is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 6m (w)





# Quercus robur ‘Fastigiata’

**English Oak**

Quercus robur ‘Fastigiata’ has a neat, tight, columnar habit, making it a great choice for narrow spaces where height is required. Its dark-green leaves turn yellow in autumn, then brown in winter. Quercus robur ‘Fastigiata’ is versatile and can be planted as a screen, to line avenues and driveways, or as a focal point. It is also an excellent street tree due to its slender form. Quercus robur is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 4m (w)





# Quercus rubra

**Red Oak**

This is a large, broad-headed tree with deep-green leaves that turn red and yellow in autumn, adding to its beauty. Quercus rubra becomes a high-branched, wide-spreading tree with a deep rooting-system, which allows lawn and other plants to be grown underneath it. Additionally, it produces acorns. It is deciduous and native to southeastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States.

**10 Year Size**



10m (h) x 6m (w)





# Quince ‘Pineapple’

**Cydonia oblonga 'Pineapple'**

This is an attractive fruiting tree with large, pale-green fruit that ripen to a soft yellow when fully mature. The white flesh has a slight pineapple taste and tastes best when cooked or mixed with other fruit. Quince ‘Pineapple’ is hardy and tolerant, but it thrives best in full sun. It typically fruits from mid-autumn through to early-winter, and its pink buds open to white flowers in mid to late-spring. It is self-fertile, so it doesn’t need another tree for pollination. Quince is deciduous and native to the Hyrcanian forest region south of the Caspian Sea. Quince ‘Pineapple’ was developed in the late 1800s by Luther Burbank (1849-1926) in Santa Rosa, California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Quince ‘Smyrna’

**Cydonia oblonga 'Smyrna'**

This is a moderately vigorous fruit tree that produces large, furrowed, oblong to pear-shaped, golden-yellow, and very aromatic fruit. The flesh is mild, tender, and light-yellow, and the fruit keeps very well. Quince ‘Smyrna’ has unusually large leaves, and it typically fruits from mid-autumn through to early-winter. Its pink buds open to white flowers in mid to late-spring, and Quince ‘Smyrna’ is self-fertile, so it doesn’t require another tree for pollination. Quince is deciduous and native to the Hyrcanian forest region south of the Caspian Sea. ‘Smyrna’ was developed in Turkey.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Quince ‘Taihape’

**Cydonia oblonga 'Taihape'**

This fruit tree produces aromatic, yellow-skinned fruit with lemon-coloured flesh, which can be used for making cider, jams, and preserves. Quince ‘Taihape’ is tolerant and easy to grow in a sunny spot, and it typically fruits from mid-autumn through to early-winter. Its pink buds open to white flowers in mid to late-spring, and Quince ‘Taihape’ is self-fertile and disease-resistant, so it doesn’t require another tree for pollination and is less susceptible to diseases. Quince is deciduous and native to the Hyrcanian forest region south of the Caspian Sea. Quince ‘Taihape’ was developed from an old tree growing at the Brown Sugar Cafe in Taihape, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Radermachera sinica

**China Doll**

Radermachera sinica has erect stems that are covered in bipinnate, glossy, green leaves. It is an excellent quick-growing, narrow screen, and can be cut back severely to renew growth quickly. However, it only tolerates moderate frosts. It is also an excellent choice for a container plant. Radermachera sinica produces white, trumpet-like, hanging flowers in late summer, adding to its beauty. Radermachera sinica is evergreen and native to China and Taiwan.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Rhopalostylis sapida

**Nīkau**

This palm is elegant, graceful, and slow-growing. It grows best in a shady, sheltered spot in moist soil, but it can also grow out in the open, although the leaves may not be as lush. It looks best when planted in groups. Note that this palm is frost tender, so it is important to protect it from cold temperatures. Rhopalostylis sapida is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Rhopalostylis sapida var. chathamica

**Pitt Island Nīkau**

This palm is known as the world's most southern palm. It is hardier than Rhopalostylis sapida to both frost and drought and has broader leaves. Rhopalostylis sapida var. chathamica can handle coastal and exposed conditions, making it a great choice for a variety of growing conditions. Rhopalostylis sapida var. chathamica is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the Chatham Islands.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'

**Black Locust**

Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia' is one of the most brilliantly-coloured, with its yellow foliage. It forms a neat, rounded head on a sturdy trunk, and its golden-yellow colour is maintained until leaf-drop. Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia' is tolerant of heat, drought, and pollution, making it an excellent choice as a street tree. It may sometimes produce long, white, pea-like flowers in early summer, adding to its beauty. Robinia pseudoacacia is deciduous and native to eastern-central and eastern United States. Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia' was found by W. Jansen in around 1935 at a former nursery in Zwollerkerspel, Overijssel, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



5m (h) x 4m (w)





# Robinia pseudoacacia 'Lace Lady'

**Black Locust**

Robinia pseudoacacia 'Lace Lady' has rich, green, pendulous leaves that cover stems which are uniquely contorted and twisted, adding to its visual interest. It is an ideal choice for container planting and small gardens. During autumn, the leaves turn soft-yellow. Robinia pseudoacacia 'Lace Lady' is tolerant of heat and drought, making it a hardy choice for various growing conditions. Sometimes, Robinia pseudoacacia 'Lace Lady' produces long, white, pea-like flowers in spring, adding to its beauty. Robinia pseudoacacia is deciduous and native to eastern-central and eastern United States. Robinia pseudoacacia 'Lace Lady' was discovered in 1985 by Peter Cunningham as a chance seedling in a cultivated area in Kumeū, near Auckland, New Zealand (PVR 568 and USPP9771).

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Umbraculifera’

**Black Locust**

Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Umbraculifera’ has a compact, rounded head of spineless branches, making it an ideal choice for a variety of landscape designs. Its fresh, soft-green foliage is a visual delight, while its yellow autumn leaves add to its seasonal beauty. Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Umbraculifera’ is tolerant of heat and drought, making it a hardy choice for various growing conditions. Robinia pseudoacacia is deciduous and native to eastern-central and eastern United States. Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Umbraculifera’ originated in France or Austria in about 1810 and was introduced to Britain in around 1820.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Rosa ‘Iceberg’

**Iceberg Rose**

A classic white floribunda, Rosa ‘Iceberg’ is valued for its continuous blooms, light fragrance, and strong disease resistance. Its pure white flowers appear in clusters from spring to autumn, making it ideal for garden beds, borders, and hedging. Low-maintenance and versatile, it thrives in various conditions and is available in shrub, climbing, and standard forms. Rosa ‘Iceberg’ was bred in Germany by Kordes in 1958, and remains one of the most popular roses worldwide.

**10 Year Size**



1m (h) x 1m (w)





# Salix babylonica

**Weeping Willow**

Salix babylonica is characterized by its arching, wide-spreading branches that weep to the ground, adding to its unique visual appeal. The branches are polished brown and covered with slender, deep-green leaves that have blue-grey undersides. During autumn, the leaves turn yellow. Salix babylonica produces slender catkins with new spring leaves. It is a wonderful choice as a paddock, park, or shade tree, and looks particularly great when planted next to water. It is deciduous and native to China and Korea.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 5m (w)





# Salix caprea ‘Pendula’

**Kilmarnock Willow**

Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ has a beautiful weeping form and is an excellent choice for moist areas and small gardens. In late winter, Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ is adorned with large, silver catkins that add to its visual interest. Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ has large, green, coarse leaves that are blue-green underneath, adding to its textural beauty. During autumn, the leaves turn yellow, adding to the seasonal interest of Salix caprea ‘Pendula’. Salix caprea is deciduous and native to Europe, through parts of north Asia, to China and Japan. Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ originally came from James Smith (1759-1848) of Monkwood Grove near Ayr, Scotland. Apparently, James found Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ on the banks of the River Ayr. Salix caprea ‘Pendula’ was then put into commerce by Thomas Lang in Kilmarnock, Scotland and was first advertised in 1853.

**10 Year Size**



3m (h) x 2m (w)





# Schinus molle

**California Pepper Tree**

Schinus molle has a graceful habit and is characterized by its aromatic, dark-green foliage, adding to its visual appeal. During summer, Schinus molle produces white to yellow flowers, which are followed by red to purple berries in autumn and winter, adding to its beauty. Schinus molle is drought-tolerant and can withstand extreme heat, making it a hardy choice for various growing conditions. Schinus molle is evergreen and native to northeast Argentina, southern Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Sequoia sempervirens

**California Redwood**

This is a stately tree that has a pyramidal form, making it an excellent choice for various landscape designs. It is considered one of the most handsome conifers and is noted for its longevity. Sequoia sempervirens is also quick-growing, adding to its appeal. It requires adequate moisture in free-draining soil to thrive. Sequoia sempervirens has straight, towering trunks that are covered in thick, red-brown bark, adding to its visual interest. Sequoia sempervirens is evergreen and native to the states of California and Oregon in the United States.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sequoia sempervirens ‘Korbel’

**California Redwood**

This is a selection of Sequoia sempervirens, which is more compact and smaller-growing compared to the species. Sequoia sempervirens ‘Korbel’ forms a bushy, conical shape with grey-green to silver-blue needles, adding to its visual appeal. It is also quick-growing, making it an excellent choice for various landscape designs. Sequoia sempervirens ‘Korbel’ is well-suited for growing as a shelter belt and prefers damp soil in a sheltered area to thrive. Unlike the species, it rarely produces cones or pollen. Sequoia sempervirens is evergreen and native to the states of California and Oregon in the United States. Sequoia sempervirens ‘Korbel’ was discovered before 1972 as an upper-crown branch mutation on a 600 year old Sequoia sempervirens growing near the town of Korbel, California, United States by PhD student, Kwabena Tufuor.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Sequoiadendron giganteum

**Giant Redwood**

Sequoiadendron giganteum is different from Sequoia sempervirens in that it has a denser growth habit with shorter scales of deep blue-green, adding to its visual appeal. Sequoiadendron giganteum has a pyramidal form that is clothed from the ground upwards, making it an excellent choice as a specimen or for use in wide-spaced shelter belts. It prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate exposed and dry sites, adding to its hardiness. Sequoiadendron giganteum is evergreen and native to California, United States.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sophora chathamica

## Coastal Kōwhai

Sophora chathamica bears a profusion of golden-yellow flowers from late-winter to mid-spring, adding to its visual appeal. It does not go through a juvenile tangle of shoots. Its larger leaves are more densely packed on the stems, making it an excellent choice for various landscape designs. As a very hardy it can tolerate dry and windy positions, adding to its hardiness. An evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sophora fulvida

## West Coast Kōwhai

Sophora fulvida has a neat, spreading form, making it an excellent choice for various landscape designs. Its small, grey-green leaves can tolerate moderate coastal conditions and dryness, adding to its hardiness. It produces large, golden-yellow flowers that attract nectar-seeking birds, adding to its visual appeal. It is an excellent street tree and flowers from mid to late-spring. An evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Sophora godleyi

## Rangitīkei Kōwhai

Sophora godleyi is a distinctive grower, with an upright form and pendulous side branches, adding to its unique and attractive appearance. From a distance, its leaves appear grey-green, adding to its visual appeal. It produces yellow flowers from mid-spring to early-summer, further enhancing its aesthetic value. An evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sophora godleyi ‘Goldie’s Mantle’

## Rangitīkei Kōwhai

Sophora godleyi ‘Goldie’s Mantle’ is a bushier and more compact-growing cultivar of Sophora godleyi with pendulous branches, making it an excellent choice for various landscape designs. Like the species, it produces yellow flowers from mid-spring to early-summer, adding to its visual appeal. Sophora godleyi is evergreen and native to New Zealand. ‘Goldie’s Mantle’ was selected by John Goldie from a tree near Ōhingaiti, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Sophora howinsula

## Lord Howe Kōwhai

Sophora howinsula has large yellow flowers and large leaves that are similar in size to Sophora tetraptera. Sophora howinsula generally flowers from spring into early-summer. It has a large, woody swelling at the base of the stem known as a lignotuber. Sophora howinsula was named Lignum vitae by early English settlers to Lord Howe Island because its timber durability is similar to that of the Caribbean tree of that name. Sophora howinsula is evergreen and native to Lord Howe Island, an Australian island in the Tasman Sea.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sophora longicarinata

## Limestone Kōwhai

Sophora longicarinata forms a slender tree with tiny, fresh-green leaves, adding to its delicate and elegant appearance. It produces large, pale-yellow flowers that nectar-seeking birds adore, adding to its aesthetic value. It is an excellent choice as a street tree and flowers from mid-spring to mid-summer. An evergreen and native to New Zealand on the limestone hills of Tākaka.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sophora microphylla

## Small-leaved Kōwhai

Sophora microphylla is known for developing gracefully arching and spreading branches with small leaves, which add to its delicate appearance. It produces golden-yellow flowers that attract nectar-seeking birds, adding to its ornamental value. It can be grown in sun or semi-shade but should be avoided in very dry sites. It looks lovely when sited overlooking water, adding to its overall aesthetic value. The flowers appear from late-winter to mid-spring. Sophora microphylla is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Sophora molloyi

## Cook Strait Kōwhai

Sophora molloyi typically grows in a spreading, bushy manner and tends to be wider than it is tall. It can be found in coastal scrub environments located in exposed maritime sites. Its yellow flowers bloom from the middle of autumn until the middle of spring. It is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Sophora molloyi ‘Dragon’s Gold’

**Cook Strait Kōwhai**

Sophora molloyi ‘Dragon’s Gold’ is a dense, bushy grower that spreads widely, with an abundance of foliage. Its yellow flowers bloom from late autumn to early spring and are known to attract nectar-seeking birds. Sophora molloyi ‘Dragon’s Gold’ is capable of enduring cold conditions and coastal winds. Sophora molloyi is evergreen and native to New Zealand. ‘Dragon’s Gold’ was selected in the 1950s by Terry Hatch of Joy Plants from plant material sourced from Stephens Island, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Sophora tetraptera

**Large-leaved Kōwhai**

Sophora tetraptera has larger leaves and flowers compared to Sophora microphylla. Its slender form gives it an elegant and airy appearance. The golden-yellow flowers are known to attract nectar-seeking birds. It is recommended to grow it in a location with some sun or semi-shade, and where the soil is not too dry. It can be particularly attractive when placed overlooking water. Flowers typically bloom from mid-spring to early summer. Sophora tetraptera is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sorbus aucuparia ‘Scarlet King’

**Common Rowan**

Sorbus aucuparia ‘Scarlet King’ has an erect growth habit with a compact, oval crown. Its grey-green pinnate leaves turn light-orange in autumn, adding to its beauty. Sorbus aucuparia ‘Scarlet King’ produces white flowers in late spring, which then develop into large bunches of bright-red, oval fruit from late summer to autumn. Sorbus aucuparia ‘Scarlet King’ thrives in climates with cold winters. It is also an excellent choice for a street tree. Sorbus aucuparia is deciduous and native to most of Europe, parts of Asia, and northern Africa.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sorbus devonensis

**Devon Whitebeam**

Sorbus devonensis has a compact, oval, and rounded form. Its large, rounded leaves are green on the upper side and grey underneath. During autumn, the leaves turn yellow, adding to the visual appeal of Sorbus devonensis. In the spring, Sorbus devonensis produces white flowers, which are then followed by bunches of brown, speckled fruit from late summer to autumn. Sorbus devonensis is deciduous and native to Great Britain and Ireland.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Sorbus ‘Eastern Promise’

**Mountain Ash**

Sorbus ‘Eastern Promise’ is a compact, upright deciduous tree ideal for smaller gardens. It forms a neat oval crown with slender, serrated pinnate leaves that emerge dark green and develop rich purple and vivid orange-red tones in autumn. In spring, clusters of small white flowers appear, followed by heavy bunches of rose-pink berries in autumn that often weigh down the branches for a striking seasonal display. Birds love the fruit. Hardy and adaptable, it tolerates a wide range of soils and aspects, performing best in moist, well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Sorbus ‘Eastern Promise’ was raised at Hillier Nursery, Hampshire, United Kingdom in 1967 by foreman Alf Alford.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 3m (w)





# Strelitzia nicolai

**Giant White Bird of Paradise**

Strelitzia nicolai is a fast-growing evergreen with large, banana-like leaves that create a lush, tropical feel. In warmer climates, it produces dramatic white and blue bird-like flowers from spring to autumn. Thriving in full sun to partial shade, Strelitzia nicolai is drought-tolerant once established and prefers well-drained soil. Ideal as a feature plant, for screening, or as a bold indoor statement in large spaces. Strelitzia nicolai is native to the coastal forests and dunes of South Africa, Mozambique, and Botswana.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 2m (w)





# Styphnolobium japonicum ‘Pendula’

**Japanese Pagoda Tree**

Styphnolobium japonicum ‘Pendula’ is known for its beautiful, weeping canopy formed by its drooping branches. The foliage of Styphnolobium japonicum ‘Pendula’ is deep-green, and oval-shaped, giving it a feathery appearance. In some cases, the foliage will turn yellow in the autumn before falling. Styphnolobium japonicum ‘Pendula’ produces stunning white flowers in late summer, which may continue into the autumn season. Styphnolobium japonicum is deciduous and native to China. Styphnolobium japonicum ‘Pendula’ was introduced into commerce in the United Kingdom by the Loddiges family in the early 19th century.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Styrax japonicus

**Japanese Snowbell**

This beautiful tree has a slender trunk and a wide-spreading, fan-like branching structure, making it ideal for pleaching. In early summer, Styrax japonicus produces fragrant, bell-shaped, white flowers with golden stamens that hang gracefully beneath the branches. During the autumn season, the leaves of Styrax japonicus turn yellow, adding to its aesthetic appeal. Styrax japonicus is deciduous and native to China, Japan, and Korea.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Syagrus romanzoffiana

**Queen Palm**

This palm is a tall and elegant tree suitable for temperate areas. The trunk of Syagrus romanzoffiana remains narrow, providing wonderful height with a canopy of deep-green, upright, and spreading fronds. The leaves are soft, contributing to the overall elegance of Syagrus romanzoffiana. This palm is also known for its ability to withstand strong winds, including some coastal winds. Syagrus romanzoffiana is evergreen and native to northeast Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 3m (w)





# x Sycoparrotia semidecidua

**Sycoparrotia**

x Sycoparrotia semidecidua is known for its broadly-spreading canopy and exfoliating bark. In late-winter to early-spring, small flowers with pale-yellow stamens and reddish-anthers bloom. During autumn, the green leaves turn a beautiful yellow. x Sycoparrotia semidecidua can also be pleached, making it suitable for use as a colorful hedge. x Sycoparrotia semidecidua is usually semi-evergreen (but evergreen in mild winters), not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between Parrotia persica and Sycopsis sinensis.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 3m (w)





# Syzygium australe ‘Resilience’

**Lilly Pilly**

Compared to Syzygium australe, Syzygium australe ‘Resilience’ is more resistant to psyllids, grows faster, has a straighter central leader, and a stronger root system. Its glossy-green foliage is preceded by striking red new growth. In the spring, Syzygium australe ‘Resilience’ produces white flowers, which are then followed by small, edible, pink or dark-red fruit in autumn and winter. Syzygium australe ‘Resilience’ is ideal for use as a hedge, screen, or for topiary, and is able to tolerate coastal and drought conditions once established. Syzygium australe is evergreen and native to the states of New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. Syzygium australe ‘Resilience’ was developed in Australia.

**10 Year Size**



4m (h) x 2m (w)





# Syzygium maire

**Maire Tawake**

Syzygium maire forms a handsome, buttressed tree that thrives in wet, swampy areas. In very wet areas, Syzygium maire will form aerial breathing roots. Syzygium maire mainly produces white flowers from mid-summer to mid-winter, with red berries maturing throughout the year. Syzygium maire is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



6m (h) x 3m (w)





# Tangelo 'Seminole'

**Citrus x tangelo 'Seminole'**

Tangelo ‘Seminole’ produces large amounts of good-sized, red-orange fruit that ripen from mid-winter to mid-spring. The fruit are easy to peel, low seeded and juicy with a delicious sweet taste (tangerine parentage) balanced by a hint of sharpness (grapefruit parentage). Tangelo ‘Seminole’ produces white flowers in spring. Tangelo ‘Seminole’ is self-fertile and resistant to citrus scab. Tangelo ‘Seminole’ is a hybrid between the ‘Bowen’ grapefruit and ‘Dancy’ tangerine and is not native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Taxodium distichum

**Swamp Cypress**

Taxodium distichum has a pyramidal shape and features soft-green, feathery leaves during the spring season. The leaves turn russet and gold in the autumn and are known to persist well into the winter months. Taxodium distichum can grow in up to 0.6 meters of water but can thrive in all marshy ground as well as ordinary garden soil. Taxodium distichum is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Taxodium distichum 'Ascendens Nutans'

**Nodding Pond Cypress**

Taxodium distichum ‘Ascendens Nutans’ is a narrowly columnar, deciduous conifer with short horizontal branches and gracefully drooping branchlets. Soft green, needle-like foliage emerges light green in spring and turns warm orange- to reddish-brown in autumn before falling for winter. It forms a medium-sized tree with a broad, fibrous trunk and may develop distinctive above-ground root “knees” in wet conditions. Small green cones mature to brown. Well suited to pond margins, stream banks, or moist soils, but also grows in average garden conditions. Tolerant of prolonged water exposure. Taxodium distichum is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Taxodium distichum ‘Cascade Falls’

**Swamp Cypress**

Taxodium distichum ‘Cascade Falls’ has soft-green, feathery leaves that emerge during the spring season. It features pendulous side branches that add to its ornamental value. The leaves turn russet and gold in the autumn and can persist well into the winter. Taxodium distichum ‘Cascade Falls’ is capable of growing in up to 0.6 meters of water but can also thrive in all marshy ground and ordinary garden soil. Taxodium distichum is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala. Taxodium distichum ‘Cascade Falls’ was discovered before 1998 on the bank of a lake in Auckland, New Zealand and was introduced by Cedar Lodge Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand (PVR 1496).

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Taxodium distichum ‘McLaren Falls’

**Swamp Cypress**

Taxodium distichum ‘McLaren Falls’ has soft-green, feathery leaves that emerge during the spring season. It features pendulous side branches that add to its ornamental value. The leaves turn russet and gold in the autumn and can persist well into the winter. Taxodium distichum ‘McLaren Falls’ is capable of growing in up to 0.6 meters of water but can also thrive in all marshy ground and ordinary garden soil. Taxodium distichum is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala. Taxodium distichum ‘McLaren Falls’ was discovered at McLaren Falls in Lower Kaimai, New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 3m (w)**





# Teucrium fruticans

**Bush Germander**

Teucrium fruticans is known for its silvery, aromatic foliage and compact, bushy habit, it makes an excellent choice for hedging, borders, or as a low-maintenance specimen plant. During late spring to summer, it produces abundant spikes of small, lavender-blue flowers that attract pollinators like bees and butterflies. This drought-tolerant shrub thrives in full sun and well-drained soil, making it ideal for dry or coastal gardens. Teucrium fruticans is also highly resistant to pests and diseases, offering year-round appeal with minimal care. Teucrium fruticans is native to the Mediterranean region, particularly found in areas such as southern Europe, North Africa, and parts of the Middle East.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Thuja ‘Green Giant’

**Hybrid Arborvitae**

Thuja ‘Green Giant’ is an excellent choice for creating a shelter belt and has been successfully used for this purpose worldwide. It is disease-free, making it a low-maintenance option, and can provide a fantastic shelter or a beautiful dark-green ornamental backdrop. Additionally, it is fast-growing, allowing it to quickly establish itself in the desired location. Thuja ‘Green Giant’ is a hybrid between Thuja standishii and Thuja plicata. Thuja ‘Green Giant’ is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was found in 1937 at D. T. Poulsens Nursery in Kvistgård, Denmark. It wasn’t until 1967, when the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States received Thuja ‘Green Giant’ from D. T. Poulsens Nursery, that Thuja ‘Green Giant’ became widely known and began entering commerce.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Thuja occidentalis ‘Pyramidalis’

**Northern White Cedar**

This conifer has a very erect and columnar growth habit, with flattened, fan-like sprays. It is a reliable, enduring, and quick-growing tree with deep-green leaves. Thuja occidentalis ‘Pyramidalis’ is perfect for creating a narrow screen that requires no trimming. It can also be used as a focal point or to line avenues and driveways, adding to the overall aesthetic appeal of the landscape. Additionally, it is a superb choice as a container plant. Thuja occidentalis is evergreen and native to central and eastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States.

**10 Year Size**



**5m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Thuja occidentalis ‘Smaragd’

## Northern White Cedar

Compared to Thuja occidentalis ‘Pyramidalis’, Thuja occidentalis ‘Smaragd’ is shorter and has finer leaves. Its leaves are fresh-green in color, and it forms a dense, narrowly-conical habit. Thuja occidentalis ‘Smaragd’ is very reliable and quick-growing, making it an excellent choice for screens and focal points. It also serves as a superb container plant. Evergreen and native to central and eastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States. This variety was selected in 1950 by D. T. Poulsens Nursery in Kvistgård, Denmark.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Thuja plicata

## Western Red Cedar

Thuja plicata is an excellent choice for providing permanent shelter and privacy. It is quick-growing and features a pyramidal, bushy form that requires little pruning. Thuja plicata is hardy and can withstand wind and drought conditions. It is also canker-resistant, which adds to its durability. Additionally, the foliage of Thuja plicata is safe for cattle to eat without causing harm. Thuja plicata is evergreen and native to the west coast of North America from Alaska down to California in the United States, including British Columbia, Canada.

**10 Year Size**



**10m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Tilia cordata

## Small-leaved Linden

Tilia cordata features green leaves during the summer months, which turn yellow in the autumn season. It forms a dense, pyramidal shape and produces masses of pale-yellow, sweetly-scented flowers in the summer. These flowers are known to attract bees, making it a beneficial addition to any landscape. The pliable branches of Tilia cordata can be trained along wires for pleaching, and Tilia cordata can also be grown as a hedge. Tilia cordata is deciduous and native to most of Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Tilia x europaea

## Common Linden

Tilia x europaea forms a large, umbrella-shaped canopy and features green, heart-shaped leaves that turn yellow in the autumn season. It produces a mass of pale-yellow flowers in the summer that attract bees, making it a valuable addition to any landscape. Tilia x europaea is particularly well-suited for use in parks and along large avenues, and it can also be trained for pleaching. Tilia x europaea is a hybrid between Tilia cordata and Tilia platyphyllos. Tilia x europaea is deciduous and native to Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Tilia platyphyllos

## Large-leaved Linden

Tilia platyphyllos has a large, umbrella-shaped canopy and features broad, green, heart-shaped leaves that turn yellow in the autumn season. It produces a mass of pale-yellow flowers in the summer, which are attractive to bees. Tilia platyphyllos is an ideal choice for use in parks, along large avenues, and driveways. It can also be trained for pleaching, making it a versatile addition to any landscape. It is deciduous and native to much of Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Trachycarpus fortunei

## Chinese Windmill Palm

This palm is known for being the most cold-hardy species and is able to survive in colder regions of New Zealand. A distinctive characteristic of this palm is the thick layer of protective hair that covers its trunk. The palm features big, light-green, fan-shaped leaves that form a compact canopy. It is known for being coastal and wind hardy, making it a great choice for gardens located in exposed areas. Trachycarpus fortunei is evergreen and native to China and Myanmar.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Ulmus carpinifolia ‘Variegata’

## Field Elm

This beautiful tree has a graceful, open, vase-shaped habit and features deep-green leaves that are marbled and speckled with white. Ulmus carpinifolia ‘Variegata’ looks particularly stunning when planted in groups and is an excellent choice for lining avenues, as well as for use as a standalone specimen tree in a lawn or paddock. It is known for being able to tolerate strong winds and poor soils, adding to its overall hardiness. Ulmus carpinifolia ‘Variegata’ also has yellow autumn leaves, which further adds to its aesthetic value. Ulmus carpinifolia is deciduous and native to Europe, northern Africa, and parts of southwestern Asia. Ulmus carpinifolia ‘Variegata’ is believed to have been cultivated in France from 1772.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ulmus ‘Frontier’

## Elm

Ulmus ‘Frontier’ forms a vase-shaped structure with a rounded head and features small, dark-green leaves that turn into a glowing burgundy color in the autumn season. The leaves can persist well into the winter months, adding to the ornamental value of Ulmus ‘Frontier’. Ulmus ‘Frontier’ is tolerant of moderate coastal winds and drought, making it a great choice as a shade tree in coastal regions. It does not produce seeds, which is an advantage for landscapes where seed dispersal is unwanted. Additionally, Ulmus ‘Frontier’ is highly resistant to Dutch elm disease and is an excellent choice for use as a street tree. Ulmus ‘Frontier’ is a hybrid between Ulmus carpinifolia (syn. Ulmus minor) and Ulmus parvifolia. Ulmus ‘Frontier’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in 1971 by the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States and was released in 1990.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ulmus glabra ‘Horizontalis’

**Wych Elm**

This unique tree is characterized by its wide-spreading, horizontal branches, making it an excellent choice for use as a shade tree. Ulmus glabra ‘Horizontalis’ is hardy and can withstand wind and drought conditions, adding to its overall resilience. The branches of Ulmus glabra ‘Horizontalis’ can be pruned to keep the size in check, making it a versatile addition to any landscape. Ulmus glabra ‘Horizontalis’ is also known for turning yellow in the autumn season, which further adds to its aesthetic value. Ulmus glabra is deciduous and native to most of Europe. Ulmus glabra ‘Horizontalis’ originated in 1816 at a nursery in Perth, Australia but was first distributed by James Booth & Son in Hamburg, Germany.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ulmus glabra ‘Pendula’

**Wych Elm**

Ulmus glabra ‘Pendula’ forms an umbrella shape, with its branches cascading all the way to the ground. It features large, coarse, green leaves that turn yellow in the autumn season, adding to the aesthetic value of Ulmus glabra ‘Pendula’. Ulmus glabra ‘Pendula’ can be trained to spread its branches outwards on a frame, making it an excellent choice for use as a shade tree. Additionally, Ulmus glabra ‘Pendula’ is known for being very hardy and can withstand both wind and drought conditions. Ulmus glabra is deciduous and native to most of Europe.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ulmus ‘Lobel’

**Elm**

Ulmus ‘Lobel’ is known for its vigorous growth and striking, upright growth habit. Ulmus ‘Lobel’ features bronze new leaves that mature to a deep-green color, before turning yellow in the autumn season. It is highly resistant to Dutch elm disease, adding to its overall hardiness. Ulmus ‘Lobel’ is also coastal and drought hardy, making it a great choice for landscapes located in exposed areas. It is an excellent option for use as a hardy screen tree for lining large avenues and is also highly recommended for use as a street tree. It is a hybrid between Ulmus minor ‘Bea Schwarz’ and the hybrid formed between Ulmus ‘Exoniensis’ and Ulmus wallichiana. ‘Lobel’ is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was raised Dorschkamp Research Institute for Forestry and Landscape Planning in Wageningen, Netherlands.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 4m (w)**





# Ulmus ‘Louis van Houtte’

**Golden Elm**

Ulmus ‘Louis van Houtte’ has a distinctive vase-shaped structure, with a large, spreading canopy. In the spring season, Ulmus ‘Louis van Houtte’ produces large, yellow-green leaves that gradually mature to a yellow color, which they retain through the autumn season before falling. When planted in full sun, Ulmus ‘Louis van Houtte’ can achieve the best leaf coloring. It is an excellent choice for use as a specimen tree, owing to its ornamental value and unique structure. Ulmus ‘Louis van Houtte’ is deciduous and not native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Ulmus parvifolia

## Chinese Elm

This Elm forms a rounded head with graceful, pendulous branches and a slender trunk. Ulmus parvifolia also features peeling bark, adding to its unique appearance. Small, dark-green leaves cover the tree and turn orange and yellow in the autumn season. Ulmus parvifolia is tolerant of moderate coastal winds and drought conditions, making it an excellent choice for use as a street tree. It is also highly resistant to Dutch elm disease, adding to its overall hardiness. It is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

**10 Year Size**



**6m (h) x 5m (w)**





# Viburnum davidii

## David's Viburnum

Viburnum davidii is a compact, evergreen shrub prized for its dense, spreading habit and striking foliage. This low-growing plant features deep green, leathery leaves with prominent veining, providing year-round interest. In late spring to early summer, clusters of small white flowers appear, attracting pollinators. These are followed by metallic blue berries in autumn when both male and female plants are present. It thrives in full sun to partial shade and prefers well-drained soil and is an excellent choice for low hedges, borders, or as ground cover in woodland and shaded gardens. Viburnum davidii is native to western China.

**10 Year Size**



**1m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Viburnum japonicum

## Japanese Viburnum

Viburnum japonicum is a small dense shrub with dark green leaves, that become reddish during winter. Fragrant white flower clusters appear during spring and summer, followed by small red berries. Grow in part shade, and shelter from the wind. Appropriate for small hedging and can be maintained in a container or a small garden. Viburnum japonicum is evergreen and native to parts of China, Gageodo Island, the Ryukyu Islands, and Japan.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Viburnum odoratissimum ‘Dense Fence’

## Sweet Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum ‘Dense Fence’ is a fast-growing, evergreen shrub prized for its lush, dense foliage and excellent screening capabilities. Its glossy, dark green leaves create a thick hedge, providing year-round privacy and wind protection. In spring to early summer, it produces clusters of small, fragrant white flowers, attracting pollinators. This variety is highly adaptable, thriving in full sun to partial shade and tolerating a range of soil conditions. Viburnum odoratissimum ‘Dense Fence’ originates from Asia, specifically regions such as India, China, and Southeast Asia.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Viburnum tinus ‘Eve Price’

**Laurustinus**

Viburnum tinus ‘Eve Price’ is characterized by its multi-branched structure, which forms a dense, rounded shape. It produces small, dark-green, leathery leaves that add to its overall ornamental value. In the spring season, it produces blush-white flowers that emerge from carmine-pink buds, followed by blue fruit in the autumn season. Viburnum tinus ‘Eve Price’ is an excellent option for use as a hedge or screen, as it grows right to the ground and clips readily. It is capable of growing in shaded areas. Compared to Viburnum tinus, it is more floriferous, has smaller leaves, and is smaller in overall size. Viburnum tinus is evergreen and native to the Mediterranean. Viburnum tinus ‘Eve Price’ originated at Wakehurst (Wakehurst Place), a house and botanic gardens in West Sussex, England, and was bought by Gerald Loder from Messrs Dickson of Chester. Henry Philip Price (1877-1963) named it in 1960.

**10 Year Size**



**3m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Vitex lucens

**Pūriri**

Young trees typically grow upright, but will eventually form a large, spreading canopy after several decades. The leaves are a rich shade of green and feature wavy edges, adding to its ornamental value. In the late-autumn to mid-spring period, it produces pink-red flowers that attract tuis and bellbirds, while wood pigeons favor the red berries that are produced from mid-summer to mid-spring. Vitex lucens is capable of tolerating wind and coastal exposure, but can only withstand light frosts. Vitex lucens is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Walnut ‘Wilson’s Wonder’

**English Walnut**

Walnut ‘Wilson’s Wonder’ is vigorous and starts bearing at a young age, producing large thin-shelled nuts with a sweet flavor. It thrives in free-draining soil and begins to bear walnuts at around three years old. The nuts are brown and encased in a green husk. While self-fertile, planting with another walnut cultivar like Walnut ‘Meyric’ or Walnut ‘Shannon’ can lead to better crops. Walnut is deciduous and native to the region stretching from the Balkans eastward to the Himalayas and southwest China. Walnut ‘Wilson’s Wonder’ was imported into New Zealand by Vernon Harrison and others.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 6m (w)**





# Washingtonia robusta

**Mexican Fan Palm**

This palm species is known for its immense, fan-shaped leaves that weep when mature. As the palm ages, its old leaves drop off the trunk, leaving a distinctive criss-cross scarring on the trunk that adds to its ornamental value. The palm stems are characterized by their vicious, curved barbs, which are a distinctive feature to be wary of. Despite this, the palm is quite hardy and can thrive in temperate regions. Washingtonia robusta is evergreen and native to Mexico.

**10 Year Size**



**4m (h) x 2m (w)**





# Westringia fruticosa

**Coastal Rosemary**

Westringia fruticosa is a hardy, evergreen shrub with neat grey-green to dark green foliage that has a soft, silvery look. For much of the year it produces small white to pale mauve tubular flowers with delicate freckling. Well suited to coastal and exposed sites, it tolerates wind, salt and drought once established, and a wide range of soils. Thrives in full sun or part shade. Ideal for hedging, screening, specimen planting or shaping into formal clipped forms. Low maintenance and easy to grow. Westringia fruticosa is evergreen and native to Australia.

**10 Year Size**



**2m (h) x 1m (w)**





# Zelkova serrata

**Japanese Elm**

Zelkova serrata has a vase-shaped form with a spreading crown of branches that weep at their tips. It features narrow, pale-green leaves that turn beautiful shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet in autumn. Zelkova serrata is tolerant of drought once it's established and can withstand strong winds. Zelkova serrata is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

**10 Year Size**



**8m (h) x 5m (w)**



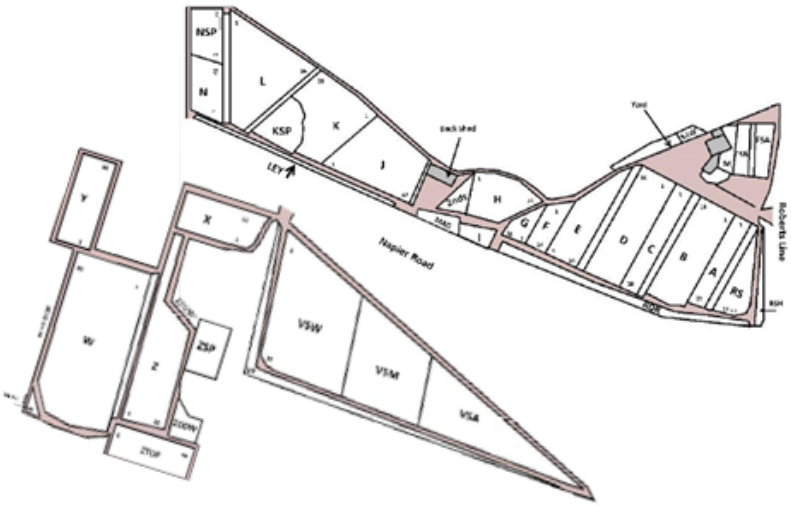


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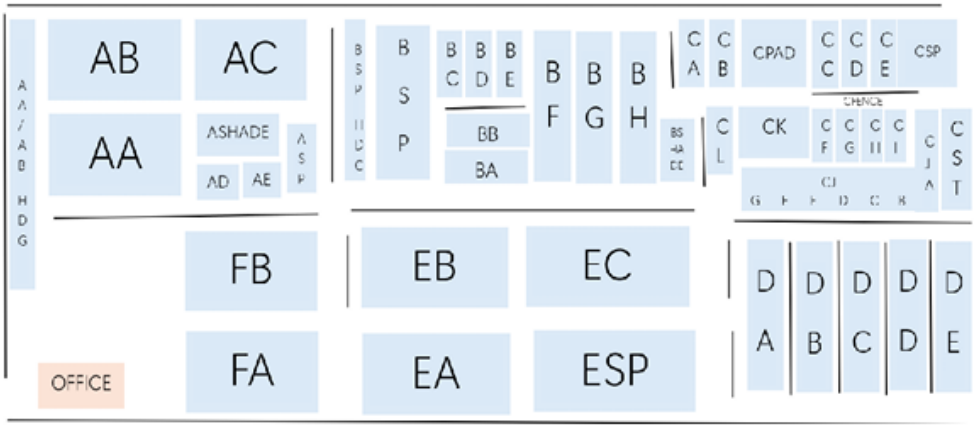
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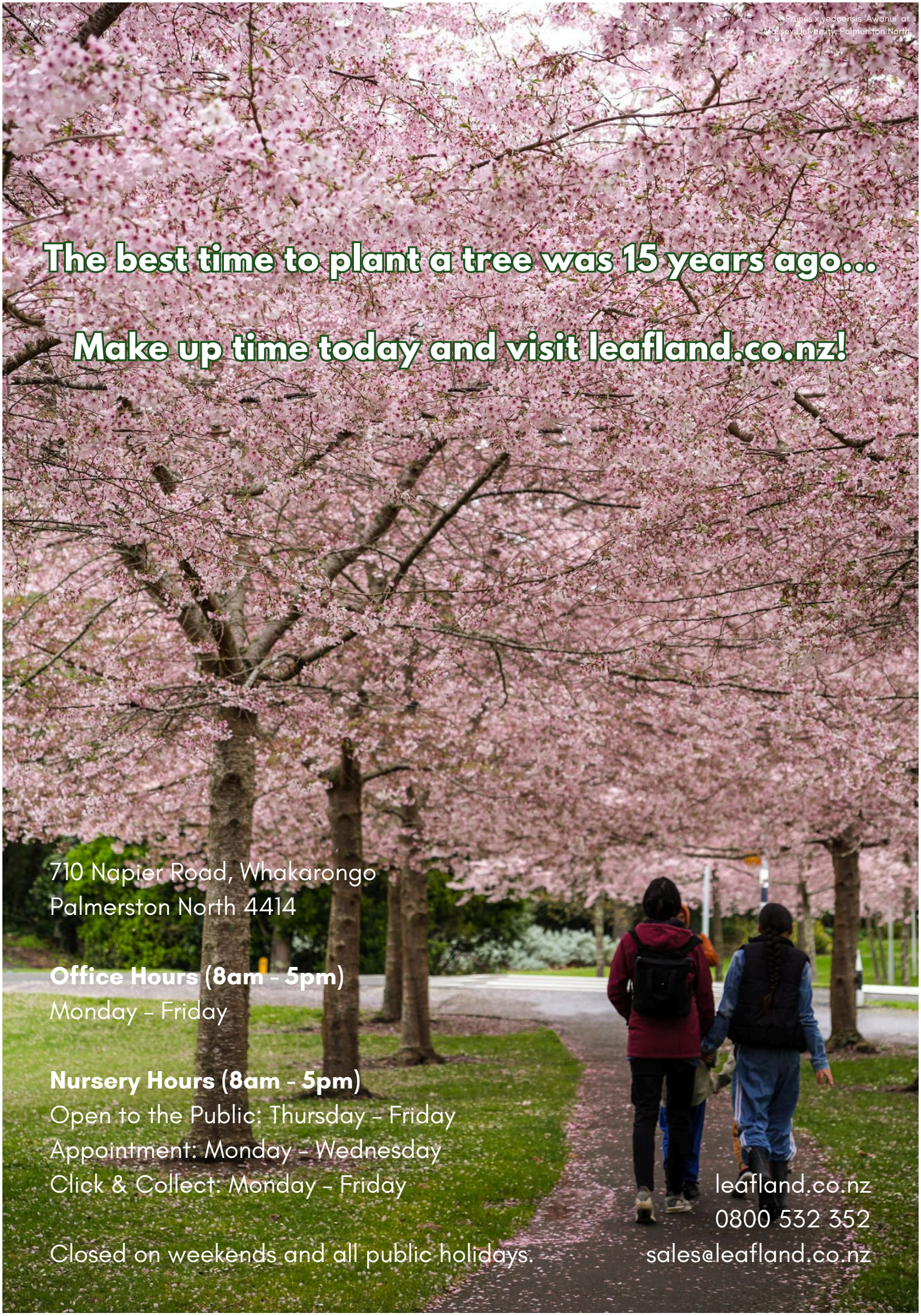





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