

LEAFLAND CATALOGUE

LEAFLAND

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QUALITY SPECIMEN TREES



Welcome to Leafland - Looking Ahead to a Busy and Positive 2025!

Dear Valued Customer,

We hope this 2025 Leafland Limited Catalogue finds you well and in good spirits. After a few challenging years, we're excited to look forward to a year full of growth, optimism, and new opportunities. Construction is beginning to pick up once again, and we're thrilled to be part of this resurgence, especially as we embark on new projects, including Leafland's own development of further expansion to further support your tree needs.

As we reflect on the past year, we are thankful for the resilience and innovation that has carried us through since 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 2025, we anticipate a busy year with construction projects starting to happen once more. 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 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 2025 season. Also a quick reminder to check out our next updated website which gives you access to our live stock sheet and also a very helpful tree finder guide to help you decide what trees should 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 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 35 acres and two different locations (1 Roberts Line and 710 Napier Road), 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, tree surgeons, 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 Mission

To provide quality specimen trees throughout New Zealand with outstanding service and advice.

Leafland's Fleet



**Delivering all over
New Zealand!**

...from Auckland right
down to Christchurch
every week!

Leafland's Team

December 2024



Follow us on Social Media



Leafland's Stock

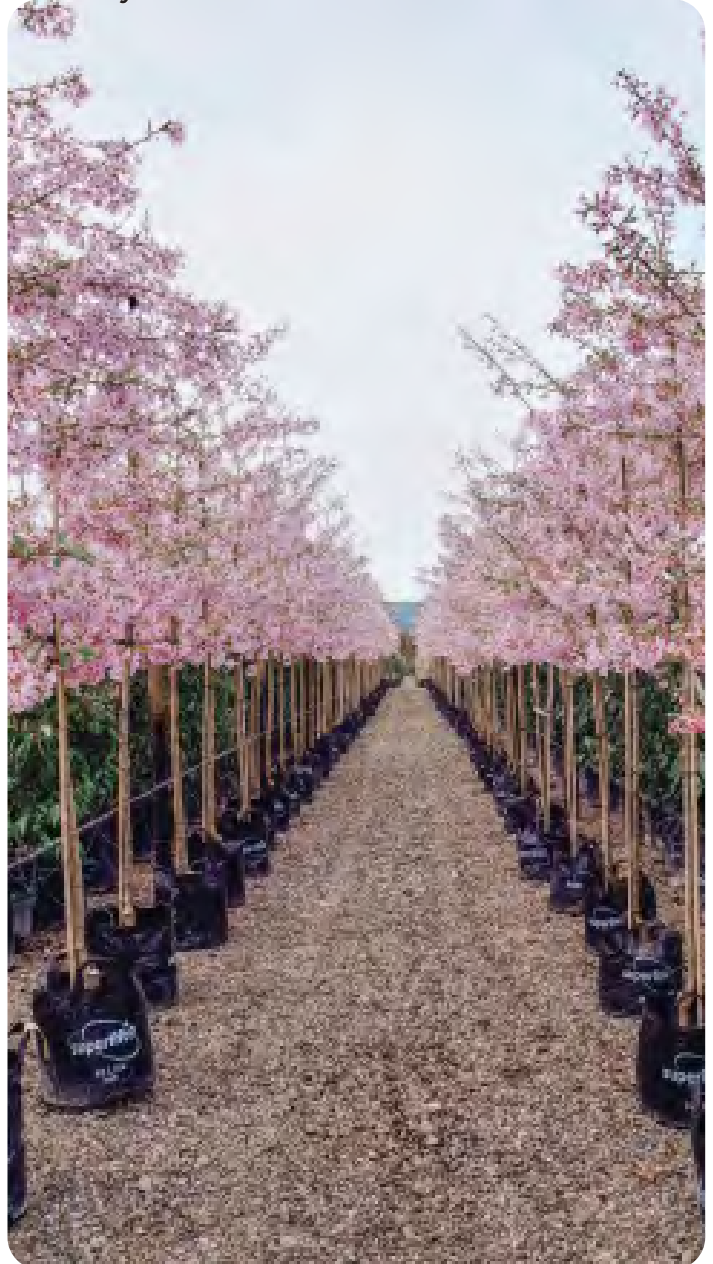
Michelia 'Lemon Fragrant'



Pyrus calleryana 'Candelabra'



Prunus x yedoensis 'Awanui'



Acer palmatum 'Shaina'



Leafland's Stock

Magnolia 'Black Tulip'



Prunus lusitanica



Metrosideros excelsa



Camellia 'Spring Festival'

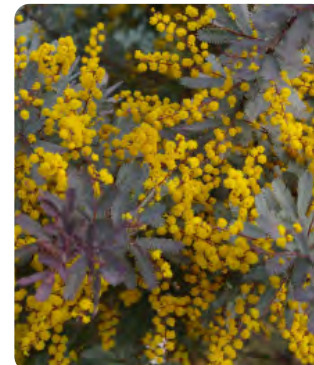
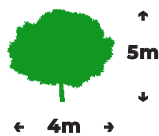


***Acacia baileyana* 'Purpurea'**

Cootamundra Wattle

Grey-green ferny leaves, with new growth emerging in a striking purple colour. A mass of gold-yellow flowers through winter. Grows best in dry or stony soil with good drainage. Drought tolerant once established. An outstanding foliage and flower tree. *Acacia baileyana* is evergreen and native to the state of New South Wales in Australia.

10 Year Size

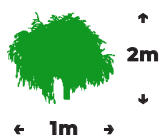


Acacia howittii

Sticky Wattle

Sold in New Zealand in a dwarf, weeping form. Fast, graceful grower with pendulous branches. Prefers moist, well-drained soils but will tolerate occasional drought. Fragrant, pale-yellow flowers in spring. Can be used for bonsai. *Acacia howittii* is evergreen and native to the state of Victoria in Australia.

10 Year Size

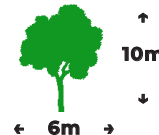


Acacia melanoxylon

Blackwood

Prized for its beautiful marbled timber. Quick-growing, hardy shade and shelter tree. Dense, round-headed tree with pale-yellow flowers appearing from late-winter to early-spring. Tolerates high rainfall. Prefers moist soils, but will tolerate some drought. Has a shallow root system with dense, surface feeder roots. Fixes atmospheric nitrogen into the soil. Good for hedges, screens, and shelterbelts. *Acacia melanoxylon* is evergreen and native to Australia.

10 Year Size

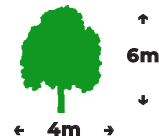


Acer buergerianum

Trident Maple

Hardy maple good for street plantings and as a shade tree. Upright growth habit when young, maturing to a rounded canopy. Copper-red new growth, with leaves turning green in summer. Autumn leaves of vivid red, apricot, and yellow. Grows best in full-sun in well-drained soils. Tolerates strong winds and is somewhat drought-tolerant once established. Has a moderate tolerance for coastal sites. Will tolerate air pollution. Great for bonsai. *Acer buergerianum* is deciduous and native to China, Taiwan, and Japan.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Acer trifidum*

Acer campestre

Field Maple, Hedge Maple, Feldahorn, Veldesdoorn, Spaanse Aak

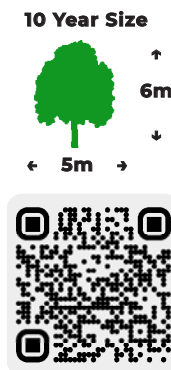
Compact tree with a dense, round canopy, and somewhat corky bark. Small leaves with rounded lobes are dark-green in summer, turning a beautiful yellow in autumn. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Tolerates air pollution, dry soils, and clay soils. Green, inconspicuous flowers in early to mid-spring. Tolerates strong winds and coastal sites. Good for bonsai. *Acer campestre* is deciduous and native to much of Europe, southwest Asia from Turkey to the Caucasus Mountains, and the Atlas mountains in North Africa.



Acer capillipes

Snakebark Maple, Hair-foot Maple, Red Snakebark Maple, Kyushu Maple

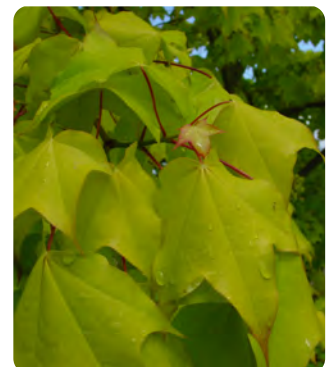
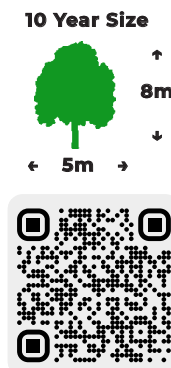
Vase-shaped tree with red new stems. Green and white striped bark. Autumn tones of orange and scarlet. Prefers moist, well-drained soils and part-shade, especially in hot climates. Tolerates air pollution. *Acer capillipes* is deciduous and native to the islands of Honshū, Kyūshū, and Shikoku in Japan.



Acer cappadocicum 'Aureum'

Cappadocian Maple

Starts spring with bright-yellow leaves and orange-red edges, which turn light green in summer. In autumn, the foliage returns to bright yellow, offering a stunning display. This tree tolerates drought but prefers moist, well-drained soil. With a shallow root system, it's best to avoid planting it in exposed, windy areas. *Acer cappadocicum* 'Aureum' is a deciduous species native to Asia.

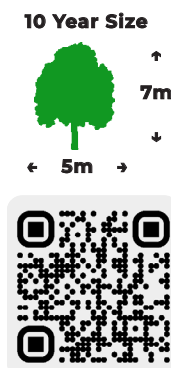


Acer griseum

Paperbark Maple

A tidy and slender, erect-growing Chinese maple. Beautiful chestnut-brown, smooth bark peels in thin strips revealing brighter, cinnamon-red wood beneath. Comes into leaf in late-spring, evading a lot of the damaging spring winds. Fiery-red and orange autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils and grows well in clay soils. Does not tolerate drought or dry soils. Great for bonsai. *Acer griseum* is deciduous and native to China.

Synonym(s): *Acer nikoense* var. *griseum*

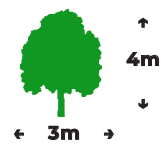


***Acer negundo* 'Flamingo'**

Box Elder

Upright, slow-growing tree with vivid, carmine-pink and green spring leaves, changing to white and green in summer before turning red in autumn. Ideal for smaller gardens. Produces small, yellow-green flowers in early to mid-spring. Intolerant of shade and strong winds. Seeds are toxic to horses. Tolerates air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. 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

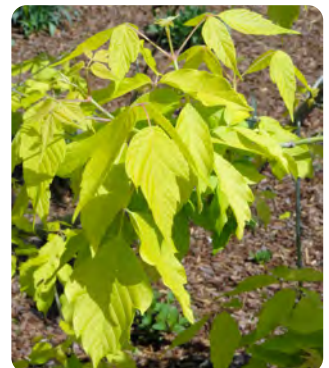
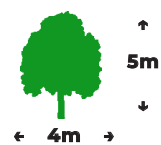


***Acer negundo* 'Kelly's Gold'**

Box Elder

Golden-yellow spring leaves that are lime-green through summer, turning to a pale-yellow in autumn. Has a neat, upright growth habit that will lighten up dark areas. A hardy and quick-growing maple. Produces small, yellow-green flowers in early to mid-spring. Intolerant of shade and strong winds. Seeds are toxic to horses. Tolerates air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. 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



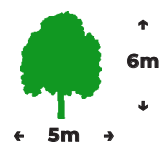
Acer negundo* var. *violaceum

Box Elder

Striking burgundy tassels adorn the bare branches before the new spring growth appears. Young shoots and leaves are purple-maroon. Green summer leaves turn gold in autumn. A vigorous, round, and irregular grower. Produces small, pink-purple flowers in early to mid-spring. Intolerant of shade and strong winds. Seeds are toxic to horses. Tolerates air pollution, drought, and occasionally water-logged soils once established. Cold hardy. *Acer negundo* is deciduous and native to south-central Canada, much of the United States, and Guatemala.

Synonym(s): *Acer negundo* 'Violaceum'

10 Year Size

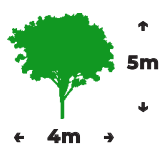


Acer palmatum

Japanese Maple

Grows into a round-headed, open, airy tree with slender stems. Green leaves are deeply-lobed and dissected. The leaves turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red in autumn. A great shade tree. Excellent street tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

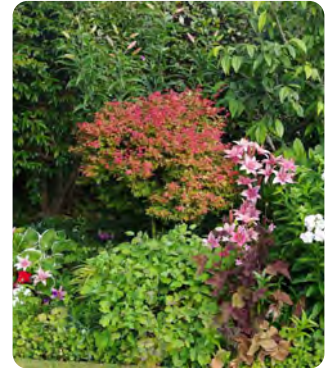
10 Year Size



Acer palmatum 'Beni-hime'

Japanese Maple

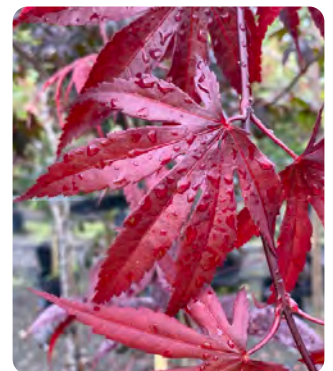
This slow-growing, dwarf variety features red leaves that mature to green with red edges, transitioning to bright berry-purple in autumn. It thrives in a sunny, sheltered, well-drained spot and is cold hardy. Despite its compact growth habit, it can be quite vigorous, making it ideal for adding vibrant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



Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'

Japanese Maple

Has large, purple-red leaves that hold their colour well through spring and summer. Leaves are a fiery crimson-red in autumn. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. *Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood' was developed before 1940 by Bloodgood Nursery in Long Island, New York, United States (founded in 1793) and named after the nursery.



Acer palmatum 'Burgundy Lace'

Japanese Maple

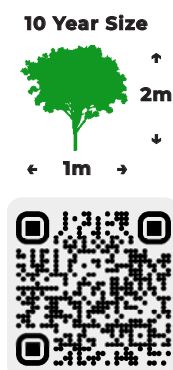
Has large, purple-red leaves that hold their colour well through spring and summer. Leaves are a fiery crimson-red in autumn. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. *Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood' was developed before 1940 by Bloodgood Nursery in Long Island, New York, United States (founded in 1793) and named after the nursery.



Acer palmatum 'Chishio'

Japanese Maple

The spring leaves emerge bright carmine-pink, changing to a pink-red, and aging to green over summer. Autumn colours are orange to red. An outstanding dwarf tree for a sheltered area. Ideal for containers. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.



Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Shishio'

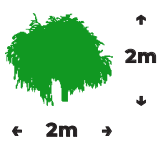
***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Crimson King'**

Japanese Maple

The spring leaves emerge bright carmine-pink, changing to a pink-red, and aging to green over summer. Autumn colours are orange to red. An outstanding dwarf tree for a sheltered area. Ideal for containers. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Shishio'

10 Year Size

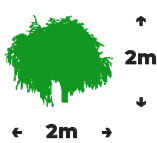


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Crimson Princess'**

Japanese Maple

A deciduous maple tree, this small, slow-growing specimen boasts a weeping habit, creating a captivating mushroom-like display. Noted for retaining its vibrant red colour throughout the growing season, the leaves start as bright crimson in spring, transition to deep red purple in summer, and finish in a fiery scarlet hue during autumn. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

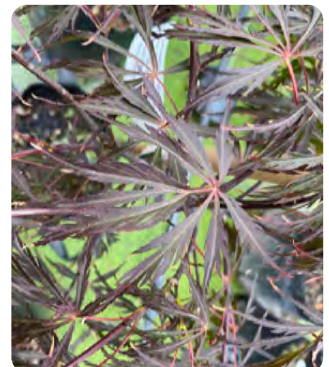
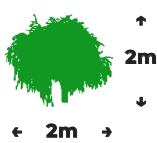


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Crimson Queen'**

Japanese Maple

Finely-cut, large leaves of bright crimson-red during spring becoming a deep purple-red over summer. Scarlet autumn colours. Excellent for containers. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. 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* 'Crimson Queen' was raised in the United States in the 1960s at a nursery in New Jersey.

10 Year Size

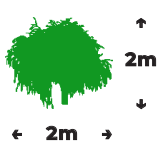


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Emerald Lace'**

Japanese Maple

Very finely-cut, lime-green spring leaves that darken in summer. Dark-red leaves in autumn. A strong, vigorous grower. Excellent for containers. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. 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* 'Emerald Lace' was introduced into Europe and the United States in 1984.

10 Year Size

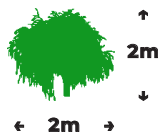


Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Garnet'

Japanese Maple

A compact grower with finely-divided leaves. Foliage is vibrant-red in spring, crimson-red to deep-burgundy in summer, and vivid red-purple in autumn. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. 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* 'Garnet' was selected by Guldemond & Co in Boskoop, Netherlands and released into commerce in 1960.

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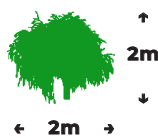


Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Green Mist'

Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum var. *dissectum* 'Green Mist' has soft pale green dissectum leaves that create a flowing elegant effect. It is slow growing, with a horizontal weeping habit, and thrives in partial shade. In autumn, the leaves display yellow, orange and red hues. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

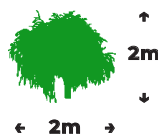


Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Orangeola'

Japanese Maple

Branches weep to the ground in a rounded mound. Orange-red new growth in spring, maturing to green over summer. Bright orange-red autumn colours. Excellent for container planting. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

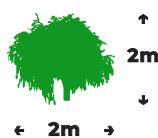


Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Pendulum Julian'

Japanese Maple

A mound-forming and wide-spreading grower. Purple spring and summer leaves. Orange and yellow autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

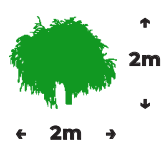


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Red Dragon'**

Japanese Maple

Leaves emerge bright-red in spring and mature to burgundy-red in summer. Autumn leaves are crimson-red. Has an upright-pendulous habit and forms an elegant, cascading mound. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

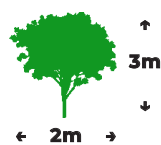


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Seiryu'**

Japanese Maple

Upright grower with graceful, spreading branches. Finely-cut, bright-green, lacy leaves. Autumn tones of gold, orange, and red. Ideal for a smaller garden. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

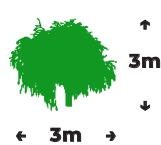


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Stella Rossa'**

Japanese Maple

Weeping form with fine, lacy leaves. Deep-red new growth followed by dark purple-red leaves through summer. Holds this colour well. Bright-red autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

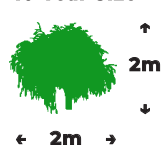


***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Tamukeyama'**

Japanese Maple

Crimson-red, finely-cut spring leaves. Purple-red leaves through summer, turning scarlet in autumn. A strong, mound-forming grower. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. 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



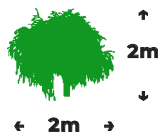
Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Beni-hagoromo'

Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Viridis'

Japanese Maple

Finely-cut, fresh-green spring leaves darken over summer before turning a brilliant yellow and orange in autumn. Vigorous grower. Excellent for containers. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

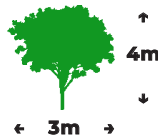


Acer palmatum 'Fireglow'

Japanese Maple

Has slender, pointed lobes, opening red in spring, developing to a dark-red to purple in summer, and turning purple-red in autumn. Looks best in locations where the autumn foliage can be back-lit by the sun for a beautiful effect. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great 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



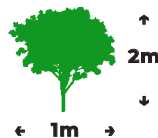
Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Effegi'

Acer palmatum 'Fjellheim'

Japanese Maple, Coral Bark Maple

Soft, lime-green, red-margined foliage in spring. Mid-summer green leaves with gold, orange, and red leaves in autumn. Outstanding brilliant red bark on young stems in winter. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great 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

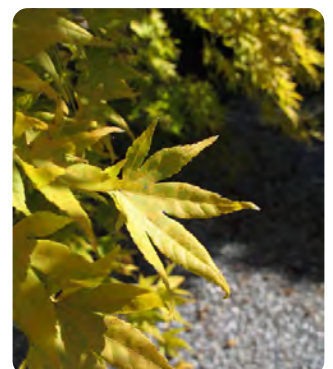
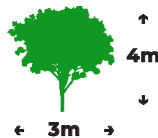


Acer palmatum 'Japanese Sunrise'

Japanese Maple

Yellow-green leaves in spring, turning green in summer and then gold-yellow in autumn. New stems are a beautiful coral-red. The bark can be yellow, orange, or bright-red depending on the amount of sun the tree gets. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

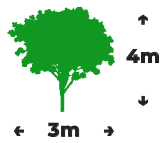


***Acer palmatum* 'Katsura'**

Japanese Maple

The first maple to unfurl in spring with orange and yellow leaves that turn green in summer. Autumn leaves are shades of yellow and orange. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great 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

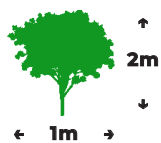


***Acer palmatum* 'Mikawa-yatsubusa'**

Japanese Maple

Dwarf grower which looks like a miniature tree with its tufts of leaves clothing the branches in layers. Yellow-green spring leaves turn fresh-green through summer and glowing-scarlet through autumn. Excellent for small gardens. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great 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

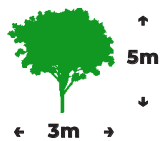


***Acer palmatum* 'Osakazuki'**

Japanese Maple

Leafland's top pick for a large leaf maple with good autumn colour. New leaves emerge green-orange before changing to green in summer. Autumn leaves are crimson-red. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. However, is more leaf scorch resistant than most Japanese maples, and is more tolerate of wind and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. *Acer palmatum* 'Osakazuki' was developed in Japan in 1882.

10 Year Size

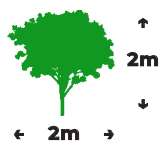


***Acer palmatum* 'Pixie'**

Japanese Maple

A miniature counterpart to the Japanese Maple 'Bloodgood', and a captivated red leaf dwarf maple. Resembling 'Bloodgood', its bright red spring leaves evolve into a deep red hue throughout summer, concluding with a vibrant scarlet display in Autumn. 'Pixie' boasts a compact size, making it ideal for full sun to part shade. It thrives in sheltered spots, requiring protection from intense afternoon sun and hot, dry coastal winds. Plant in fertile, moist, and well-drained soil for optimal growth. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size



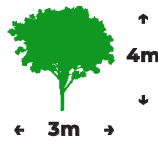
Acer palmatum 'Red Emperor'

Japanese Maple

Finely-serrated leaves are bright-red in spring before maturing to purple in summer. Brilliant red autumn foliage. Upright, spreading grower. Ideal for the smaller garden. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Emperor 1', *Acer palmatum* 'Emperor One', *Acer palmatum* 'Wolff'

10 Year Size



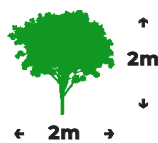
Acer palmatum 'Roseo-marginatum'

Japanese Maple

Has small, deeply-cut, lobed leaves that are green and white, margined with pink. Autumn leaves are bright carmine and red colours. Dense, upright, vase-shaped tree, great for small spaces. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia. *Acer palmatum* 'Roseo-marginatum' has been known in Europe since the 1880s and was described in Flore des Serres, Vol. 15, 1864, t. 1566.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Kagiri-nishiki', *Acer palmatum* 'Roseomarginatum'

10 Year Size



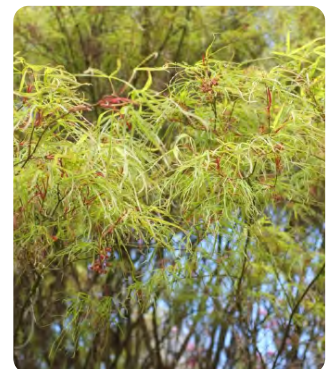
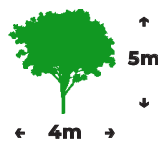
Acer palmatum 'Scolopendrifolium'

Japanese Maple

Has bright-green leaves that are distinctively long and drooping. A tall and elegant grower. Autumn leaves are apricot and orange coloured. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Linearilobum', *Acer palmatum* 'Shinobuga-oka'

10 Year Size



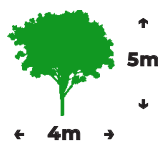
Acer palmatum 'Scolopendrifolium Atropurpureum'

Japanese Maple

New leaves emerge purple-red before fading to purple-green in summer. Autumn leaves are red-orange. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Atrolineare', *Acer palmatum* 'Linearilobum Atropurpureum', *Acer palmatum* 'Scolopendrifolium Purpureum', *Acer palmatum* 'Aome-shime-no-uchi'

10 Year Size



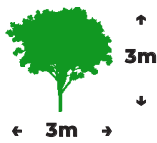
***Acer palmatum* 'Senkaki'**

Japanese Maple, Coral Bark Maple

A year-round beauty with spring leaves that are pink-yellow to orange, turning to green through summer, and yellow through autumn. Vivid coral-red young branches are a winter feature. Requires shelter. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Sango-kaku', *Acer palmatum* 'Sangokaku'

10 Year Size

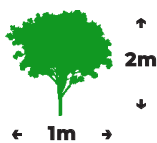


***Acer palmatum* 'Shaina'**

Japanese Maple

A dwarf grower that makes an excellent container subject. Dense, compact, and erect growth habit. Bright-red new leaves mature into a maroon colour. Intense-red autumn leaves. Easily trained into a ball shape. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

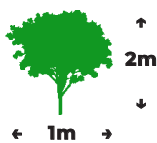


***Acer palmatum* 'Shidava Gold'**

Japanese Maple

A beautiful dwarf Japanese maple all year-round. New leaves emerge light-green in spring, turn yellow-green during summer, and change to a golden-yellow in autumn. During winter, the beautiful green bark on young stems lightens up otherwise dull areas. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *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

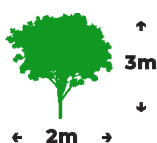


***Acer palmatum* 'Shin-deshojo'**

Japanese Maple

Leafland's top pick for a small-leaved maple with good autumn colour. Outstanding, flaming-scarlet spring leaves that turn a blended green-pink in summer and go a flaming-scarlet again in autumn. A spreading grower. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

10 Year Size

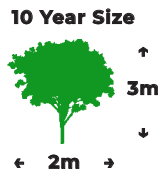


Acer palmatum 'Shirazz'

Japanese Maple

Spring leaves are red-purple with red-pink margins. Summer foliage is green with pink and white margins. Autumn leaves are a beautiful orange-red. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Gwen's Rose Delight'

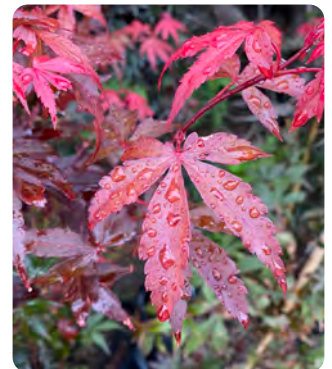


Acer palmatum 'Skeeter's Broom'

Japanese Maple

A narrow, dense-foliaged, upright grower with small, bright-red spring leaves that are burgundy through summer and scarlet in autumn. Great in a narrow space where height is required. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Skeeters'



Acer palmatum 'Sumi-nagashi'

Japanese Maple

Rich-red foliage in spring turning to dark-purple in summer and crimson-red in autumn. A round-headed tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Suminagashi'



Acer palmatum 'Trompenburg'

Japanese Maple

Finger-shaped leaves roll down distinctively. Rich, purple-red leaves in spring are a purple-green until autumn when they go to crimson-orange. An erect, round-headed tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *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.



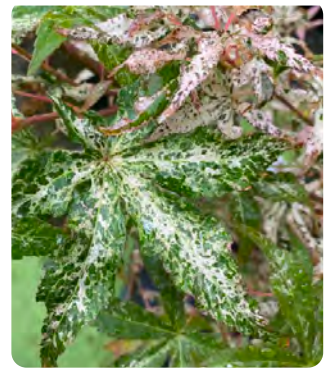
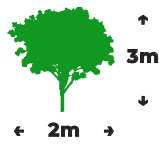
***Acer palmatum* 'Ukigumo'**

Japanese Maple

An outstanding variegated Japanese maple. Light-green leaves emerge in spring with white spots and pink margins. Summer foliage is green with white spots before turning yellow-orange in autumn. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Floating Clouds'

10 Year Size



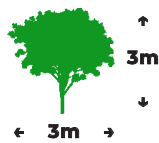
***Acer palmatum* 'Ukon'**

Japanese Maple

Yellow-green leaves emerge in spring before turning more green over summer and finishing off with a vibrant-yellow in autumn. The beautiful green bark on young stems adds colour throughout winter. An upright grower with a spreading canopy. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. May suffer leaf scorch from excess sun, wind, and drought. Cold hardy and great for bonsai. *Acer palmatum* is deciduous and native to Japan, Korea, China, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia.

Synonym(s): *Acer palmatum* 'Aoyagi',
Acer palmatum 'Yukon'

10 Year Size

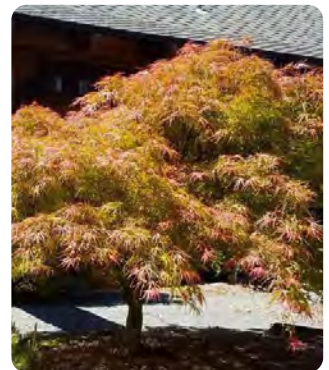
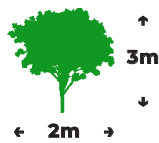


***Acer palmatum* 'Villa Taranto'**

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 transition to a striking golden orange in autumn. The cultivar is deciduous and takes its name from the Italian garden where it was originally found.

10 Year Size

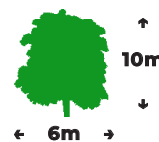


Acer platanoides

Norway Maple

A strong-growing tree with a rounded head. Huge, palmate, deep-green leaves turn a vivid-gold to orange in autumn. An ornamental shade tree for larger gardens. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience occasional drought and wet sites that experience occasional flooding. *Acer platanoides* is deciduous and native to eastern and central Europe and western Asia.

10 Year Size

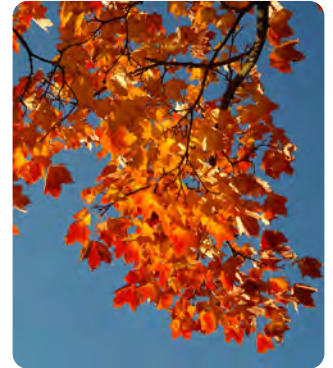
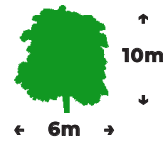


Acer platanoides 'Autumn Red'

Norway Maple

Spring leaves are a striking bronze-red, turning green through summer, and then glowing orange-red in autumn. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience 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* 'Autumn Red' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

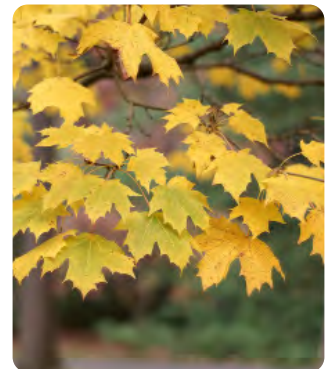
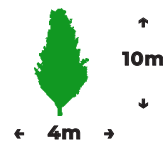


Acer platanoides 'Columnare'

Norway Maple

Narrow-growing tree with a strong, even-branching structure. Large, five-lobed, deep-green leaves turn yellow to orange in autumn. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience 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* '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

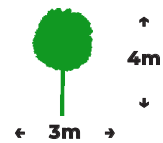


Acer platanoides 'Globosum'

Norway Maple

Has exquisite cream-green spring and summer leaves that turn yellow to orange in autumn. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience 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* '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



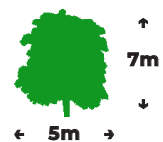
Synonym(s): *Acer platanoides* 'Variegatum',

Acer platanoides 'Nigrum'

Norway Maple

During spring, the large leaves emerge purple-red, turning to purple in summer and remaining that colour until autumn when they change to orange and crimson. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience occasional drought and wet sites that experience occasional flooding.

10 Year Size



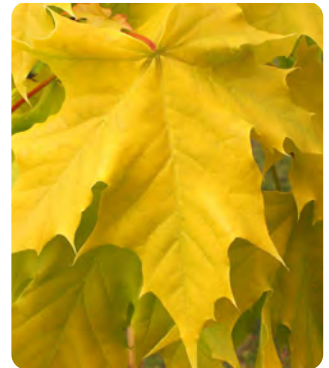
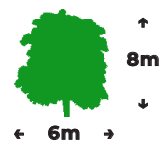
Synonym(s): *Acer platanoides* 'Reitenbachii', *Acer platanoides* 'Reichenbachii', *Acer platanoides* 'Bloodleaf', *Acer platanoides* 'Youngii', *Acer platanoides* 'Purpureum Reitenbachii'

***Acer platanoides* 'Princeton Gold'**

Norway Maple

The fluorescent-yellow leaves in spring make this a standout tree. Through summer, the leaves remain a more muted yellow-green. Protect from strong winds and harsh sunlight. Yellow autumn leaves. Shallow root system can lift sidewalks and driveways. Tolerant of air pollution. Can be easily transplanted. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils, but will tolerate dry sites that experience 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

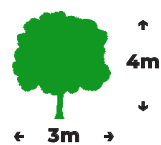


***Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Esk Sunset'**

Sycamore Maple

Large, pink spring leaves are mottled with white, turning deep-green splashed with pink and white through summer. Striking burgundy undersides on the leaves. A slow grower. Bright yellow and orange autumn leaves. Seeds are toxic to horses. Tolerates cold, coastal exposure, and some drought. Prefers growing in cool summer climates in moist, well-drained soil. *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



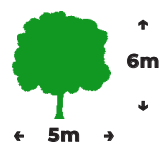
Synonym(s): *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Eskimo Sunset', *Acer pseudoplatanus* f. *variegatum* 'Esk Sunset'

***Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Worley'**

Sycamore Maple

The three to five-lobed leaves open golden-yellow, and then mature to yellow-green to green. Great lawn or park tree. Yellow autumn leaves. Seeds are toxic to horses. Tolerates cold, coastal exposure, and some drought. Prefers growing in cool summer climates in moist, well-drained soil. *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



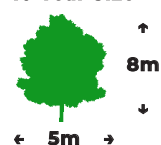
Synonym(s): *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Worleei'

Acer rubrum

Red Maple

Large, shining, dark-green leaves turn a rich scarlet-red in autumn. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Great for streets, parks, or large gardens. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *Acer rubrum* is deciduous and native to eastern North America.

10 Year Size



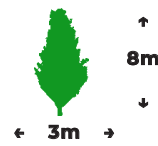
Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'

Red Maple

Narrow, columnar form. Ideal for avenues, streets, and berms. Autumn leaves are usually yellow-orange, but can be a rich-red in the right environmental conditions. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer x freemanii* 'Armstrong'

10 Year Size



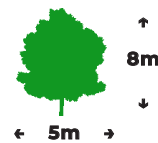
Acer rubrum 'Autumn Glory'

Red Maple

Compact, upright grower with deep-green leaves. A brilliant display of orange to red autumn leaves that last until winter. Does great in poor soils. Quick-growing and is excellent as a street tree. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory'

10 Year Size



Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'

Red Maple

Upright, columnar shape that is great as an avenue or street tree. Quick-growing. Glowing, orange-red autumn leaves. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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

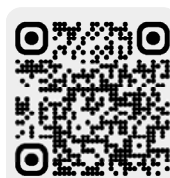
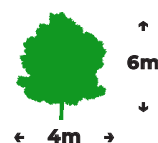


Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'

Red Maple

Large, emerald-green summer leaves. Foliage slowly turns from brilliant shades of red to red-purple in autumn. Seedless clone that is a quick-growing, large tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *Acer rubrum* is deciduous and native to eastern North America. *Acer rubrum* '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 in an effort to improve existing cultivars of red maple.

10 Year Size

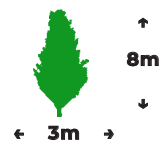


***Acer rubrum* 'Columnare'**

Red Maple

Upright, columnar shape that is ideal for avenues. Has brilliant orange-red autumn leaves. Quick-growing. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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



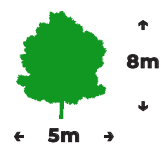
***Acer rubrum* 'Jeffersred'**

Red Maple

Large, green leaves in spring and summer. Striking orange-red to scarlet-red leaves in autumn. Very rarely produces flowers, fruit, or seeds. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer rubrum* 'Autumn Blaze', *Acer x freemanii* 'Jeffersred', *Acer x freemanii* 'Autumn Blaze'

10 Year Size



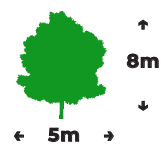
***Acer rubrum* 'Red Sunset'**

Red Maple

Large, fresh-green leaves that turn to a spectacular orange-red in autumn. Forms a broad, columnar head. Small, red flowers in early to mid-spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full-sun. However, will grow in a range of soils including sandy, heavy clay, peat, dry, and poor-draining. Also very cold hardy and will tolerate wind. *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.

Synonym(s): *Acer rubrum* 'Franksred'

10 Year Size

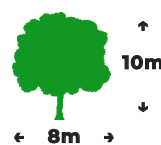


Acer saccharinum

Silver Maple

Light-green, lobed leaves with silver undersides. Leaves look lovely when ruffled by the wind. Yellow autumn leaves. Open vase shape. Rapid-growing tree. Has a shallow root system that will lift sidewalks and driveways and damage pipes. Great for wet sites and sites that experience seasonal flooding. Will tolerate some wind, but especially strong winds will cause damage. Can become weak-limbed in old age, but is great for providing fast shade in difficult soil conditions. *Acer saccharinum* is deciduous and native to eastern and central United States and southeastern Canada.

10 Year Size

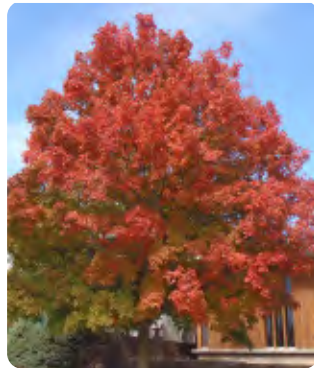
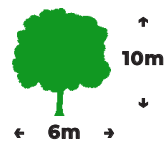


Acer saccharum

Sugar Maple

Large, green, lobed leaves with spectacular autumn colours in colder regions of red, orange, and yellow. Compact crown with up-swept branches. Sap is used commercially for maple syrup production. Does not tolerate heat or air pollution and roots can crack sidewalks and damage pipes. Needs moist, well-drained soil. Will not tolerate dry or poor-draining soils. Does not tolerate 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

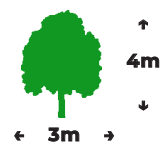


Acer shirasawanum 'Autumn Moon'

Shirasawa Maple, Full Moon Maple

Has apricot-orange spring leaves that are yellow-green through summer. Autumn leaves are orange and yellow. Protect from full sun as the leaves will be scorched. Shelter from strong winds. Grow in moist, 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

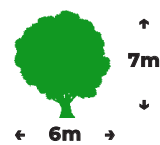


Aesculus x carnea

Red Horse Chestnut

Round-headed and wide-growing tree with large, dark-green, fan-shaped leaves. Giant red flower candles in late-spring. Glossy-brown nuts in autumn are toxic to humans and animals. Foliage can scorch in dry or very windy conditions. Once established, it is difficult to transplant due to its taproot. Great as a shade, avenue, or paddock tree. Golden-yellow autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and will 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

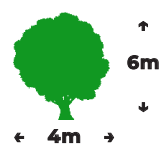


Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'

Red Horse Chestnut

A compact grower with large, dark-green, fan-shaped leaves. Giant red flower candles in late-spring. Great as a shade, avenue, or paddock tree. Golden-yellow autumn leaves. Has larger flowers than *Aesculus x carnea* and is slower-growing due to a greater number of flowers, and will mature as a smaller tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and will not tolerate dry soils well. *Aesculus x carnea* is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Aesculus pavia* and *Aesculus hippocastanum*. *Aesculus x carnea* 'Briotii' was raised from seed in Trianon-Versailles near Paris, France in 1858. Named in 1858 to honor Pierre Louis Briot (1804-1888), the chief horticulturist of the State gardens at Trianon-Versailles.

10 Year Size

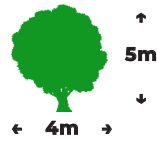


Aesculus hippocastanum

Horse Chestnut

A tall, stately tree with a wide crown. Large, deep-green, fan-shaped leaves with giant white flower candles in mid-spring. Glossy-brown nuts in autumn are toxic to humans and animals. Foliage can scorch in dry or very windy conditions. Once established, it is difficult to transplant due to its taproot. Great in large gardens, parks, and paddocks. Yellow autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and will not tolerate dry soils 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

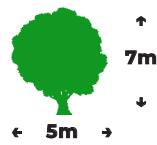


Aesculus indica

Indian Horse Chestnut

Large, beautiful leaves that emerge bronze-green in spring and mature to dark-green by summer. Frilly, white flower panicles in early to mid-summer, about a month later than *Aesculus hippocastanum*. White flowers flushed red and spotted yellow. Glossy-brown nuts in autumn are toxic to humans and animals. Magnificent shade tree. Orange and yellow autumn leaves. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and will not tolerate dry soils 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

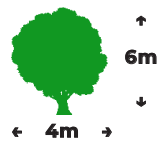


***Aesculus x neglecta* 'Erythroblastos'**

Caroline Horse Chestnut, Buckeye

Amazing new leaves of pink-orange that age to cream-green through spring and green through summer. Slow-growing tree. Protect from strong winds. In spring, pale-yellow flowers with a red base are borne in erect panicles. Orange and yellow autumn leaves. 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

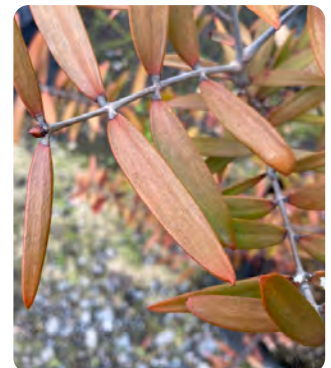
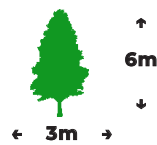


Agathis australis

Kauri

Slender, pyramidal tree. Although kauri trees attain a broad size with age, they will suit a confined space for many years. Protect from frosts and wind when young. Also needs moist soil during dry periods while establishing. Will tolerate light frosts and heavy clay soils when established. Has bronze leaves when young, and these mature to green with age. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. *Agathis australis* is evergreen and native to the northern regions of New Zealand's North Island.

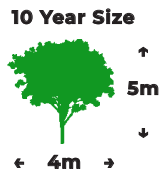
10 Year Size



Albizia julibrissin 'Red Silk'

Persian Silk Tree, Pink Silk Tree

Deep-pink, silky, fragrant summer flowers with ferny leaves on wide-spreading branches. Does not leaf out until very late in spring. Makes a great shade tree. Tolerates heat and drought. Best flowering occurs in full-sun. Has weak limbs that can be damaged by strong winds, snow, and ice. Seeds and seedpods are severely toxic to humans and animals. Easy to transplant. *Albizia julibrissin* is deciduous and native to southwestern and eastern Asia. *Albizia julibrissin* 'Red Silk' was selected and introduced by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

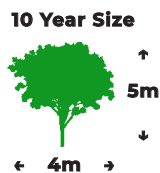


Albizia julibrissin 'Rosea'

Persian Silk Tree, Pink Silk Tree

Silky, pink, fragrant summer flowers with ferny leaves on wide-spreading branches. Does not leaf out until very late in spring. Great shade tree that tolerates heat and drought. Best flowering occurs in full-sun. Has weak limbs that can be damaged by strong winds, snow, and ice. Seeds and seedpods are severely toxic to humans and animals. Easy to transplant. *Albizia julibrissin* is deciduous and native to southwestern and eastern Asia.

Synonym(s): *Albizia julibrissin* f. *rosea*,
Albizia julibrissin var. *rosea*

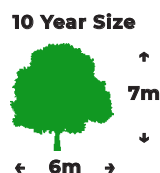


Alectryon excelsus

Titoki, New Zealand Oak

An upright-grower with a rounded head. New leaves are a mix of orange and rose-pink, maturing to glossy, olive-green, pinnate leaves. Shiny black seeds emerge from scarlet arils (an outgrowth that covers the seed) during summer. Attractive to seed-eating birds. Tolerates light frosts once established. Great shade tree. Excellent street tree. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. *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.

Synonym(s): *Alectryon excelsus* subsp. *excelsus*

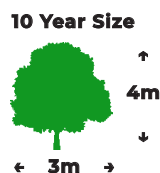


Almond 'All-in-One'

Prunus dulcis 'All-in-One'

Self-fertile almond great for home orchards. White to pale-pink blossoms in early-spring. Heavy crops of soft-shelled, sweet-flavoured almonds from early-autumn. Requires a hot summer for nuts to ripen. Will tolerate a wide range of soils except for heavy, poor-draining soils. Shelter from high winds. *Prunus dulcis* is deciduous and native to Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. *Prunus dulcis* 'All-in-One' was developed before 1977 by Chris Zaiger in Modesto, California, United States (USPP4304, PVR 642).

Synonym(s): *Prunus amygdalus* 'All-in-One'



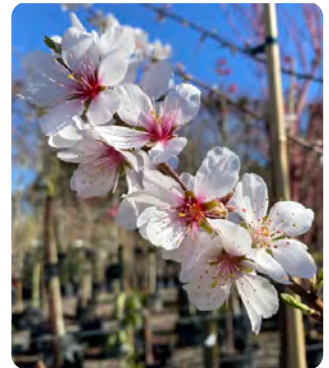
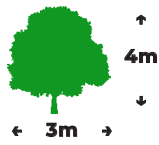
Almond 'Monovale'

Prunus dulcis 'Monovale'

Self-fertile. White to pale-pink blossoms in early-spring. Produces heavy crops of hard-shelled almonds with a good, strong flavour from early-autumn. Will tolerate a wide range of soils except for heavy, poor-draining soils. Shelter from high winds. *Prunus dulcis* is deciduous and native to Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. *Prunus dulcis* 'Monovale' was developed in New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Prunus amygdalus* 'Monovale'

10 Year Size

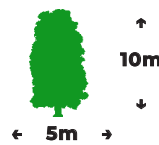


Alnus cordata

Italian Alder

Shining, heart-shaped, green leaves. A quick-growing, upright form. Will grow in moist, swampy soils and will also tolerate dry, infertile soils. Useful for erosion control and windbreaks. Great as a street or shade tree. Yellow-green catkins are a source of pollen for bees in early to mid-spring. Fixes nitrogen in the soil, so good for improving soil conditions for other plants. *Alnus cordata* 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

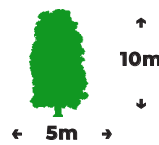


Alnus glutinosa

Common Alder, Black Alder

Pyramidal form. Will thrive in very wet areas. Also tolerates dry, infertile soils. Vigorous, quick-grower. Excellent as a shelter tree. Great for erosion control, stabilising river banks, and ponds/dams. Yellow-green catkins are a source of pollen for bees in early to mid-spring. Fixes nitrogen in the soil, so good 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

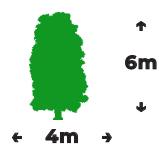


Alnus glutinosa 'Imperialis'

Common Alder, Black Alder

Elegant tree with outspreading branches. Fine and deeply-cut, green leaves. Tolerant of wet soils. Looks great planted next to water. Yellow-green catkins are a source of pollen for bees in early to mid-spring. Fixes nitrogen in the soil, so good 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.

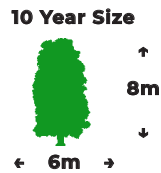
10 Year Size



Alnus jorullensis

Evergreen Alder, Mexican Alder

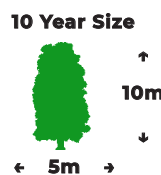
Fast-growing. Has long, green, toothed leaves. Can be easily pruned to any shape. Excellent as a dense screen. Yellow-green catkins are a source of pollen for bees in early to mid-spring. Fixes nitrogen in the soil, so good for improving soil conditions for other plants. *Alnus jorullensis* is evergreen and native to eastern and southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras.



Alnus rubra

Red Alder

Slender, pyramidal form. Red buds reveal red-green catkins in spring. Inner bark is orange-red. Green leaves are blue-green beneath. Hardy. Tolerates moist soils. Catkins are a source of pollen for bees in early to mid-spring. Fixes nitrogen in the soil, so good for improving soil conditions for other plants. *Alnus rubra* is deciduous and native to western North America.



Amelanchier canadensis

Canadian Serviceberry, Shadbush

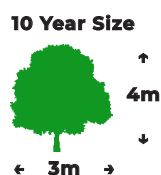
Compact, neat tree with a rounded head. Bronze new spring leaves turn a stunning red, yellow, and orange in autumn. Lacy, white, drooping flower clusters from late-winter to late-spring. Edible berries in early-summer. Berries start red and then turn purple when ripe and ready to eat. *Amelanchier canadensis* 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.



Apple 'Braeburn'

Malus domestica 'Braeburn'

One of the world's top commercial apples. Delicious, crisp, juicy flesh and superb sweet-tart flavour. Excellent keeper. Harvest from late-summer to mid-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Partially self-fertile, but best planted with another cultivar with a similar bloom period like *Malus domestica* 'Fuji' and *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* '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.

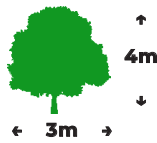


Apple 'Golden Delicious'

Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious'

A dessert cultivar and a good pollinator for other apple trees. Fruit is green-yellow, becoming yellow with age. Fruit is honeyed and very sweet when well-ripened. Apples ripen in late-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Self-fertile, but plant with *Malus domestica* 'Fuji', *Malus domestica* 'Gala', or *Malus domestica* 'Red Delicious' for better crops. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* '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

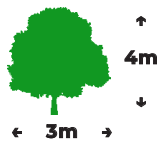


Apple 'Golden Delicious/Braeburn'

Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Braeburn'

Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Braeburn' is a double apple. The pink buds open up to white flowers during spring. See *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious' and *Malus domestica* '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. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

10 Year Size

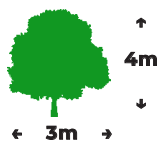


Apple 'Golden Delicious/Red Delicious'

Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Red Delicious'

Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious/Red Delicious' is a double apple. The pink buds on *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious/Braeburn' open up to white flowers during spring. See *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious' description. *Malus domestica* '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. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

10 Year Size

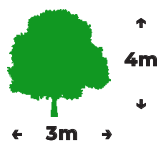


Apple 'Granny Smith'

Malus domestica 'Granny Smith'

A good, crisp, green-skinned eating apple, also an excellent cooker. Bears large fruit which ripen in mid-autumn, as the last variety to ripen. Excellent keeper. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious' or *Malus domestica* 'Red Delicious'. Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* '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

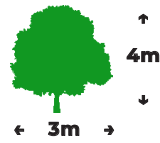


Apple 'Initial'

Malus domestica 'Initial'

Large red apple with resistance to black spot disease. Excellent flavour, with low acid, high sugar, and a high aroma as well. Fruit ripens late-summer to early-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Requires pollination from cultivars such as *Malus domestica* 'Gala', *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith', *Malus domestica* 'Monty's Surprise', and *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* 'Initial' was developed before 2003 by the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) in France (PVR 2710).

10 Year Size

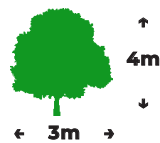


Apple 'Liberty'

Malus domestica 'Liberty'

Excellent selection for the organic grower as is resistant to black spot. Requires little, if any, spraying. Red-blushed fruit with crisp, juicy, sweet-tart flavour. Heavy-bearer. Excellent keeper. Fruit ripens from mid to late-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Self-fertile, but best crops when planted with early-flowering cultivars such as *Malus domestica* 'Braeburn'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* '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

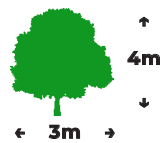


Apple 'Monty's Surprise'

Malus domestica 'Monty's Surprise'

A good, crisp, eating apple used for cooking. Light-green skin striped with red. Bears large fruit which ripen in mid-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Disease-resistant. *Malus domestica* 'Monty's Surprise' potentially has great health benefits, find out more at Heritage Food Crops. Requires pollination from cultivars such as *Malus domestica* 'Gala', *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith', *Malus domestica* 'Initial', and *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala'. *Malus domestica* '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

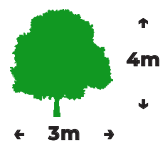


Apple 'Pacific Rose'

Malus domestica 'Pacific Rose'

Has clear, rose-pink skin. Firm, crispy, and juicy flesh with a rich and sweet taste. Fruit ripens mid-autumn. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Requires pollination from cultivars such as *Malus domestica* 'Gala', *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith', *Malus domestica* 'Monty's Surprise', *Malus domestica* 'Initial', and *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* 'Pacific Rose' was developed before 1989 by the Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand (PVR 624).

10 Year Size

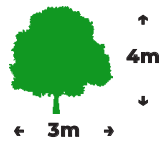


Apple 'Royal Gala'

Malus domestica 'Royal Gala'

Medium-sized, red-streaked apples have fine-textured flesh which is crisp, sweet, and juicy. Fruit matures in mid-summer. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Requires pollination from cultivars such as *Malus domestica* 'Gala', *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith', *Malus domestica* 'Monty's Surprise', and *Malus domestica* 'Initial'. *Malus domestica* '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 *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala'.

10 Year Size

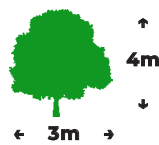


Apple 'Royal Gala/Braeburn'

Malus domestica 'Royal Gala/Braeburn'

Double apple. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. See *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala' and *Malus domestica* 'Braeburn' for descriptions. First image is of *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala', second is of *Malus domestica* 'Braeburn'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

10 Year Size

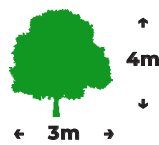


Apple 'Royal Gala/Granny Smith'

Malus domestica 'Royal Gala/Granny Smith'

Double apple. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. See *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala' and *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith' for descriptions. First image is of *Malus domestica* 'Royal Gala', second is of *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

10 Year Size

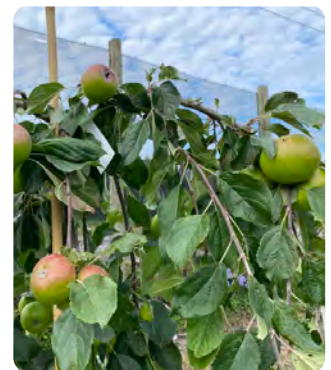
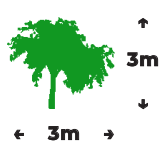


Apple 'Wandin Glory'

Malus domestica 'Wandin Glory'

A weeping apple that has fruit ripening mid-summer. Fruit has red-green skin and delicious sweet flesh. Pink buds open to white flowers in spring. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', *Malus domestica* 'Gala', or *Malus domestica* 'Granny Smith'. *Malus domestica* is deciduous and native to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. *Malus domestica* 'Wandin Glory' was developed in Australia.

10 Year Size

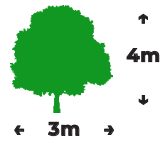


Apricot 'Royal Rosa'

Prunus armeniaca 'Royal Rosa'

Golden-yellow apricots with a red blush that ripen for harvesting in late-spring and early-summer. Highly disease-resistant. Produces delicious, sweet, and low-acid fruit. Great for eating fresh, canning, or preserves. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile. *Prunus armeniaca* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus armeniaca* 'Royal Rosa' was developed in the United States.

10 Year Size

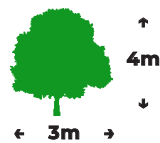


Apricot 'Sundrop'

Prunus armeniaca 'Sundrop'

Large, yellow, oval, freestone fruits that are sweet and juicy. Fruit ripens in mid-summer. Eat fresh or preserve. White flowers in spring. Suitable for most regions. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Prunus armeniaca* 'Trevatt'. *Prunus armeniaca* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

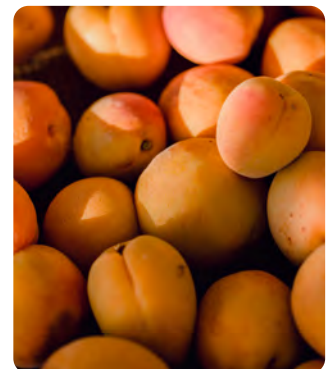
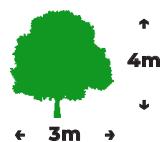


Apricot 'Sundrop/Trevatt'

Prunus armeniaca 'Sundrop/Trevatt'

Prunus armeniaca 'Sundrop/Trevatt' is a double apricot. See *Prunus armeniaca* 'Sundrop' and *Prunus armeniaca* 'Trevatt' for descriptions. *Prunus armeniaca* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

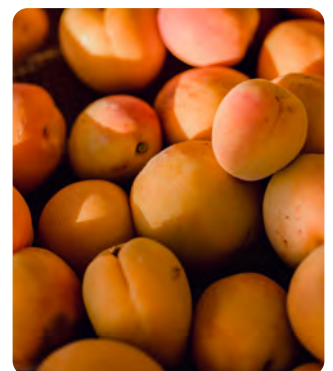
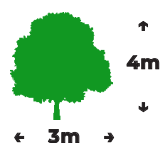


Apricot 'Trevatt'

Prunus armeniaca 'Trevatt'

Vigorous tree producing medium-sized, richly-flavoured, golden apricots. Fruit matures mid-summer. Good for warmer climates. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile, but can be planted with other apricot cultivars like *Prunus armeniaca* 'Sundrop' or *Prunus armeniaca* 'Royal Rosa' for the highest-yielding crops. *Prunus armeniaca* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus armeniaca* 'Trevatt' was developed in Australia in the early 20th century.

10 Year Size



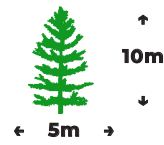
Araucaria heterophylla

Norfolk Island Pine, Star Pine, House Pine

Stately, erect tree with a pyramidal form. Ideal hardy coastal tree. Enduring tree for large spaces. Can be kept small in a container. *Araucaria heterophylla* is evergreen and native to Norfolk Island.

Synonym(s): *Araucaria excelsa*

10 Year Size

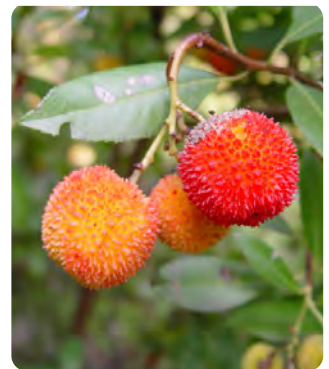
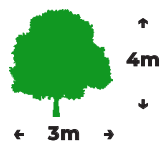


Arbutus unedo

Strawberry Tree, Irish Strawberry Tree, Killarney Strawberry Tree, Cane Apple

Very hardy to adverse conditions including coastal, heat, and cold. Small, white flowers in autumn and winter. Green fruit appear in winter after the flowers and take almost a full year to ripen. The fruit change color through yellow to red and ripen when the next year's autumn flowers appear. Birds love the fruit and the flowers are a good source of pollen for bees. Has peeling, red-brown bark. *Arbutus unedo* is evergreen and native to the Mediterranean region and western Europe.

10 Year Size



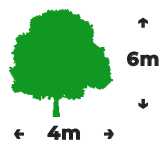
Aristotelia serrata

Makomako, Mako, Wineberry

Cream to rose-pink flowers in spring followed by dark-red to purple-black berries in summer that attract native birds. The leaves sometimes have pink-red undersides. Tolerates light-frosts and can be semi-evergreen in colder climates. *Aristotelia serrata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Aristotelia racemosa*

10 Year Size



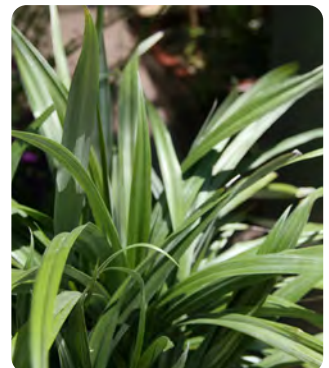
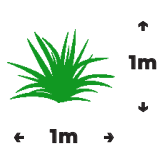
Astelia chathamica

Kakaha, Silver Spear

Ornamental, clump-forming plant with broad, spiky, silver-green leaves which droop at their tips. Easily grown in full sun or semi-shade. Will tolerate both moist and dry sites. Dramatic in group plantings. Coastal hardy. Excellent in containers. *Astelia chathamica* is evergreen and native to the Chatham Islands of New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Astelia nervosa* var. *chathamica*

10 Year Size

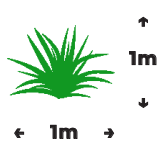


Astelia nervosa 'Westland'

Kakaha, Mountain Astelia, Bush Flax, Bush Lily

Ornamental, clump-forming plant with broad, spiky, silver-green leaves overlaid with red-bronze. Easily grown in full sun or semi-shade. Will tolerate both moist and dry sites. Dramatic in group plantings. Excellent in containers. *Astelia nervosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

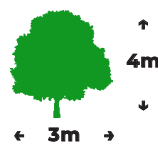


Avocado 'Bacon'

***Persea americana* 'Bacon'**

Medium-sized fruit with smooth, thin, green skin. Yellow-green flesh of a light flavour, smooth and silky. The skin remains green, but darkens slightly when ripe. Harvest from late-autumn to early-spring. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Persea americana* 'Hass'. Tree forms a thick canopy with a spreading habit. Hates constantly moist soils. More cold hardy than 'Hass' or 'Reed'. *Persea americana* is evergreen and native to Central America from Mexico to Costa Rica. *Persea americana* 'Bacon' was developed in 1954 by James Bacon in Buena Park, California, United States. James developed *Persea americana* 'Bacon' by hybridising two avocado cultivars from Mexico.

10 Year Size

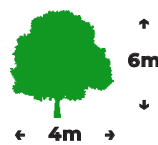


Avocado 'Fuerte'

***Persea americana* 'Fuerte'**

Known for its exquisite taste and remarkable cold tolerance. The fruit is easy to peel, bearing well every second year. This B-type avocado not only enhances pollination for A-type varieties (e.g. Hass), but also produces pear shaped fruit from winter into spring. Plant 'Fuerte' in a sunny, well-drained location, avoiding wet and compacted soils. Fertilize regularly during spring and summer and protect the tree from wind during its early years. More cold hardy than 'Hass' or 'Reed'. *Persea americana* 'Fuerte' is evergreen, and originated from the garden of Alejandro Le Blanc in Atlixco, Mexico.

10 Year Size

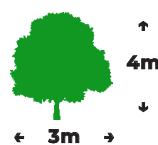


Avocado 'Hass'

***Persea americana* 'Hass'**

The most commonly-grown avocado cultivar in the world. Fruit has a very nutty, rich taste. Flesh has a smooth texture and thick skin-casing. Skin turns purple-black when ripe after being picked. Harvest from late-spring to early-autumn. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Persea americana* 'Bacon'. Tree forms a thick canopy with a spreading habit. Hates constantly moist soils. *Persea americana* 'Hass' was planted in 1926 by Rudolph Hass in La Habra Heights, California, United States. Rudolph bought the seedling from A. R. Rideout of Whittier, California, United States. The original *Persea americana* 'Hass' tree stood and produced fruit until it died in 2002.

10 Year Size



Avocado 'Reed'

Persea americana 'Reed'

Persea americana 'Reed', discovered in the mid-20th century in Carlsbad, California, within James S. avocado grove, stands out as a premier avocado variety. This evergreen cultivar yields large, round avocados with a lusciously creamy and buttery texture, free from any strings or fibres, and the seed effortlessly separates from the flesh. Classified as an A flowering type, (though self-fertile in warmer climates) benefits from being planted near a B variety such as 'Fuerte', 'Bacon', or 'Zutano'.

10 Year Size

5m

3m



Azara microphylla

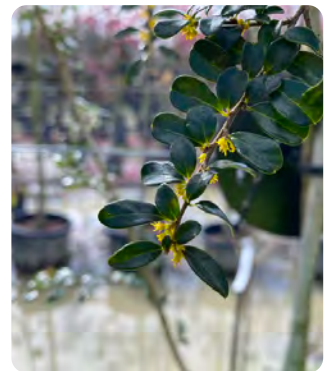
Boxleaf Azara

Has arching branches with small, glossy, dark-green leaves. Small, vanilla-scented, golden-yellow, spring flowers. Can be shaped into a dense screen. Branches can be espaliered. Can handle clay soils. *Azara microphylla* is evergreen and native to Chile and Argentina.

10 Year Size

3m

3m



Bambusa gracilis

Fairy Bamboo, Himalayan Bamboo, Himalayan Weeping Bamboo

This bamboo is a dense, clump-forming species that has long, arching canes and light-green foliage. It prefers moist, well-drained soil, and it is advisable to shelter *Bambusa gracilis* from strong winds to prevent damage. *Bambusa gracilis* is evergreen and native to Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Vietnam, and the West Himalayas.

10 Year Size

3m

2m



Synonym(s): *Drepanostachyum falcatum*

Bambusa multiplexa 'Wang Tsai'

Willowy Bamboo, Chinese Goddess Bamboo

Bambusa multiplexa 'Wang Tsai' has elegant, arching green to orange-brown stems and lush, dark green tufted foliage. With an evergreen dense and upright growth, it is an excellent choice for creating privacy screens. This bamboo variety thrives in a variety of soils, except for extremely wet or dry conditions. It can tolerate moderate frost and coastal conditions, but it is advisable to provide protection during the first few years.

10 Year Size

4m

1m

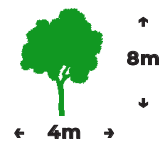


Banksia integrifolia

Coastal Banksia, Coast Banksia, White Honeysuckle

Upright-grower when younger, becoming more open with age. Quick-growing and coastal hardy. Large, yellow brush flowers from autumn through to spring attract tuis and bellbirds. Great for shelter. Can be pruned to any shape and size. *Banksia integrifolia* is evergreen and native to Australia, occurring between the states of Victoria and Queensland.

10 Year Size

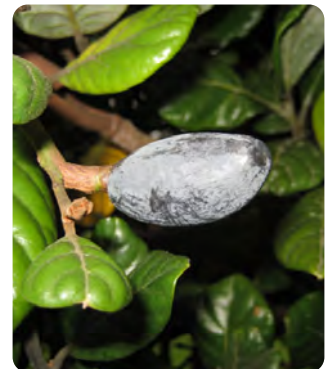
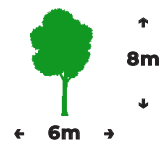


Beilschmiedia tarairi

Taraire

Stately, erect tree with smooth, brown bark. Young shoots are covered with fine, brown hairs. Broad, leathery, olive-green leaves are heavily-veined and glossy. Prefers moist soil and tolerates light to medium frosts. Wood pigeons adore the large, purple berries in autumn. *Beilschmiedia tarairi* is evergreen and native to the North Island of New Zealand.

10 Year Size

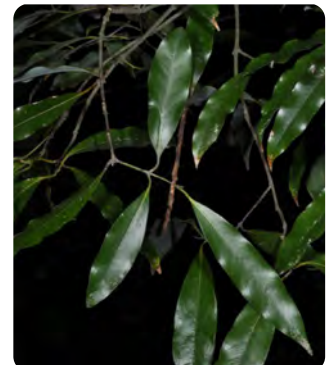
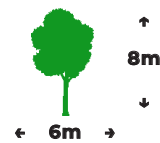


Beilschmiedia tawa

Tawa

A slow-growing but enduring tree which ultimately becomes a forest giant. Erect-grower with almost black bark. The small, pale-green, willow-like leaves hang in a graceful habit. Wood pigeons adore the large, purple berries in winter. *Beilschmiedia tawa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

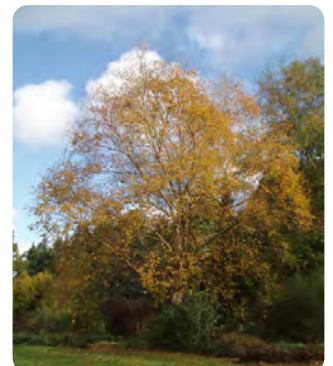
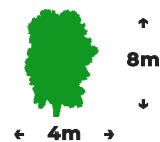


Betula costata

Korean Birch

Has beautiful, peeling bark that is cream-white with pink-orange tones. Upright growth habit. Bright-green leaves with conspicuous veining. Golden autumn leaves. Does not tolerate drought. *Betula costata* is deciduous and native to Korea and the Russian Far East in Russia.

10 Year Size



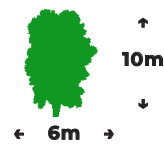
Betula nigra

River Birch, Black Birch, Water Birch

One of the best trees for planting in wet areas and ponds/dams. Has a strong, pyramidal form. Has peeling bark that on younger trees is pink to orange-brown and reveals lighter, cream-white bark when peeling. On older trees the bark is red to grey-brown developing to almost black. Glossy, green leaves are glaucous underneath. They turn bright-yellow in autumn.

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

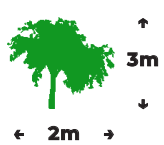


***Betula nigra* 'Summer Cascade'**

River Birch, Black Birch, Water Birch

Has gently-weeping, pendulous branches and pink, peeling bark. The foliage is dark-green throughout spring and summer, but takes on a striking yellow colour in autumn. Has peeling bark that on younger trees is pink to orange-brown and reveals lighter, cream-white bark when peeling. On older trees the bark is red to grey-brown developing to 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



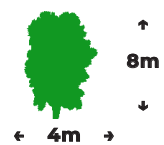
Betula pendula

Silver Birch

This is a highly-rated birch for its prominent white trunk and graceful, pendulous young stems. The glossy, green leaves turn yellow in autumn. Lovely in group plantings. *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.

Synonym(s): *Betula alba* var. *pendula*,
Betula pendula 'Alba'

10 Year Size

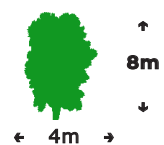


***Betula pendula* 'Dalecarlica'**

Silver Birch, Ornäs Birch, Cut-leaf Birch

Has the same graceful habit of *Betula pendula* but with more cascading branches. The rich-green leaves are deeply-cut and serrated, giving the tree a light, dainty effect. White trunks are a feature on mature trees. Less tolerant of long dry spells. Yellow autumn leaves. *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* 'Dalecarlica' was discovered in 1767 by Hans Gustaf Hiordt in the village of Ornäs, in the central Swedish province of Dalarna.

10 Year Size



Betula pendula 'Wades Gold'

Silver Birch, Golden Silver Birch

A compact, upright birch with lime-green leaves through the summer. Brilliant gold autumn leaves. Branch stems are golden-orange, changing to pink-red through winter. Develops very white trunks. Excellent 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.



Betula platyphylla var. japonica

Japanese White Birch, Asian White Birch

This lovely birch has a slender form like the, but with larger and more substantial leaves which turn bright-yellow in autumn. Very white bark right down to ground level is maintained into old age. Rust-resistant leaves. *Betula platyphylla* is deciduous and native to subarctic and temperate Asia in Japan, China, Korea, Mongolia, and the Russian Far East and Siberia.

Synonym(s): *Betula pendula* subsp. *mandshurica*, *Betula platyphylla* subsp. *mandshurica*, *Betula mandshurica* var. *japonica*



Betula populifolia 'Whitespire'

Grey Birch

Narrow-growing form. Great as a street tree, for avenues, or where space is limited. Dazzling white bark from ground level which is maintained into old age. Yellow autumn leaves. *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.

Synonym(s): *Betula platyphylla* var. *japonica* 'Whitespire'



Betula utilis subsp. Jacquemontii

Himalayan Birch

A lovely birch with dazzling, white, peeling bark from top to toe and maintained into old age. Neat, erect growth habit. Large, tapering, dark-green leaves turn bright-yellow in autumn. *Betula utilis* is deciduous and native to the Western Himalayas.

Synonym(s): *Betula utilis* var. *Jacquemontii*



***Betula utilis* subsp. *jacquemontii* 'Dazzler'**

Himalayan Birch

A superior selection of *Betula utilis* subsp. *jacquemontii* with amazing snow-white bark. A lovely birch with dazzling, white, peeling bark from top to toe and maintained into old age. Neat, erect growth habit. Large, tapering, dark-green leaves turn bright-yellow in autumn. *Betula utilis* is deciduous and native to the Western Himalayas.

Synonym(s): *Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii* 'Dazzler'

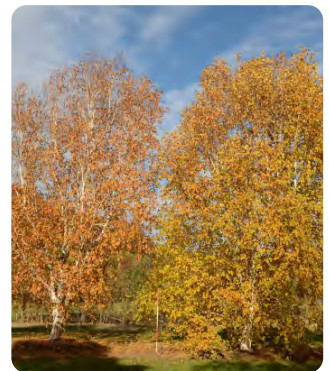


***Betula utilis* subsp. *jacquemontii* 'Jermyns'**

Himalayan Birch

A vigorous, broadly-conical tree. Attractive white bark which peels in horizontal, papery flakes. Dark-green leaves turn golden-yellow in autumn. *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.

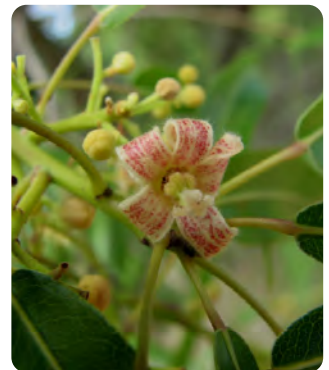
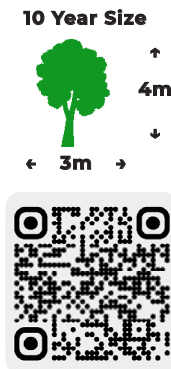
Synonym(s): *Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii* 'Jermyns'



Brachychiton rupestris

Queensland Bottle Tree

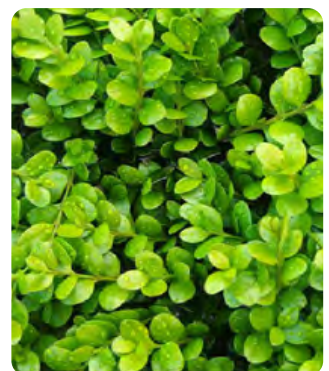
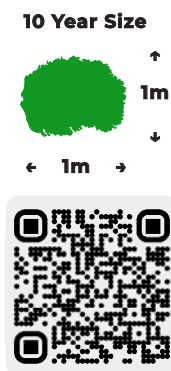
Has an upright, spreading form. Panicles of cream-yellow flowers with red markings appear in spring. Has a large, bulbous trunk. A drought-deciduous succulent with very little leaf fall. *Brachychiton rupestris* is semi-evergreen and native to Queensland, Australia.



***Buxus* 'Green Gem'**

Boxwood

Buxus 'Green Gem' features a natural evergreen 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 *Buxus* blight compared to *Buxus sempervirens*.

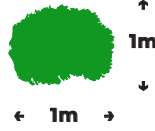


Buxus sempervirens

Common Boxwood, Common Box, European Box

Buxus sempervirens is an evergreen shrub, native to Europe, North Africa and West Asia. This 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.

10 Year Size



***Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy'**

Common Boxwood, Common Box, European Box

A tall, columnar-growing form. Shining, dark-green, rounded leaves. Slow-growing and hardy for sun or semi-shade. *Buxus sempervirens* is evergreen and native to western and southern Europe, northwest Africa, and southwest Asia. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Graham Blandy' was selected from seedlings at the Blandy Experimental Farm in Virginia, United States around 1936 and named by Lynn Batdorf.

Synonym(s): *Buxus sempervirens* 'Greenpeace', *Buxus sempervirens* 'National'

10 Year Size



Callistemon citrinus

Bottlebrush

Red flowers in spring and can flower again in autumn if it is well-watered. Good for coastal areas and wet sites. Can tolerate some dry soils as well. *Callistemon citrinus* is evergreen and native to Australia.

Synonym(s): *Melaleuca citrina*

10 Year Size



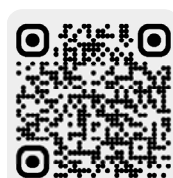
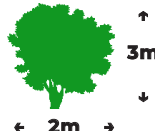
***Callistemon citrinus* 'Red Cluster'**

Bottlebrush

A vigorous, rounded form. A profusion of crimson-red brushes in spring with a second flowering in autumn. Flowers attract nectar-seeking birds. Drought-tolerant once established. *Callistemon citrinus* is evergreen and native to Australia.

Synonym(s): *Melaleuca citrina* 'Red Cluster'

10 Year Size

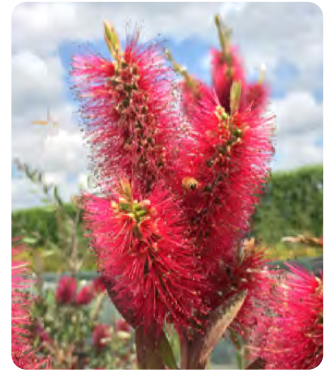
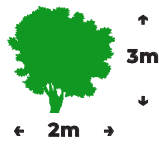


***Callistemon citrinus* 'Western Glory'**

Bottlebrush

Has green, slender, leathery leaves. Large heads of red-pink flowers during late-spring into summer. Flowers attract nectar-seeking bees. Coastal and drought hardy. *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

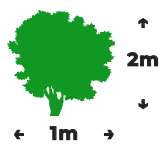


***Callistemon* 'John Mashlan'**

Bottlebrush

A compact, upright-growing bottlebrush. Bears a profusion of candy-floss pink brushes through spring and summer. Drought-tolerant once established. *Callistemon* 'John Mashlan' is evergreen and not native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

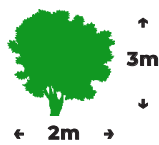


***Callistemon* 'Kings Park Special'**

Bottlebrush

A compact, free-flowering with bright-red flower-heads in spring and summer. Very hardy for a range of soil types and positions. A good 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

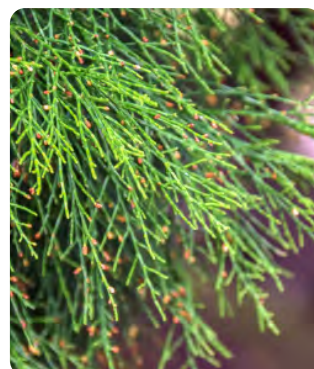
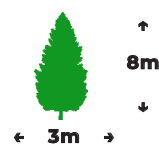


Callitris rhomboidea

Oyster Bay Pine, Port Jackson Pine

A columnar grower with green, cypress-like foliage. Can be used as a specimen and it will form a beautiful pyramid with age. Can also be trimmed as a hedge or screen. Foliage takes on a purple-brown tinge in cold weather. Very 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



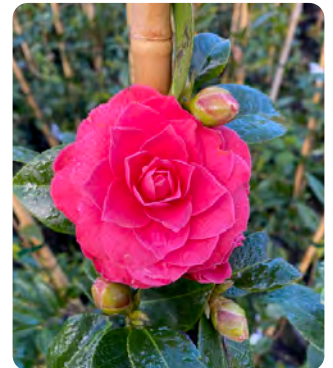
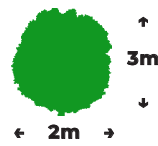
Camellia 'Black Lace'

Camellia

A formal-looking camellia with large, dark-red, double flowers in spring. A compact, upright-grower that is great for a hedge. Has dark-green, glossy leaves that are usually 8cm long by 4cm wide. The flowers are usually 11cm wide by 4cm deep with 130 - 140 petals and never show 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.

Synonym(s): *Camellia* 'Heirongdai'

10 Year Size

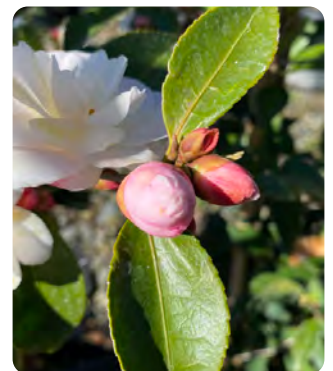
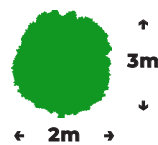


Camellia 'Cinnamon Cindy'

Camellia

Miniature flowers are semi-double to rose form. A profusion of pink buds open pale-pink to white. Flowers from late-autumn to early-spring. Strong, upright grower, excellent for narrow spaces. Has light green leaves usually 5cm long by 2.8cm wide. The flowers are usually 5.3cm wide by 2.5cm deep with 18 petals, 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

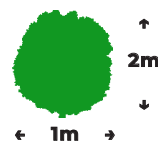


Camellia 'Fairy Blush'

Camellia

A profusion of deep-pink buds open to single, white to pale-pink flowers that are blushed pink around the edges. Lightly fragrant flowers are usually 5cm wide by 2cm deep with yellow anthers on creamy filaments. Growth habit is upright and open with small, dark green leaves that are usually 3cm long by 2cm wide. Flowers from late-autumn to early-spring. Makes a superb hedge. 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

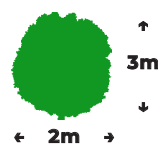


Camellia 'High Fragrance'

Camellia

Large, peony, pink-white flowers open from salmon-pink buds. Has a delicious, strong *Camellia lutchuensis* fragrance. Flowers for a long period from mid-winter till mid-spring. Has an open growth habit and dark-green leaves usually 7.5cm long by 4.5cm wide. The flowers are usually 9-10cm wide by 6.5cm deep with 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

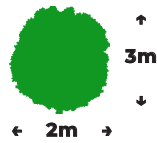


***Camellia japonica* 'Ecclefield'**

Camellia

Camellia japonica 'Ecclefield' is a semi-double bloom with chalky white flowers, set against dark green, glossy foliage. It flowers from mid-winter to early spring. Plant in a sunny or partly shaded location, in well drained soil. Trim lightly in spring to keep a robust upright form. *Camellia japonica* is evergreen and native to mainland China, Taiwan, southern Korea, and southwestern Japan. *Camellia japonica* 'Ecclefield' was released in California in 1969.

10 Year Size

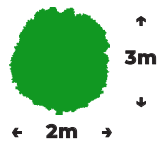


***Camellia japonica* 'Kramer's Beauty'**

Camellia

A chance seedling from *Camellia japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme'. Deep-red buds open to magnificent, peony, rosy-red flowers with a delightful fragrance. The blooms create a dazzling contrast against the glossy, dark-green foliage, brightening lightly-shaded settings. Flowers from early to late-winter. Stunning in woodland borders and foundation plantings, or as a hedge. Has a compact and upright growth habit. *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



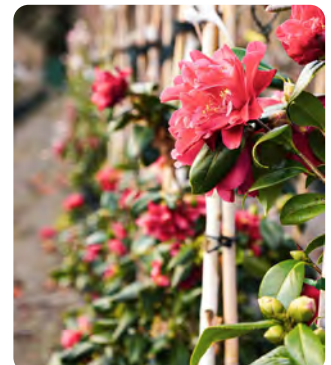
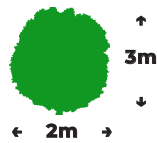
Synonym(s): *Camellia japonica* 'Keruimo Nūhai'

***Camellia japonica* 'Mark Alan'**

Camellia

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. *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



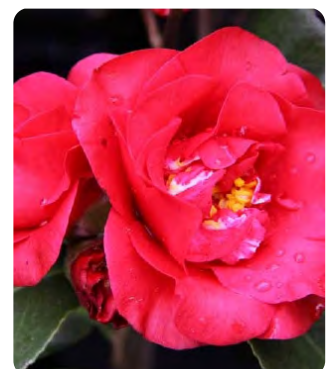
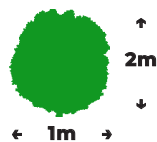
Synonym(s): *Camellia japonica* 'Mark Allen', *Camellia japonica* 'Jiuhong Alan', *Camellia japonica* 'Alan'

***Camellia japonica* 'Midnight'**

Camellia

A mid-season flowering variety with striking black-red blooms that open to vivid crimson. Its semi-double to elegant 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

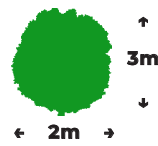


Camellia japonica 'Roger Hall'

Camellia

Has beautiful, formal, double, red flowers. The flowers contrast well against the handsome, glossy, green, finely-serrated foliage. Outstanding performer which will make a strong statement either in the garden or a container. Flowers are usually 6.5 to 7.5cm wide. Happiest in semi-shade. Flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Has an upright and dense growth habit with dark-green leaves that are usually 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

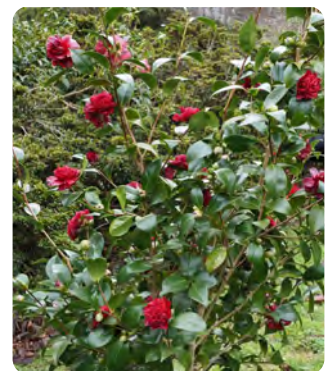
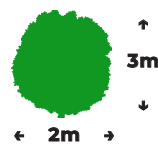


Camellia japonica 'Takanini'

Camellia

Glowing, deep-red, medium-sized, anemone-formed flowers. Slight fragrance. Strong, bushy, narrow-grower. Flowers from early-winter to late-spring. Has an upright growth habit with dark-green leaves usually 9cm long by 4cm wide. Flowers are usually 8 to 9cm wide by 3.5cm deep with 15 petals and 140 to 200 petaloids, with an occasional anther. *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



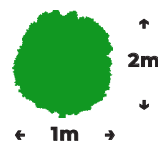
Camellia 'Nicky Crisp'

Camellia

Produces beautiful pale-pink, semi-double flowers from late-autumn to mid-spring. Flowers are usually 11cm wide by 3.5cm deep with 16 petals, cream filaments, and gold anthers. A compact grower with dark-green leaves usually 8.5cm long by 3.5cm wide. Great 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.

Synonym(s): *Camellia* 'Kelisibo'

10 Year Size

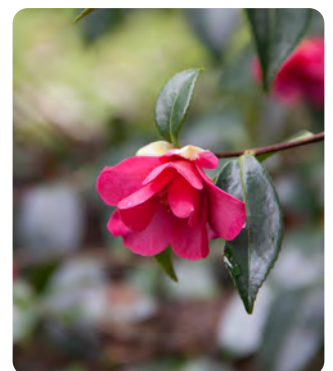
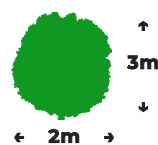


Camellia sasanqua 'Crimson King'

Camellia

Has large, semi-double, pink-red flowers from early-autumn to early-winter that are usually 12cm wide with attractive golden stamens. Great 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



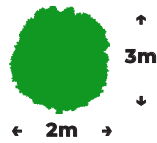
***Camellia sasanqua* 'Early Pearly'**

Camellia

Small, formal, double flowers that are white with a tinge of pink and usually 4cm wide by 1.2cm deep. Early-flowering from late-autumn to mid-winter. 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.

Synonym(s): *Camellia sasanqua* 'Guzhenzhu', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Zaozhenzhu'

10 Year Size

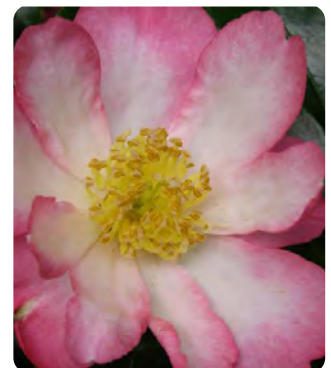
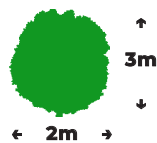


***Camellia sasanqua* 'Gay Border'**

Camellia

Camellia sasanqua 'Gay Border' produces large, fragrant single flowers in autumn and winter, displaying a white to pale pink hue with rose-red shading on the borders. The glossy dark green leaves with finely serrated edges respond well to pruning, forming an excellent hedge. *Camellia sasanqua* 'Gay Border' thrives in acidic soil and partial shade but can also tolerate full sun. It is evergreen, and was originated in New Zealand by Jack Clark, Auckland, from the parent plant *Camellia sasanqua*.

10 Year Size



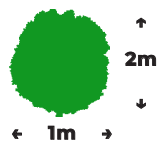
***Camellia sasanqua* 'Mine-no-Yuki'**

Camellia

Bears elegant, snow-white, double blooms, with orange anthers and cream filaments scattered among the 3 to 4 tiers of petals. Enjoys an upright, willowy habit with arching, cascading branches. Flowers from early-autumn to early-winter. *Camellia sasanqua* is evergreen and native to China and Japan. *Camellia sasanqua* 'Mine-no-yuki' was produced in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Camellia sasanqua* 'White Doves', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Snow On The Mountain', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Snow On The Peak', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Snow', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Baige', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Alpine Snow'

10 Year Size

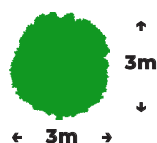


***Camellia sasanqua* 'Paradise Blush'**

Camellia

Deep-pink buds open to stunning semi-double, white flowers blushed with rose-pink on the edges. Flowers from early-autumn to late-winter. A thick, compact, upright grower. Great 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

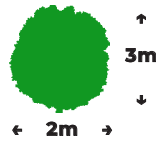


Camellia sasanqua 'Plantation Pink'

Camellia

Camellia sasanqua 'Plantation Pink' thrives in moist, well-drained soil and a sheltered site with sun to partial shade. In autumn to early winter, *Camellia sasanqua* 'Plantation Pink' produces large light pink flowers with a yellow center. Its leaves are narrow and dark green. An evergreen perfect for hedging, *Camellia sasanqua* 'Plantation Pink' was grown from the parent plant *Camellia sasanqua* and originated in Australis by E.G. Waterhouse.

10 Year Size

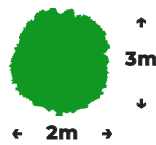


Camellia sasanqua 'Setsugekka'

Camellia

Medium-sized, single to semi-double flowers of pure-white with 7 to 12 incurved petals. Slight fragrance. Flowers from early-autumn to mid-winter. Upright, vigorous grower with deep-green leaves usually 5 to 7cm long by 2 to 3cm wide. Excellent for hedges. *Camellia sasanqua* is evergreen and native to China and Japan. *Camellia sasanqua* 'Setsugekka' was produced by Jisuke Minagawa in Japan.

10 Year Size



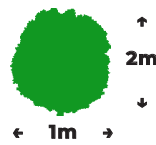
Synonym(s): *Camellia sasanqua* 'Fluted White', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Wavy White', *Camellia sasanqua* 'Elegant Friends'

Camellia 'Spring Festival'

Camellia

Pure-pink, double flowers that are usually 5 to 6cm wide. Flowers profusely from mid-winter to early-spring. Narrow, upright-grower with dense foliage. *Camellia* 'Spring Festival' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid of *Camellia cuspidata*. *Camellia* 'Spring Festival' was produced by Toichi Domoto in Hayward, California, United States and first flowered in 1970.

10 Year Size



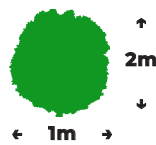
Synonym(s): *Camellia* 'Chunjie'

Camellia transnokoensis

Camellia

A dense-foliaged bush with an upright form. Excellent for screening. A mass of small, white, single flowers from pink-red buds smother the bush from late-winter to early-spring. Hardy and vigorous. *Camellia transnokoensis* is evergreen and native to southeastern China, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu Islands of Japan.

10 Year Size



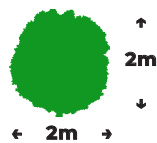
Synonym(s): *Camellia lutchuensis*

Camellia tsaii

Camellia

Boasts small, delicate white flowers that often carry a subtle fragrance, blooming from late winter to early spring. The flowers create a charming contrast against the dark green, glossy foliage. The graceful, arching foliage frames the plant beautifully, and the new spring growth emerges as soft mahogany bronze, gradually turning green. Happiest in semi-shade, this variety is ideal for collectors, adding elegance and a touch of fragrance to any garden. *Camellia tsaii* is evergreen and originates from Vietnam, Burma, and southern China.

10 Year Size

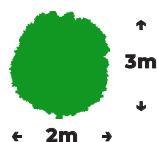


Camellia x vernalis 'Hiryū'

Camellia

Bright, red-pink, single to semi-double flowers in abundance. Flowers through autumn into early-winter. A vigorous, hardy cultivar. Excellent as a screen or a large filler. Grow in sun or semi-shade. *Camellia x vernalis* is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid formed between *Camellia sasanqua* and *Camellia japonica*. *Camellia x vernalis* 'Hiryū' was produced in Japan and imported into the United States in 1906 by E. Fenerosa in Mobile, Alabama, United States.

10 Year Size



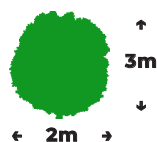
Synonym(s): *Camellia x vernalis* 'Flying Dragon', *Camellia x vernalis* 'Red Bird', *Camellia x vernalis* 'Scarlet Bird', *Camellia x vernalis* 'Scarlet Dragon', *Camellia x vernalis* 'Fire Dragon'

Camellia x vernalis 'Yuletide'

Camellia

Has an upright, compact growth habit with dark-green leaves that are usually 4.5cm long by 2.5cm wide. Produces single, red flowers over a long period from early-winter to early-spring. Flowers have golden anthers and are usually 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



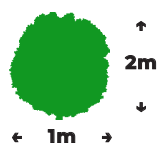
Synonym(s): *Camellia x vernalis* 'Shengdan Jieri'

Camellia x williamsii 'Jury's Yellow'

Camellia

Light-green foliage. Produces anemone-form flowers from late-autumn to early-spring. *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

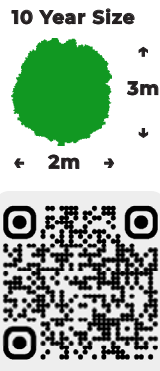


Synonym(s): *Camellia x williamsii* 'Jurui Huang', *Camellia x williamsii* 'Zhuruihuang'

Camellia x williamsii 'Les Jury'

Camellia

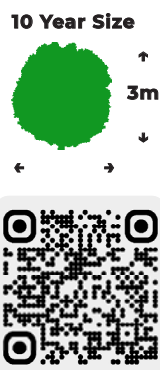
Large, double to peony, deep crimson-red flowers that are usually 10cm wide by 5cm deep with 75+ petals and 10+ petaloids. Flowers from early to late-winter. Upright grower with dark-green leaves usually 8cm long by 4cm wide. Excellent hedge plant. *Camellia x williamsii* is evergreen, not native to 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.



Camellia x williamsii 'Water Lily'

Camellia

An upright, compact grower with dark-green leaves that are usually 6.5cm long by 4cm wide. Has double, rose-pink flowers that are usually 11cm wide by 5cm deep with about 50 petals. Flowers from early-autumn to mid-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* 'Water Lily' was produced by Felix Jury in Waitara, New Zealand.

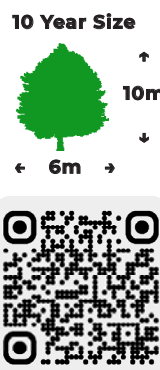


Synonym(s): *Camellia x williamsii* 'Waterlily', *Camellia x williamsii* 'Shuixian', *Camellia x williamsii* 'Shuixian Cha'

Carpinus betulus

European Hornbeam, Common Hornbeam

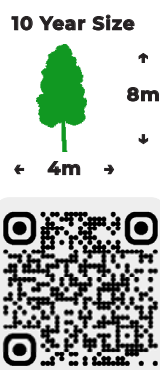
Strong, pyramidal form when young, becoming rounded with age. The rich-green leaves are heavily-ribbed. Yellow autumn leaves, then brown through winter. Excellent as a hedge. Very popular for pleaching. Yellow-green catkins in early to mid-spring are a good source of pollen for bees. *Carpinus betulus* is deciduous and native to Western Asia and central, eastern, and southern Europe, including southern England.



Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'

European Hornbeam, Common Hornbeam

Has an upright, pyramidal form that is quite narrow while young. Becomes broader with age. Excellent avenue and street tree. Yellow autumn leaves. Holds some brown leaves through winter, but less than *Carpinus betulus*. Very hardy. Yellow-green catkins in early to mid-spring are a good source of pollen for bees. *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.

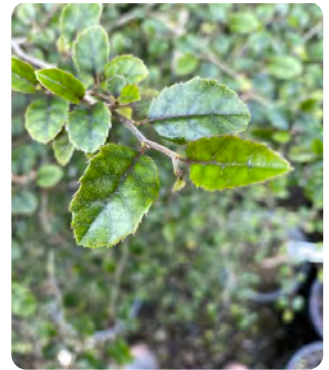
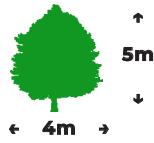


Carpodetus serratus

Putaputawētā, Marbleleaf

An attractive tree with spreading branches. Leaves are green, marbled, and serrated. Goes through a juvenile phase of divaricating branches and small, rounded leaves. A profusion of small, white flowers from late-spring to early-autumn. Does not tolerate drought or wind. *Carpodetus serratus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

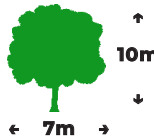


***Castanea sativa* '1005'**

Sweet Chestnut, European Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut

Commercial fruiting cultivar. Red-brown fruits wrapped in a green, spiky case ripen in autumn. A heavy-cropper. Strong, upright-grower. Self-fertile. Yellow autumn leaves. Hates constantly moist soils. *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

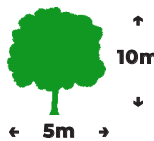


Casuarina cunninghamiana

River She-oak, River Oak

A hardy tree suitable for windy, wet, and coastal sites. Foliage is quite palatable to stock. Makes an effective shelterbelt and is also useful for soil stabilisation in areas with erosion. *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

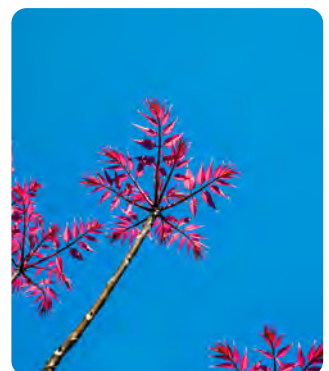
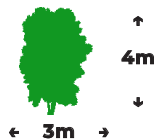


***Cedrela sinensis* 'Flamingo'**

Chinese Toon, Chinese Mahogany, Chinese Cedar

The slender, erect branches bear pinnate leaves of rich warm-pink in early-spring. Leaves become cream-yellow and mature to green by summer. Can be halved in height or pruned to the ground to encourage a profusion of new stems. Yellow autumn leaves. Has beautiful, fragrant white flowers produced in drooping clusters in summer. *Cedrela sinensis* is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern Asia. *Cedrela sinensis* 'Flamingo' was developed in Australia before 1930.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Toona sinensis* 'Flamingo'

Cedrus atlantica

Atlas Cedar

Attractive conifer with an upright, conical form. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, but tolerates clay soils. Drought-tolerant once established. *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.

Synonym(s): *Cedrus libani* subsp. *atlantica*, *Cedrus libani* var. *atlantica*



Cedrus deodara

Himalayan Cedar, Deodar Cedar

An upright-growing conifer with a strong, pyramidal form. The evenly-spaced branches are gracefully-pendulous at their tips giving a soft appearance, but shaped this way to shake off snow. The light-blue to grey-green needles are generously-frosted. *Cedrus deodara* is evergreen and native to the Himalayas.

Synonym(s): *Cedrus indica*, *Cedrus libani* var. *deodara*



Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Katsura

Tolerates wet positions and prefers moist conditions. Red-purple new leaves in spring. Leaves become blue-green in summer and turn bright yellow, orange, and red through autumn. Autumn leaves have a cinnamon to burnt-sugar smell when freshly fallen. *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* is deciduous and native to China and Japan.

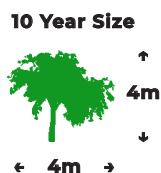


Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Pendulum'

Katsura

Has pendulous branches. A great specimen tree to feature in your garden. Tolerates wet positions and prefers moist conditions. Red-purple new leaves in spring. Leaves become blue-green in summer and turn bright yellow, orange, and red through autumn. Autumn leaves have a cinnamon to burnt-sugar smell when freshly fallen. *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* is deciduous and native to China and Japan. *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Pendulum' has been grown in Japan since the 17th century.

Synonym(s): *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* f. *pendulum*



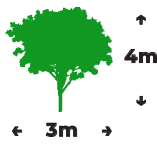
***Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy'**

Eastern Redbud, American Redbud, American Judas Tree, Judas Tree

Round-headed tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of glowing-purple. Leaves turn glowing-orange and red in autumn. Masses of rose-pink, pea-shaped flowers on the bare branches in spring. The dark red-brown bark has a scaly surface and forms deep fissures to expose the cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems start brown then become almost black, providing 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.

Synonym(s): *Cercis canadensis* 'Purple Leaf'

10 Year Size

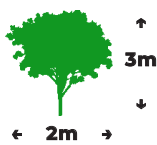


***Cercis canadensis* 'Hearts of Gold'**

Eastern Redbud, American Redbud, American Judas Tree, Judas Tree

Round-headed tree with large, heart-shaped leaves which in spring are orange-red, maturing to gold and fading to yellow-green in summer. Autumn colours are bright yellow-orange to red. Bare branches in spring are smothered in rose-pink flowers. The dark red-brown bark has a scaly surface and forms deep fissures to expose the cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems start brown then become almost black, providing winter interest. *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. Propagation by grafting began at Hidden Hollow Nursery in Belvidere, Tennessee, United States in August of 2002.

10 Year Size

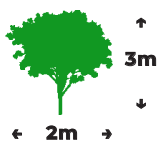


***Cercis canadensis* 'Merlot'**

Eastern Redbud, American Redbud, American Judas Tree, Judas Tree

Noted for its dark wine-red foliage and excellent tolerance to drought and heat. A compact tree with an upright, dense, vase-shaped habit. Beautiful pink, pea-shaped flowers in spring. Red, orange, and yellow autumn leaves. The dark red-brown bark has a scaly surface and forms deep fissures to expose the cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems start brown then become almost black, providing winter interest. *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, United States in conjunction with the JC Ralston Arboretum, North Carolina, United States.

10 Year Size

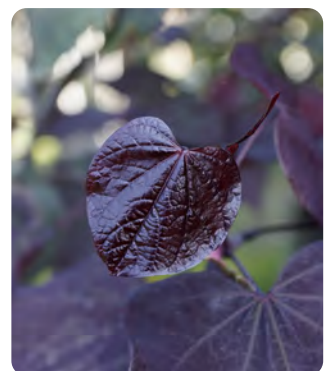
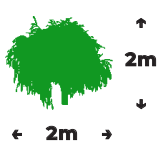


***Cercis canadensis* 'Ruby Falls'**

Eastern Redbud, American Redbud, American Judas Tree, Judas Tree

Noted for its unique habit. Has a compact form with profuse, pea-like, pink flowers that arise in spring. New foliage emerges red in spring before changing to burgundy and finally to green by late-summer. Red and orange autumn leaves. The dark red-brown bark has a scaly surface and forms deep fissures to expose the cinnamon-orange interior. The young stems start brown then become almost black, providing winter interest. *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, the plant breeder in the Department of Horticultural Science, North Carolina State University, North Carolina, United States.

10 Year Size

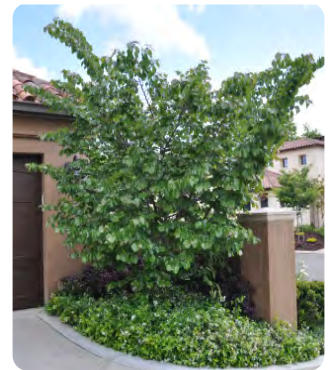
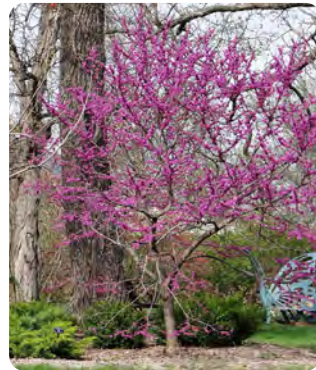
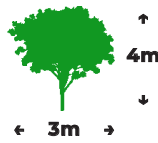


***Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis* 'Oklahoma'**

Texas Redbud, Oklahoma Redbud

Round-headed tree with large, handsome, heart-shaped leaves of shining-green. They turn bright-yellow in autumn. A profusion of wine-red, pea-shaped flowers stud the bare branches in spring. *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

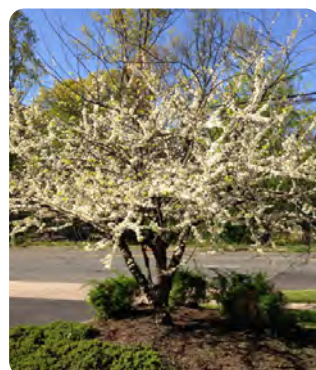
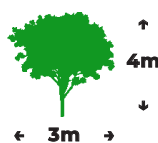


***Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis* 'Texas White'**

Texas Redbud

Round-headed tree with large, handsome, heart-shaped leaves of shining-green. They turn bright-yellow in autumn. A profusion of pure-white, pea-shaped flowers stud the bare branches in spring. *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



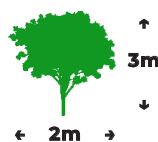
Synonym(s): *Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis* 'Oklahoma Whitebud'

***Cercis chinensis* 'Avondale'**

Chinese Redbud

Upright-growing tree. Large, light-green, heart-shaped leaves turn bright-yellow in autumn. A profusion of deep cerise-pink, pea-shaped flowers stud the bare branches for an extended period in early-spring. Ideal 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

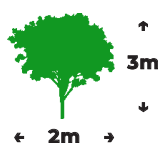


***Cercis chinensis* 'Spring Snow'**

Chinese Redbud

Large, rich-green, heart-shaped leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Masses of white flowers stud the bare branches in early-spring. Compact-grower. Ideal for the smaller garden. *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

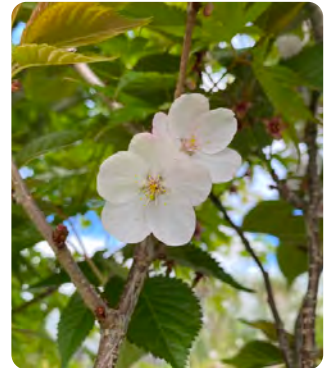
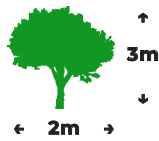


Cherry 'Compact Stella'

Prunus avium 'Compact Stella'

Heavy and regular bearer of red fruit. Fruit ripens in early-summer, and is a dry cherry perfect for salads. Leaves turn orange to red in autumn. White flowers in spring. Hardy. Self-fertile. *Prunus avium* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Prunus avium* 'Compact Stella' was developed in 1964 from scions of *Prunus avium* 'Stella' at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Long Island, New York, United States.

10 Year Size

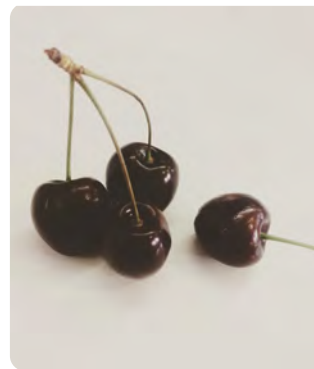
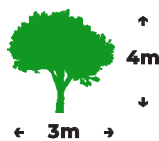


Cherry 'Dawson'

Prunus avium 'Dawson'

Dark purple-black skin and dark-red flesh. Large, firm fruit. Fruit ripens early to mid-summer. Leaves turn orange to red in autumn. White flowers in spring. Pollinators are *Prunus avium* 'Stella' and *Prunus avium* 'Compact Stella'. *Prunus avium* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size



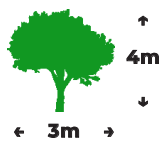
Cherry 'Lapins'

Prunus avium 'Lapins'

Large, dark-red, firm fruit with a good flavour. Fruit ripens from mid-summer and is resistant to cracking. Leaves turn orange to red in autumn. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile. *Prunus avium* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Prunus avium* 'Lapins' was developed by Karlis Lapins at the Summerland Research Station in Summerland, British Columbia, Canada and was released in 1983.

Synonym(s): *Prunus avium* 'Cherokee',
Prunus avium 'Starkrimson Sweet'

10 Year Size

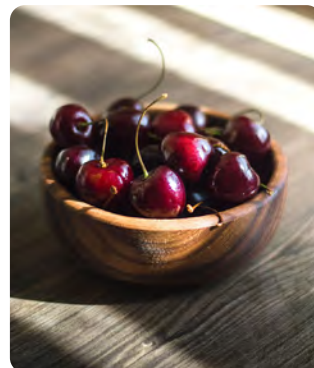
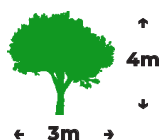


Cherry 'Lapins/Dawson'

Prunus avium 'Lapins/Dawson'

Double grafted *Prunus avium* 'Lapins/Dawson' is ideal for a sunny sheltered location, with moist soil during the growing season. *Prunus avium* 'Lapins' yields large black-red fruit with red flesh, with a sweet flavour. It serves as a reliable pollinator for other cherry varieties. Harvesting is done during early to mid-summer. *Prunus avium* '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 the warmer regions. *Prunus avium* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size

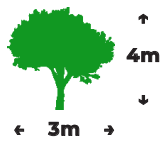


Cherry 'Stella'

Prunus avium 'Stella'

A prolific and regular bearer of large, sweet, red cherries. Fruit ripens in early-summer. Leaves turn orange to red in autumn. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile. *Prunus avium* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Prunus avium* 'Stella' was developed in 1956 by Karlis Lapins at the Summerland Research Station in Summerland, British Columbia, Canada and was named in 1968.

10 Year Size

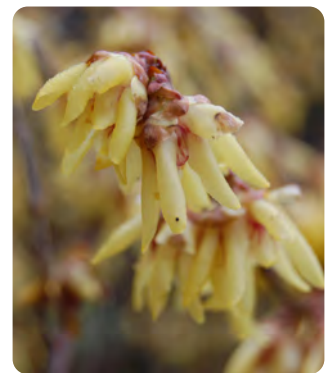
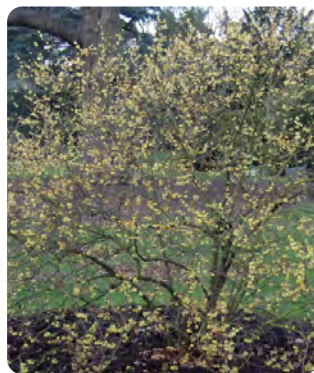
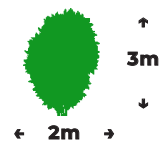


Chimonanthus praecox

Wintersweet, Winter Sweet

A multi-stemmed, bushy grower. Bare branches are studded with sulphur-yellow flowers in mid-winter. These exude the most delicious fragrance of spice and violets. Grows best in cold climates and dry summers. Yellow autumn leaves. *Chimonanthus praecox* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

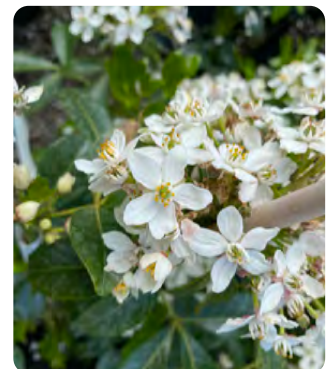
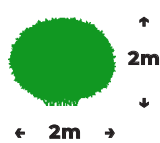


Choisya ternata

Mexican Orange Blossom, Mexican Orange Flower

Compact, rounded bush with a distinctive fragrance. Attractive, deep-green leaves. Fantastic for hedging or as a gap filler in the garden. Hardy. Produces clusters of pure-white flowers throughout spring. Tolerates drought and prefers well-drained soils. *Choisya ternata* is evergreen and native to Mexico.

10 Year Size

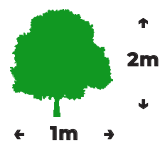


Citrus x aurantiifolia 'Sublime'

Key Lime

Compact grower that is virtually thornless. Grows well in a large pot. Prolific crops of large-sized fruit start green but are ready when the fruit changes to yellow-green. Fruit is used for cooking and flavouring drinks. Scented white flowers throughout spring and summer. Self-fertile. Prefers warmer climates and is very sensitive to frost. In tropical climates, will produce limes year-round. However, in subtropical climates, will only produce one yearly crop that usually matures by late-summer (time of fruit maturity depends on the local conditions). *Citrus x aurantiifolia* is evergreen and a hybrid between *Citrus micrantha* (syn. *Citrus hystrix* var. *micrantha*) and *Citrus medica*. *Citrus x aurantiifolia* is evergreen and native to tropical Southeast Asia.

10 Year Size

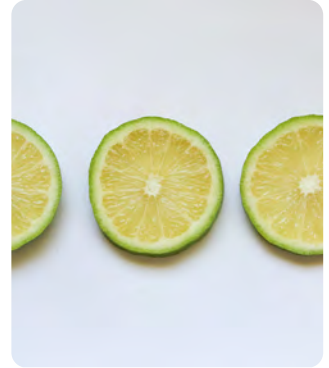
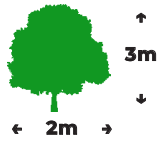


***Citrus x latifolia* 'Bears'**

Persian Lime, Tahiti Lime

A heavier-bearing lime, which is cold-hardy. Upright, bushy grower. Prolific crops of large-sized fruit start green but are ready when the fruit changes to green-yellow. Crops through winter and in summer. Has a high juice content. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x latifolia* is evergreen and a hybrid between *Citrus x aurantiifolia* and *Citrus x limon*. *Citrus x latifolia* 'Bears' is named after John T. Bears, who developed this seedless cultivar about 1895 at his nursery in Porterville, California, United States.

10 Year Size

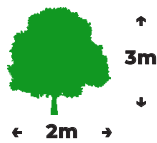


***Citrus x latifolia* 'Tahitian'**

Persian Lime, Tahiti Lime

Cold-hardy lime for home gardens and quick to commence fruiting. Upright, bushy grower. Prolific crops of large-sized fruit start green but are ready when the fruit changes to yellow-green. Crops through winter. Has a high juice content. Excellent for containers. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x latifolia* is evergreen and a hybrid between *Citrus x aurantiifolia* and *Citrus x limon*.

10 Year Size

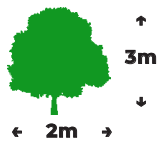


***Citrus x limon* 'Yen Ben'**

Lemon

Has a compact growth habit. *Citrus x limon* 'Yen Ben' is a true lemon so will have a more sour taste than hybrid lemons. The large, oval fruits are tangy and considered excellent for culinary use. The fruit have a high juice content, very few seeds, and a thin rind. Fruit ripens in mid to late-winter. One of the hardiest lemons. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x limon* is evergreen and native to Asia, primarily Northeast India (Assam), Northern Myanmar, and China. *Citrus x limon* 'Yen Ben' was selected as a sport of *Citrus x limon* 'Lisbon' at Benyenda Citrus in Queensland, Australia in the late 1930s. *Citrus x limon* 'Yen Ben' has been trialed in New Zealand since 1978.

10 Year Size

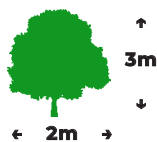


Citrus limon x reticulata

Lemonade Lemon, Lemonade Fruit, New Zealand Lemonade

Similar to a lemon with pale-yellow fruit. Juicy fruit has a mild, fresh, grapefruit-like flavour. Very refreshing to eat off the tree. A heavy cropper in mid-winter to early-spring, with smaller summer crops sometimes occurring. Excellent for containers. Scented white flowers throughout spring. Self-fertile. *Citrus limon x reticulata* 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 limon x reticulata* was discovered as a chance seedling in New Zealand in the 1980s.

10 Year Size

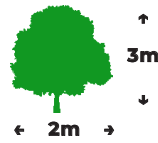


Citrus x meyeri

Meyer Lemon

Cold-hardy and quick to commence fruiting. Large fruit have a high juice content. *Citrus x meyeri* is a hybrid lemon so will have a sweeter taste than true lemons. Once established, will fruit all year round. Produces the biggest crops in autumn and winter. Scented white flowers throughout the year. Self-fertile. *Citrus x meyeri* is evergreen and most likely a hybrid between *Citrus medica* and the hybrid formed between *Citrus maxima* and *Citrus reticulata*. *Citrus x meyeri* is evergreen and native to China. *Citrus x meyeri* was discovered growing in Beijing, China by agricultural explorer Frank Nicholas Meyer, an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, although it was established in China many hundreds of years before he introduced it to America.

10 Year Size

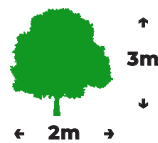


Citrus x paradisi 'Cutler's Red'

Grapefruit

Ripening from mid-winter to early spring, *Citrus x paradisi* 'Cutler's Red' boasts a large deep orange fruit with a sweet juicy flavour, and a touch of zing. 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 -3°C. *Citrus x paradisi* 'Cutler's Red' originated from Kerikeri in the 1970's, from the parent plants *Citrus x paradisi* that is native to Barbados.

10 Year Size



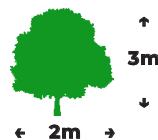
Citrus x paradisi 'Golden Special'

Grapefruit

Thin-skinned grapefruit with few seeds. Golden-yellow skin with orange flesh. A heavy-bearer that produces juicy, sweet, and tangy grapefruit. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Fruits from mid-winter to late-spring. Self-fertile. *Citrus x paradisi* is evergreen and a hybrid between *Citrus x sinensis* and *Citrus maxima*. *Citrus x paradisi* is evergreen and native to Barbados. *Citrus x paradisi* 'Golden Special' has been the most common grapefruit cultivar in New Zealand since the 1970s.

Synonym(s): *Citrus x aurantium* 'Golden Special'

10 Year Size

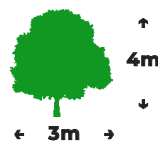


Citrus reticulata 'Encore'

Mandarin

Medium-sized fruit with a thin, yellow-orange rind. Deep-orange, juicy flesh with a rich flavour. Fruits from late-spring to late-summer. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Grows upright with almost no thorns. *Citrus reticulata* is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. *Citrus reticulata* '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

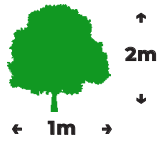


***Citrus reticulata* 'Miho'**

Mandarin

A superior, easy to peel, Satsuma selection with an upright, spreading growth habit. Fruit is sweet and juicy and ripens through winter. Average fruit size is 9cm wide by 4cm deep, usually with 10 segments. Excellent for containers. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. Cold-tolerant. *Citrus reticulata* is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. *Citrus reticulata* 'Miho' was selected from seedlings planted in Japan in 1984 and first fruited in 1990.

10 Year Size

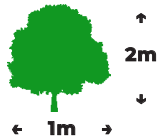


***Citrus reticulata* 'Okitsu'**

Mandarin

A seedless, large-fruited Satsuma selection. Fruit with yellow-orange skin has easy to peel skin and easy to separate segments. Fruits in autumn. White flowers in summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus reticulata* is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. *Citrus reticulata* 'Okitsu' originated as a seedling of *Citrus reticulata* 'Miyagawa' during a controlled pollination by M. Kajiura and T. Iwasaki at the Horticultural Research Station in Okitsu, Japan. *Citrus reticulata* 'Okitsu' was distributed for trial in 1953, registered in 1963, and introduced into Europe in 1983.

10 Year Size

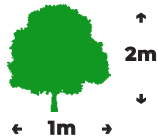


***Citrus reticulata* 'Silverhill'**

Mandarin

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. *Citrus reticulata* is evergreen and native to China, Japan, and Vietnam. *Citrus reticulata* '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

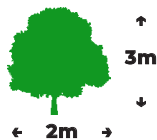


***Citrus x sinensis* 'Best's Seedless'**

Orange

Characterized by its sweet, juicy, and seedless flesh. The fruit typically ripens from late winter to late spring, while *Citrus x sinensis* 'Best's Seedless' produces scented white flowers during the summer months. Additionally, this variety is self-fertile, making it a convenient option for gardeners who want to cultivate fruit without the need for additional pollinators. *Citrus x sinensis* is evergreen, a hybrid between *Citrus reticulata* and *Citrus maxima*, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Best's Seedless' was selected in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



Citrus x sinensis 'Blood Orange'

Orange

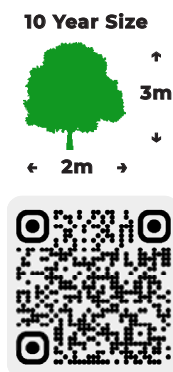
Citrus x sinensis 'Blood Orange' fruits from late winter, producing dark red flesh when the days are hot, and the nights are cold. Will tolerate light frosts but thrives in warm temperatures and prefers slightly acidic soil. Fertilize during spring and summer every month with a balanced fertilizer. *Citrus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



Citrus x sinensis 'Fukumoto'

Orange

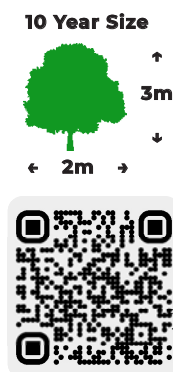
Sweet, juicy, seedless fruit with a strong red-orange tinge to the rind. Excellent flavour, ripening in late-winter. Grow in full-sun. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Fukumoto' is believed to be a naturally occurring mutation of a *Citrus x sinensis* 'Washington Navel' tree that was found in the 1960s in the garden of S. Fukumoto in Kokawa (Kokawa-Cho), Naga District, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. The tree was donated to an American doctor named W. P. Bitters in 1983. Bitters selected this tree from a display of Japanese citrus trees and then brought *Citrus x sinensis* 'Fukumoto' to the United States.



Citrus x sinensis 'Harwoods Late'

Orange

Citrus x sinensis 'Harwoods Late' was developed in New Zealand from a 'Valencia' seeding, and is 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 -4°C. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Harwoods Late' is evergreen, and needs protecting from moderate to heavy frosts.



Citrus x sinensis 'Newhall'

Orange

Citrus x sinensis 'Newhall' produces consistent crops of very sweet and juicy fruit. The fruit is oval, with a deep orange rind, and usually seedless. Plant *Citrus x sinensis* 'Newhall' in full sun, with well-drained fertile soil. This resilient variety can tolerate temperatures as low as -3°C, making it suitable for colder climates. Water regularly during hot, dry spells, and fertilize during spring to mid-summer. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Newhall' originates in California by Paul Hackney of the Newhall Land and Water Company of Piru.



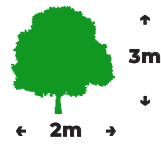
Synonyms: *Citrus x sinensis* 'Naveline',
Citrus x sinensis 'New Hall'

Citrus x sinensis 'Powell Navel'

Orange

Citrus x sinensis 'Powell Navel' is a late navel variety, celebrated for its excellent flavour, sweetness and juiciness. 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 x sinensis* 'Powell Navel' was first selected in Australia by Clive Neil Powell. It was discovered in an orchard of *Citrus x sinensis* 'Valencia Late' but is probably a mutation of *Citrus x sinensis* 'Washington Navel'.

10 Year Size

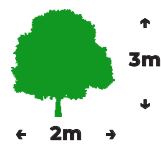


Citrus x sinensis 'Valencia'

Orange

Bright-orange fruit with thin skin. Flesh is firm with a rich, sweet flavour and few seeds. Fruits from mid-spring to early-autumn. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x sinensis* is evergreen, a hybrid between *Citrus reticulata* and *Citrus maxima*, and native to China, India, and Myanmar. *Citrus x sinensis* '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

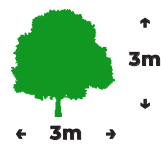


Citrus x sinensis 'Washington Navel'

Orange

The large, sweet, seedless fruit have excellent flavour and plenty of juice. Ripens from mid to late-winter, and will hold well on the tree for several months. Scented white flowers throughout summer. Self-fertile. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Washington Navel' is believed to be a bud sport of *Citrus x sinensis* 'Selecta' that was found in the early 1880s. *Citrus x sinensis* 'Washington Navel' was imported from Bahia, Brazil into the United States in 1870 where it was propagated by the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. and then sent to California and Florida. Only the trees that went to Eliza Tibbets in Riverside, California thrived.

10 Year Size



Clianthus maximus

Kaka Beak

Clianthus maximus is a small shrub that flowers with clusters of large red flowers that mimic a Kaka 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



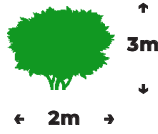
Synonyms: *Clianthus puniceus* var. *maximus*

***Clianthus maximus* 'Kaka King'**

Kaka 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.

10 Year Size

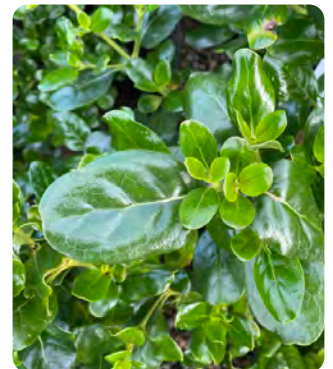
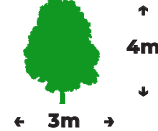


Coprosma repens

Taupata, Mirror Plant, Looking Glass Plant

Thick, dark-green, glossy leaves. Excellent for coastal planting, being extremely tolerant of salt-laden harsh winds and drought. Use as a screening plant to shelter more tender plants and to filter out sand. Small, green-white flowers from mid-winter to mid-summer. *Coprosma repens* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

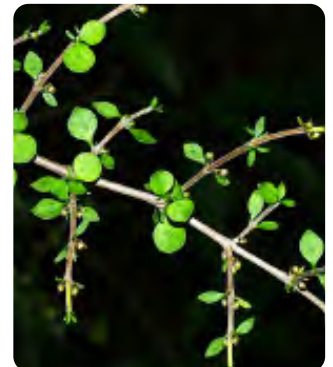
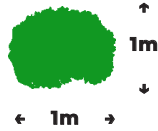


Coprosma rhamnoides

Twiggy Coprosma, Mingimingi

Coprosma rhamnoides is a hardy shrub with very small green leaves in shade, turning purple in full sun, and flowering in mid-spring with cream-coloured flowers. It will thrive in full sun or dry conditions and attracts native birds when fruiting. If you desire hundreds of red/black berries, it is recommended to plant several to improve the chances of having both male and female plants. *Coprosma rhamnoides* is native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

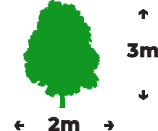


Coprosma virescens

Mingimingi, Mikimiki

A divaricating grower with tiny green leaves. Branch stems vary in colour from yellow-orange to red-orange. Very tough and tolerant of poor soil and dry conditions. Makes a superb, no-trim, narrow-growing hedge or screen. *Coprosma virescens* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

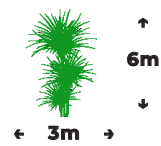


Cordyline australis

TI Kōuka, Cabbage Tree

Suitable for group and specimen plantings, as well as containers. Hardy enough to grow in all situations and climates. Green leaves form large tufts. The stunning cream flowers are borne in large panicles in late-spring and perfume the air with their sweet fragrance. Produces fruit in mid-summer to early-autumn that birds adore. *Cordyline australis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

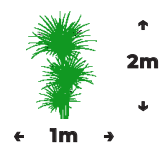


***Cordyline australis* 'Abertii'**

TI Kōuka, Cabbage Tree

A variegated form with green leaves broadly-margined with butter-yellow. Just as tough as *Cordyline australis*, but slower-growing and more slender. Particularly lovely as a container plant. *Cordyline australis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

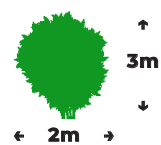


***Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima'**

Siberian Dogwood, Tatarian Dogwood

Characterized by its thicket of erect, red stems, which are particularly striking in the winter months when the bare stems take on a glowing-scarlet color. Can tolerate very wet growing conditions, making it well-suited for use in a range of garden settings. It features green leaves with white margins, cream bunches of spring flowers, and blue-white fruit that follow. *Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima' turn orange and red, adding a touch of color to the garden. *Cornus alba* is deciduous and native to Siberia, northern China, and Korea.

10 Year Size

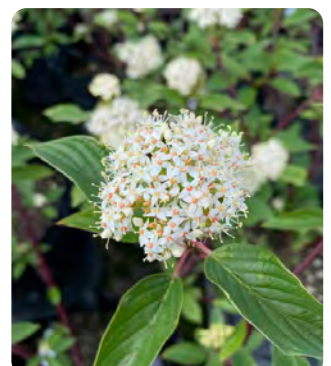
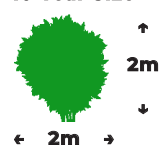


***Cornus alba* 'Sibirica'**

Siberian Dogwood, Tatarian Dogwood

Forms a thicket of erect, red stems. Bare stems in winter are a glowing-scarlet. Will tolerate very wet growing conditions. Green leaves and cream bunches of spring flowers, blue-white fruits follow. Cut back old stems to the ground every few years to promote new growth. Orange and red autumn leaves. *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



Synonym(s): *Cornus sericea* subsp. *sericea* 'Sibirica', *Cornus alba* var. *sibirica*

Cornus controversa

Giant Dogwood, Wedding Cake Tree

Picturesque, horizontal, sweeping branches in layered tiers. Glossy, dark-green leaves are glaucous beneath. They glow rich purple-red in autumn and this colour persists well into winter. Cream-white flowers sit atop the branches in late-spring to early-summer. Blue-purple to black fruit follow in late-summer to autumn which birds relish. *Cornus controversa* is deciduous and native to China, Korea, the Himalayas, and Japan.



Cornus controversa 'Variegata'

Giant Dogwood, Wedding Cake Tree

Has a low-branching, broadly-pyramidal form. Glossy, light-green leaves turn a fiery blend of orange and red in autumn. White flowers in mid-spring. *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 the tree *Cornus florida* 'Sno-White', before changing the name to *Cornus florida* 'Cherokee Princess'.



Synonym(s): *Cornus florida* 'Sno-White'

Cornus 'Eddie's White Wonder'

Flowering Dogwood

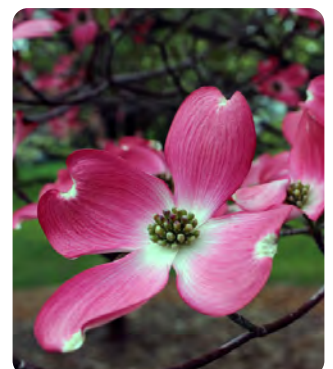
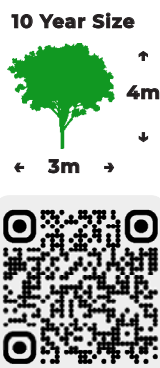
Upright-growing tree with tiered, semi-weeping branches. Large, flat, lime-green flowers age to white in late-spring. Small, red fruit in autumn until eaten by birds. Flowers well in warmer regions. Stunning autumn leaves of burnt-orange and scarlet. Excellent street tree. Ideal shade tree. *Cornus* '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.



Cornus florida 'Cherokee Chief'

Flowering Dogwood

Deep-red, large, flat, pink, four-petaled flowers in spring on bare branches. New spring growth is bronze-red. Deep-green, glossy leaves through summer. Yellow, scarlet, and wine-coloured leaves through autumn. Excellent 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'.



Synonym(s): *Cornus florida* f. *rubra* 'Cherokee Chief'

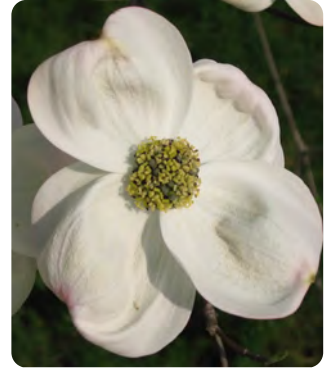
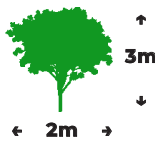
***Cornus florida* 'Cherokee Princess'**

Flowering Dogwood

Has a low-branching, broadly-pyramidal form. Glossy, light-green leaves turn a fiery blend of orange and red in autumn. White flowers in mid-spring. *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 the tree *Cornus florida* 'Sno-White', before changing the name to *Cornus florida* 'Cherokee Princess'.

Synonym(s): *Cornus florida* 'Sno-White'

10 Year Size



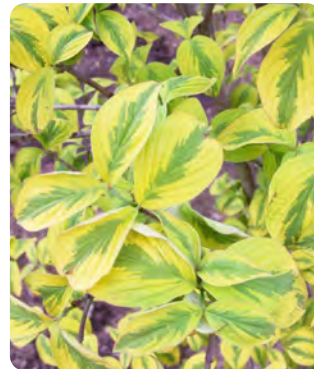
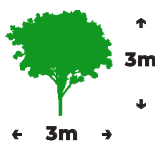
***Cornus florida* 'Cherokee Sunset'**

Flowering Dogwood

New, green leaves are variegated with cream-yellow and pink margins. Summer leaves are broadly-margined with yellow. Large, pink-red, flat flowers appear with spring leaves. Autumn leaves 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).

Synonym(s): *Cornus florida* 'Sunset'

10 Year Size



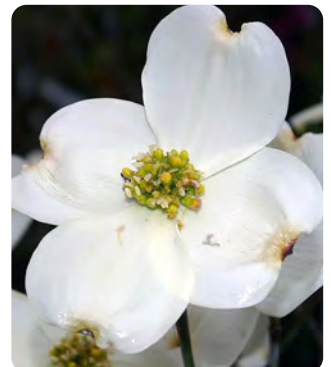
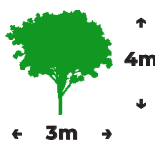
***Cornus florida* 'Cloud Nine'**

Flowering Dogwood

Gives a massed display of large, flat, white flowers with overlapping bracts and prominent green eyes in spring from an early age. Flowers well in warmer climates. Strong-grower with an erect form. Yellow, scarlet, orange, and purple autumn leaves. 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).

Synonym(s): *Cornus florida* 'Cloud 9',
Cornus florida 'Abundance'

10 Year Size

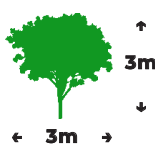


***Cornus florida* 'First Lady'**

Flowering Dogwood

Yellow-variegated foliage, large yet delicate white blooms in spring, and an excellent wide-spreading form. Requires rich, well-drained soil and adequate precipitation, best with some shelter. Purple and red autumn leaves. *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

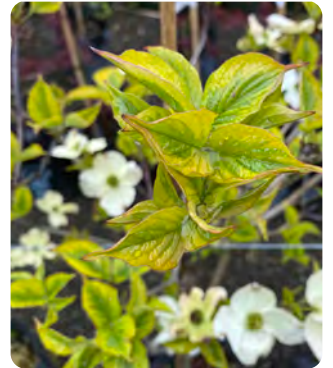
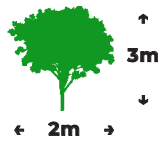


Cornus florida 'Rainbow'

Flowering Dogwood

Large, green leaves have golden margins. Brilliant autumn leaves in hues of rainbow-pink to carmine-red and lavender-blue to purple-red. White flowers appear with the new leaves in spring. Excellent 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

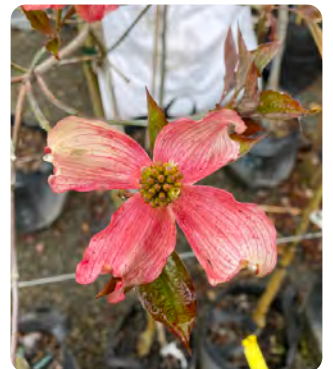
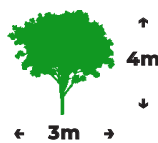


Cornus florida 'Stoke's Pink'

Flowering Dogwood

Strong-grower with an ascending branch structure. Rich-pink, four-petalled flowers smother the branches in spring. Flowers well in warmer regions. Autumn leaves are rich-red and purple. These persist well into winter. Excellent street tree. *Cornus florida* is deciduous and native to eastern North America and northern Mexico.

10 Year Size

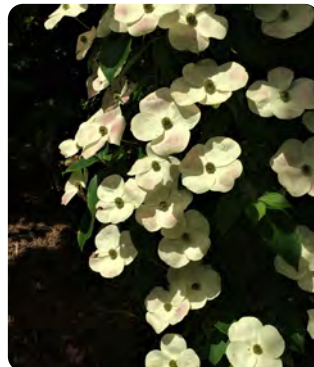
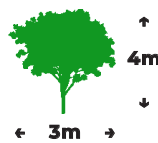


Cornus 'Greenvale'

Flowering Dogwood

A vigorous, hardy, and highly-ornamental tree. Likes the sun and nice, rich soil. The large, cream-white flowers cover the plant in early-summer lasting for as long as 8 weeks. Beautiful autumn colours of orange and red. *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

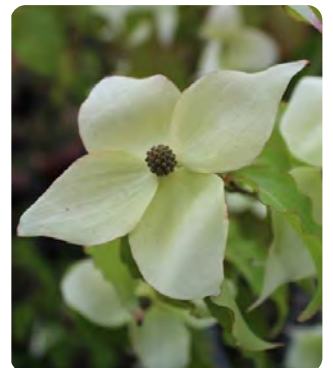
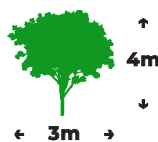


Cornus kousa 'China Girl'

Japanese Dogwood, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Dogwood

Vigorous grower, flowering profusely at a very early age. Small flowers begin lime-green, gradually maturing and enlarging to four-petalled, snow-white flowers in early-summer. Erect, upright grower. Orange and red autumn leaves. Excellent 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



Synonym(s): *Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis* 'China Girl'

Cornus kousa 'Milky Way'

Japanese Dogwood, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Dogwood

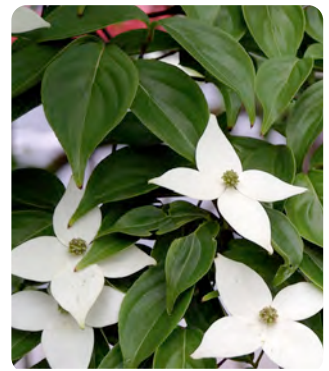
Vigorous grower. Becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, white, star-shaped flowers in early-summer. Red strawberry-like fruit follows, which birds relish. Spectacular red and purple autumn leaves. Excellent street tree. *Cornus kousa* is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. *Cornus kousa* 'Milky Way' originated at Wayside Gardens in Mentor, Ohio, United States in the 1960s.



Cornus kousa 'National'

Japanese Dogwood, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Dogwood

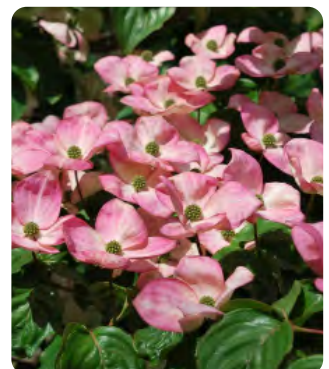
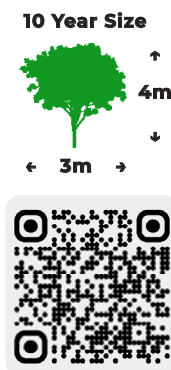
Vigorous grower. Becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, ivory-white flowers in early-summer. Red strawberry-like fruit follow, which birds relish. Spectacular red and purple autumn leaves. Excellent street tree. *Cornus kousa* is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan.



Cornus kousa 'Satomi'

Japanese Dogwood, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Dogwood

Vigorous grower. Becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, pink-red, star-shaped flowers in early-summer. Red, strawberry-like fruit follow, which birds relish. Spectacular red and purple autumn leaves. Excellent 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.

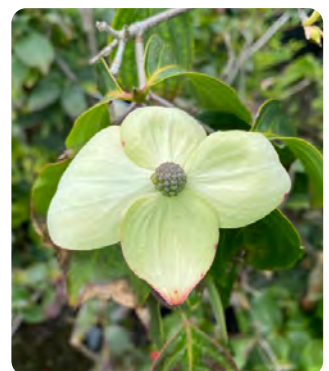
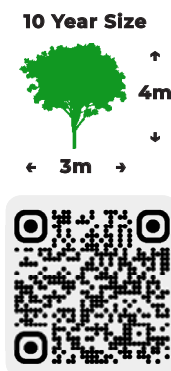


Synonym(s): *Cornus kousa* 'Miss Satomi', *Cornus kousa* 'Rosabella', *Cornus kousa* 'New Red'

Cornus kousa 'Southern Cross'

Japanese Dogwood, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Dogwood

Becomes smothered with large, flat, four-petalled, cream-white, star-shaped flowers in early-summer. Red strawberry-like fruit follow, which birds relish. Red autumn leaves hold well into winter in cooler climates. Excellent for the smaller garden. *Cornus kousa* is deciduous and native to East Asia including Korea, China, and Japan. *Cornus kousa* 'Southern Cross' was developed in New Zealand.



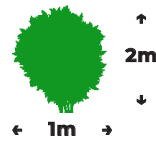
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'

Golden-Twig Dogwood, Red Osier, Red-Osier Dogwood

Forms a thicket of erect, golden stems which glow in winter when bare. Will tolerate very wet growing conditions. A magnificent sight when mass-planted. Cut back to the ground every few years to promote new growth. Red and orange autumn leaves. Small clusters of tiny, cream-white flowers in late-spring. *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.

Synonym(s): *Cornus sericea* subsp. *sericea* 'Flaviramea', *Cornus stolonifera* 'Flaviramea'

10 Year Size

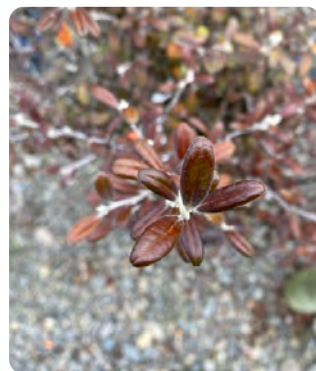
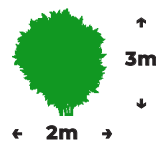


Corokia x virgata 'Frosted Chocolate'

Korokio

A dense, erect-growing, multi-branched grower. Has large, glossy, green and chocolate-brown leaves that deepen in colour in winter. Becomes smothered in star-shaped, bright-yellow flowers during spring. Produces red, orange, or yellow berries in autumn which birds adore. Excellent for formal hedging in dry and windy positions. *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

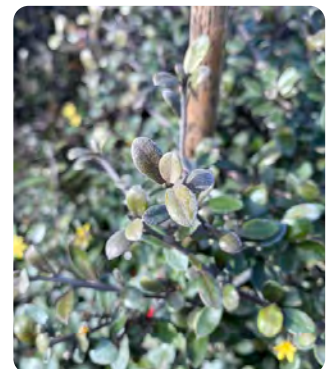
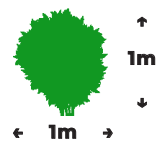


Corokia x virgata 'Geenty's Ghost'

Korokio

A compact, dwarf-grower with slender, dark-green leaves that have a silver sheen. Clips into any shape, so ideal for containers and edging gardens. Drought and coastal hardy. Small, yellow flowers in spring. Produces red, orange, or yellow berries in autumn which birds adore. *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

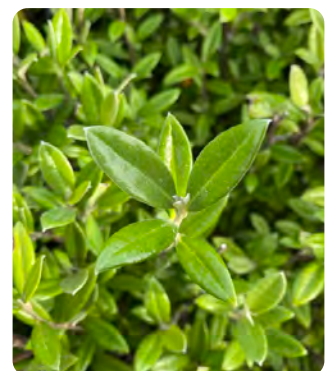
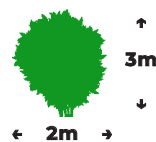


Corokia x virgata 'Geenty's Green'

Korokio

A dense, erect-growing, multi-branched grower. Has large, glossy, green leaves. Becomes smothered in star-shaped, bright-yellow flowers during spring. Produces red, orange, or yellow berries in autumn which birds adore. Excellent for formal hedging in dry, windy positions. Can be shaped into any form. *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

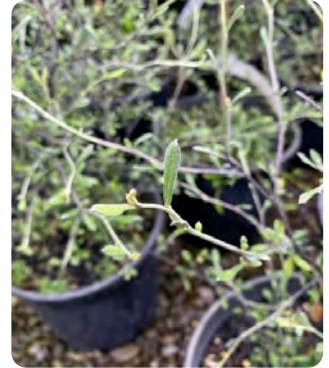
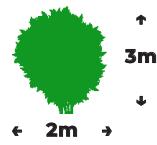


***Corokia x virgata* 'Mangatangi'**

Korokio

Has silver-green foliage. Small, yellow flowers in spring. Produces red, orange, or yellow berries in autumn which birds adore. Great for hedging. Tolerates dry and windy conditions. *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

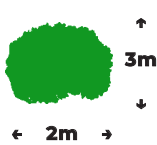


***Corylus avellana* 'Contorta'**

Corkscrew Hazel, Harry Lauder's Walking Stick

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 tassels 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

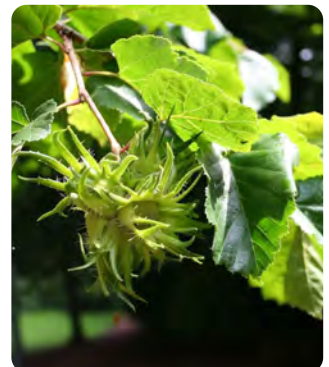
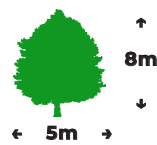


Corylus colurna

Turkish Hazel

Erect, conical-grower with a very symmetrical branching habit. Produces edible brown nuts in autumn, although they are encased in a thick, hard, green shell that makes them difficult to extract. Fruiting is irregular, occurring every two to three years. Tolerates hot, dry climates. Excellent street tree. Has corky bark. Yellow-green catkins from early-spring to early-summer are a source of pollen for bees. Yellow autumn leaves. Has a deep rooting 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

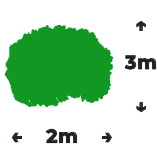


***Corylus maxima* 'Purpurea'**

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



Synonym(s): *Corylus maxima* 'Atropurpurea', *Corylus maxima* 'Purple Filbert'

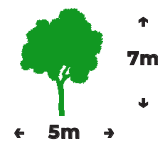
Corymbia ficifolia

Red-flowering Gum

Sturdy, single-trunked tree with a round-headed, compact crown. Large, thick, green leaves. Flowers in mid-summer with variations of glowing red, orange, and pink. Flowers attract nectar-seeking birds. Tolerant of drought and coastal winds. *Corymbia ficifolia* is evergreen and native to Western Australia.

Synonym(s): *Eucalyptus ficifolia*

10 Year Size

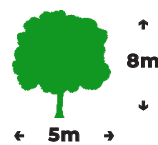


Corynocarpus laevigatus

Karaka, New Zealand Laurel

Handsome, upright-growing tree with large, glossy, leathery, deep-green leaves. Grows naturally alongside waterways. Tolerates moderate coastal winds, frosts once established, and dry conditions. Large, orange fruit in late summer are relished by wood pigeons. *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

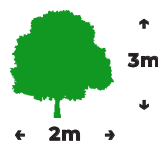


Cotinus coggygia 'Purpurea'

Purple Smoke Tree

Cotinus coggygia '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, particularly 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 coggygia* is deciduous and native to a large area from southern Europe, east across central Asia and the Himalayans to northern China.

10 Year Size

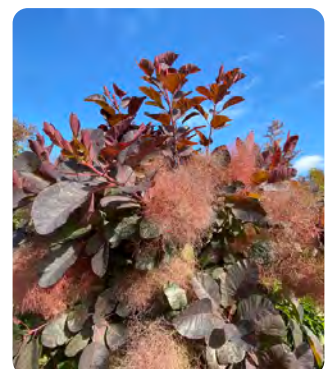
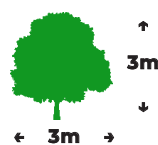


Cotinus 'Grace'

Smoke Tree

Purple leaves in spring and summer that turn a vibrant orange and red in autumn. Large, conical, purple-pink flower clusters are borne in summer. A strong, upright-grower with a rounded head. Excellent street tree. *Cotinus* 'Grace' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Cotinus coggygia* '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

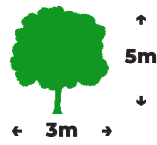


***Crataegus x media* 'Paul's Scarlet'**

Hawthorn, Midland Hawthorn, English Hawthorn, Woodland Hawthorn

Upright tree with a compact, rounded head. Impressive heads of double crimson-red flowers smother the tree in late-spring. Produces red fruits in autumn that birds love. Excellent street tree. Doesn't develop any appreciable autumn colour. Branches have thorns. A very tough tree that will 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.

10 Year Size

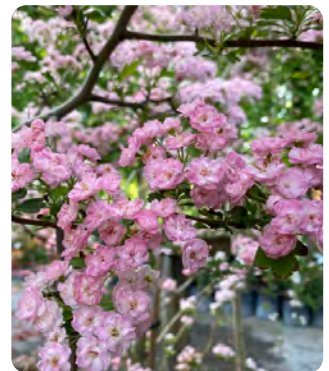
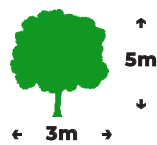


***Crataegus x media* 'Rosea Flore Pleno'**

Hawthorn, Midland Hawthorn, English Hawthorn, Woodland Hawthorn

Upright tree with a compact, rounded head. Impressive heads of double salmon-pink flowers smother the tree in late-spring. Produces red fruits in autumn that birds love. Excellent street tree. Doesn't develop any appreciable autumn colour. Branches have thorns. A very tough tree that will 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



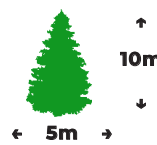
Synonym(s): *Crataegus x media* 'Coccinea Flore Pleno', *Crataegus x media* 'Punicea Flore Pleno'

Cryptomeria japonica

Japanese Cedar, Japanese Redwood

Quickly grows into a tall, stately tree. Foliage grows from the ground to become an excellent shelter tree. Lovely, enduring specimen tree with a pyramidal form. Tolerant of strong winds. *Cryptomeria japonica* is evergreen and native to Japan.

10 Year Size



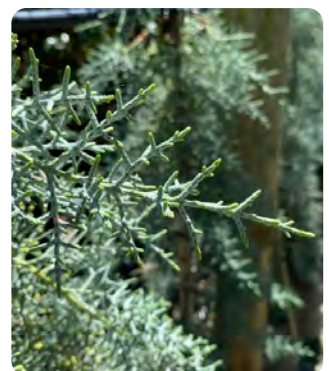
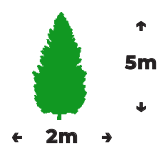
Synonym(s): *Cupressus japonica*

***Cupressus arizonica* var. *glabra* 'Blue Ice'**

Smooth Arizona Cypress, Arizona Smooth Bark Cypress

Compact, pyramidal-growing conifer with smooth, frosted, blue leaves. Very amenable to pruning into any shape or form. Quick-growing and hardy to strong winds and drought. Makes an excellent dense shelter. Almost immune to cypress canker. *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



Synonym(s): *Hesperocyparis arizonica* var. *glabra* 'Blue Ice', *Callitropsis arizonica* var. *glabra* 'Blue Ice'

Cupressus gigantea

Tibetan Cypress, Tsangpo Cypress, Tsangpo River Cypress

Narrow, columnar growth habit with attractive blue-grey foliage. Prefers well-drained soils. Hardy and drought-tolerant. Can be trimmed into a hedge or a shelter belt. *Cupressus gigantea* is evergreen and native to southeastern Tibet and China on the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau, particularly in the dry valleys of Nyang River and Yarlung Tsangpo River.

Synonym(s): *Cupressus torulosa* var. *gigantea*



Cupressus x leylandii 'Ferndown'

Leyland Cypress

Has light-green foliage. Grows with a narrow form and pendulous branches. Great 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.

Synonym(s): *x Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Ferndown', *x Cuprocyparis leylandii* 'Ferndown', *x Hesperotropsis leylandii* 'Ferndown', *Callitropsis x leylandii* 'Ferndown'

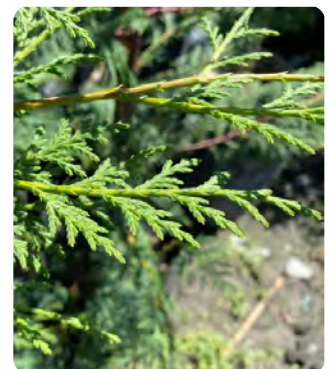
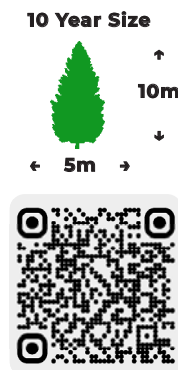


Cupressus x leylandii 'Leighton Green'

Leyland Cypress

Very fast-growing tree with naturally wide-spreading branches. Can be easily pruned into a narrow, dense screen. *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 in Powys, Wales. *Cupressus x leylandii* 'Leighton Green' originated in 1911 as a seedling selected from seed collected from Leighton Hall in Powys, Wales.

Synonym(s): *x Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Leighton Green', *x Cuprocyparis leylandii* 'Leighton Green', *x Hesperotropsis leylandii* 'Leighton Green', *Callitropsis x leylandii* 'Leighton Green'

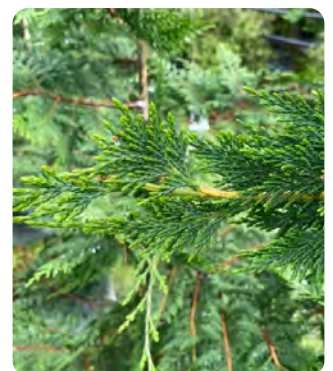
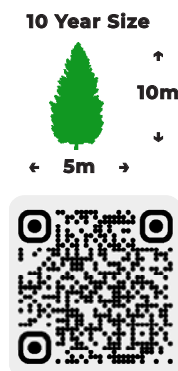


Cupressus x ovenii

Oven's Cypress

Grows well in warmer areas. Very fast-growing tree with naturally wide-spreading branches. Can be easily pruned into a narrow dense screen. Always has fresh-green leaves which are soft to the touch. Tolerant of strong winds, but not coastal winds. Has better canker resistance than *Cupressus x leylandii* cultivars. *Cupressus x ovenii* is evergreen and a hybrid between *Callitropsis nootkatensis* and *Cupressus lusitanica*. *Cupressus x ovenii* was raised by Howard Ovens at Tan-Y-Cae, Bethel, Caernarfon, United Kingdom from seeds collected in 1961 from Westonbirt, United Kingdom.

Synonym(s): *x Cuprocyparis ovenii*, *x Cupressocyparis ovenii*

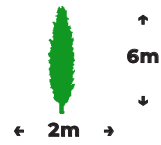


Cupressus sempervirens

Italian Cypress, Mediterranean Cypress

A beautiful upright, columnar tree with green to blue-green foliage. Prefers hot, dry climates and well-drained soils. Drought tolerant once established. *Cupressus sempervirens* is evergreen and native to the eastern Mediterranean.

10 Year Size

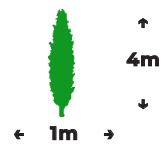


Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'

Italian Cypress, Mediterranean Cypress

Ancient classical upright tree from the Mediterranean, forming a narrow column of blue-green. Occasional pruning will keep the tree in better shape. Coastal, drought, and wind tolerant. *Cupressus sempervirens* is evergreen and native to the eastern Mediterranean.

10 Year Size

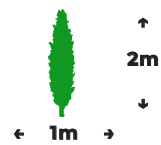


Cupressus sempervirens 'Totem'

Italian Cypress, Mediterranean Cypress

Slender, erect form with deep-green leaves. *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

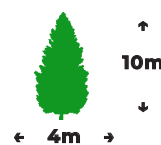


Cupressus torulosa

Himalayan Cypress, Bhutan Cypress

An upright grower with green to blue-green foliage. Good tolerance to cypress canker. Great for shelter belts where trimming is difficult or not possible. Also can be used for hedging. Prefers free-draining soil. *Cupressus torulosa* is evergreen and native to the mountainous northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, primarily the Himalayas.

10 Year Size



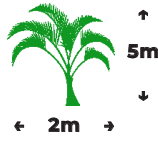
Cyathea dealbata

Ponga, Silver Fern

Easily distinguished by the silver-white undersides of mature fronds. Naturally grows in lowland and hill country forests up to about 700m altitude. Tolerates drought better than most tree ferns and enjoys warm summers, but does prefer moist soils. Will only tolerate light frosts. Does not tolerate strong winds, so plant in a sheltered spot. *Cyathea dealbata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Alsophila dealbata*

10 Year Size



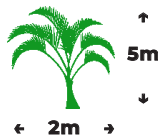
Cyathea medullaris

Mamaku, Black Tree Fern

The tallest-growing of New Zealand's tree ferns. Has a distinctive, tall, black trunk. Prefers moisture-rich soil and shelter from wind. Naturally grows in lowland and hilly forest terrain up to about 600m altitude and on partially open sites throughout the country. Does not tolerate heavy frosts, major drought, or strong winds. Has a very wide, almost horizontal, frond spread (about 10m to 14m when fully grown), so 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.

Synonym(s): *Sphaeropteris medullaris*

10 Year Size



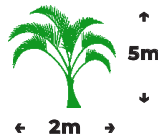
Cyathea smithii

Kātote, Soft Tree Fern

The tree fern that is most tolerant of cold with fronds that are thin and soft in texture. Has a skirt of dead frond stalks on its trunk. *Cyathea smithii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Alsophila smithii*

10 Year Size

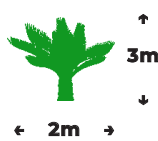


Cycas revoluta

Japanese Sago Palm

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

10 Year Size

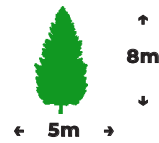


Dacrycarpus dacrydioides

Kahikatea, White Pine

Handsome, narrow-growing tree with soft-green leaves on semi-weeping branches. Juvenile foliage is a brown colour before turning green. Prefers moist situations next to streams, lakes, and ponds. Yellow-green catkins in mid-spring to mid-summer are a source of pollen for bees. Produces orange-red fruit that grow under a purple-black seed from mid-summer to mid-autumn. Great source of food for birds. *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

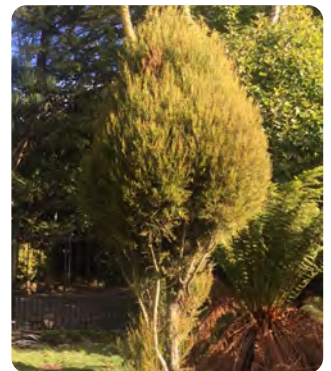
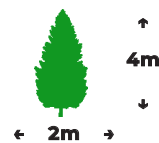


***Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* 'Woodburn'**

Kahikatea, White Pine

Has been introduced as a dwarf form of *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* with a more upright growth habit, making it a fantastic option for smaller spaces or structured plantings. *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

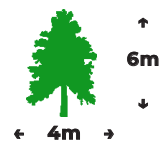


Dacrydium cupressinum

Rimu, New Zealand Red Pine

A slow-growing tree easily accommodated in the home garden for at least fifty years. Juvenile trees have a pyramidal crown and pendulous branches, but acquire a round-topped crown with strong lateral branches bearing pendulous branchlets and foliage when mature. Foliage on juvenile trees may turn bronze during winter before returning to green in spring. Green catkins in mid-spring to mid-summer are a source of pollen for bees. Produces orange-red fruit that grow under a purple-black seed from mid-summer to mid-autumn. Seed is only set every few years. *Dacrydium cupressinum* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

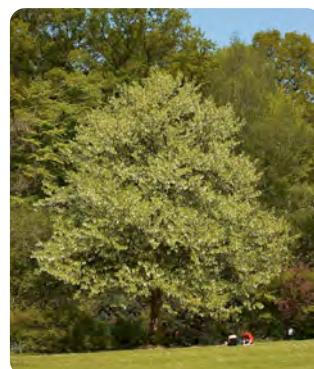
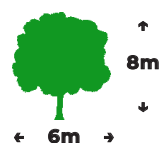


Davidia involucrata

Dove Tree, Handkerchief Tree, Ghost Tree

Forms a stately specimen tree with robust branches and a rounded crown. Extraordinary flowers resemble white handkerchiefs which hang and flutter beneath the beautiful ribbed leaves in late-spring. Shelter from strong winds. Sometimes produces orange and red autumn colour. *Davidia involucrata* is deciduous and native to South Central and Southeast China.

10 Year Size



Dicksonia fibrosa

Kurīpākā, Golden Tree Fern

Has a fibrous, red-brown trunk which is often surrounded by a neat skirt of dead fronds. Has an inverted cone-shaped crown. Will tolerate sun and shade and moderately tolerates frost, wind, and drought. Naturally grows in lowland and hill sites south of the central North Island up to about 800m altitude. *Dicksonia fibrosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.



Dicksonia squarrosa

Whekī, Rough Tree Fern

One of the toughest tree ferns, tolerating some full-sun (not strong afternoon sun during the warmer months), drier soils, and light winds. Will also tolerate moderate frosts. Has a black trunk. Also has a flatter crown and shorter leaf fronds, so good for smaller gardens. Normally found in lowland and hill forests up to about 800m altitude throughout the country, including Stewart Island, Chatham Island, and Three Kings Islands. *Dicksonia squarrosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.



Dodonaea viscosa

Akeake, Hopbush

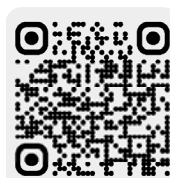
Quick-growing, upright tree, bushy to the ground. Long, narrow, pale-green leaves. Yellow-green to red-green flowers from late-winter to mid-summer. Very tough, tolerating sub-zero temperatures, salt-laden winds, drought, and polluted atmospheres. Excellent for screening and erosion control. *Dodonaea viscosa* is evergreen and native to tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of Africa, the Americas, southern Asia, and Australasia.



Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'

Akeake, Hopbush

Quick-growing, upright tree, bushy to the ground. Long, narrow, purple-bronze leaves. Very tough, tolerating sub-zero temperatures, salt-laden winds, drought, and polluted atmospheres. Yellow-green to red-green flowers from late-winter to mid-summer. *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 Marlborough, New Zealand.



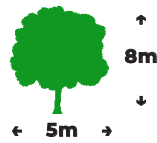
Dysoxylum spectabile

Kohekohe, New Zealand Mahogany

A handsome upright tree, suited to coastal windy conditions but requiring good soil and shelter from frosts. Scented white flowers in panicles from early-autumn to mid-winter. Large glossy, green leaves. *Dysoxylum spectabile* is correctly known as *Didymocheton spectabilis*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Didymocheton spectabilis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Didymocheton spectabilis*

10 Year Size

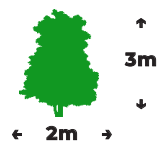


Elaeagnus x submacrophylla

Silverberry

Leaves are initially green, spotted with silver-grey, but mature to dark-green with silver-grey undersides. A tough, fast, bushy grower. Ideal for screening and hedging. Tolerates drought and salt-laden winds. Makes a very tough hedge. Grow in sun or shade. Produces very fragrant, sweet-scented, white flowers in autumn that are followed by orange berries in winter. *Elaeagnus x submacrophylla* 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.

10 Year Size

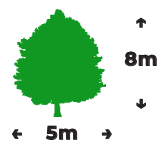


Elaeocarpus dentatus

Hinau

The Canterbury subspecies of Hinau, is a tall coastal and lowland tree with leathery bicolored leaves, white "lily of the valley" flowers, and purple-black drupes. Growing up to 18m 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

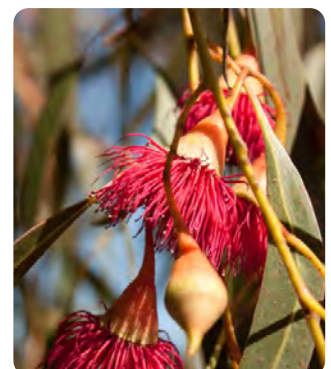
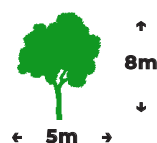


***Eucalyptus leucoxylon* 'Rosea'**

Red-flowering Yellow Gum

One of the hardiest gums, tolerating extreme drought and cold conditions. Adult leaves are long and grey-green. A profusion of deep-pink to red flowers hang from the branches from autumn into winter and are a valuable nectar supply for tuis, bellbirds, and wax-eyes. Tall, erect grower. *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* is evergreen and native to Australia. The origin of *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* 'Rosea' is not known.

10 Year Size

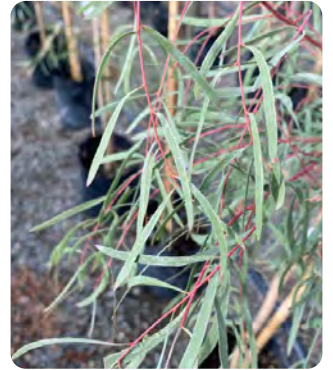
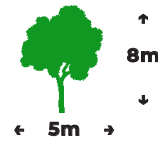


Eucalyptus nicholii

Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint, Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Willow Peppermint, Gum

Graceful tree. Narrow, light-green to blue-green leaves exude a peppermint fragrance when crushed. Ideal for shade and screening. Tolerant of frosts and drought. *Eucalyptus nicholii* is evergreen and native to New South Wales, Australia.

10 Year Size

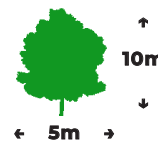


Eucryphia cordifolia

Ulmo

A broad, columnar grower. Beautiful white flowers from late-summer into autumn. *Eucryphia cordifolia* is evergreen and native to Chile and Argentina.

10 Year Size

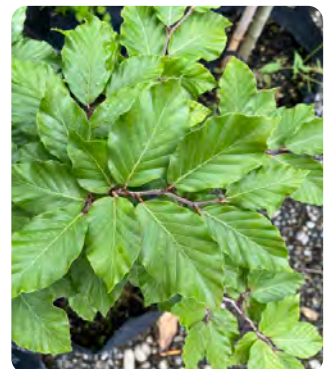
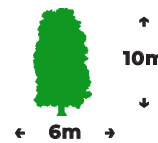


Fagus sylvatica

European Beech

Tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches sweeping to ground. New green leaves have a silky sheen. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. Popular tree for hedging and pleaching. *Fagus sylvatica* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size

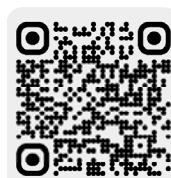
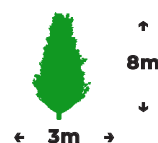


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyc Gold'**

European Beech

Tall, columnar tree which broadens with maturity. Bright, golden-yellow leaves with a shiny sheen in spring. Green-yellow leaves through summer. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. Ideal where space is limited. Excellent street tree. *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyc Gold' is a seedling of *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyc Green' that was raised in 1968 by Dick van Hoey-Smith at the Trompenburg Arboretum in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

10 Year Size



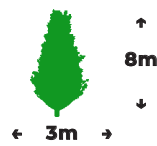
***Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck Green'**

European Beech

Tall, columnar tree which broadens with maturity. Deep-green leaves with a bronze tinge and shiny sheen in spring. Deep-green leaves through summer. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. Ideal where space is limited. Excellent 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.

Synonym(s): *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck'

10 Year Size

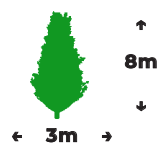


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck Purple'**

European Beech

Tall, columnar tree which retains its narrow form. Deep purple-red spring leaves have a shiny sheen. Purple leaves through summer. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. Ideal where space is limited. Excellent 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



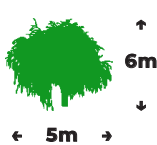
***Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula'**

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.

Synonym(s): *Fagus sylvatica* f. *pendula*,
Fagus sylvatica var. *pendula*

10 Year Size

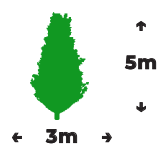


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Purple Fountain'**

European Beech

Grows into a columnar form with cascading side branches. Red new leaves in spring, deepening to purple by summer. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. *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

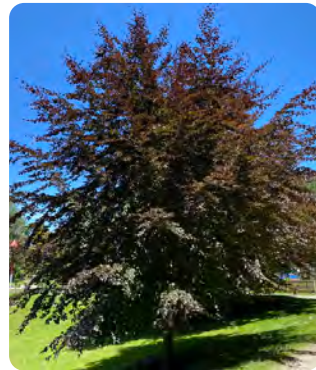
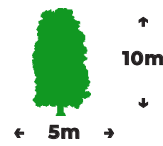


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea'**

European Beech, Copper Beech

Forms a tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches sweeping to the ground. New spring copper-red leaves have a silky sheen. Summer leaves are deep-purple. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. *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 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea' was discovered in Buchs, Zürich, Switzerland.

10 Year Size

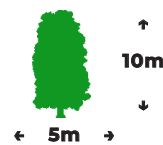


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Riversii'**

European Beech

As one of the fastest growing purple beeches, this is a large, dome-shaped tree with an open branch structure and smooth grey bark. Larger leaves than the usual purple beech. Rich, deep, purple, shiny leaves in spring. This colouring is held throughout the summer. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. 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

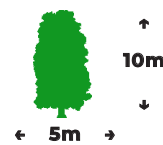


***Fagus sylvatica* 'Rohanii'**

European Beech

Tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches sweeping to the ground. Smooth grey bark. Spring leaves are a deep red-purple with a silky sheen. Leaves become dark-purple by summer. The glorious feature of this cultivar is the deeply-lobed, decorative, oak-like leaves. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. *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

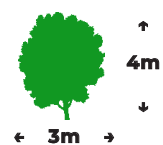


***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Anatoki'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

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 of 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



Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Anatoki',
Orthostemon sellowianus 'Antaoki'

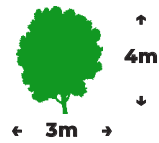
***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Apollo'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Medium to large fruit with thin and smooth skin in mid-autumn. Fruit is subject to bruising and purpling. Pulp is well-developed and slightly gritty. Flavour is very pleasant and the quality is excellent. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Apollo' was developed by Hayward Wright in New Zealand (PVR 176).

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Apollo',
Orthostemon sellowianus 'Apollo'

10 Year Size



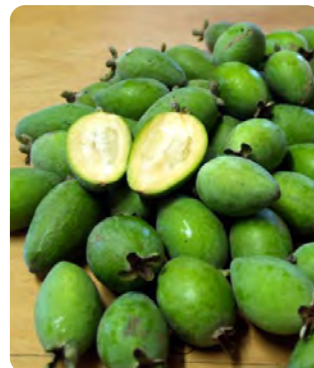
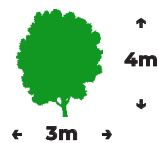
***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Golden Goose'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Large to extra-large fruit with smooth, thick, gold-green skin. Sweet, golden-yellow flesh. Fruits from late-autumn to early-winter. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. Needs frosts to colour the flesh. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Golden Goose' was developed by Tharfield Nursery in Katikati, New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Golden Goose',
Orthostemon sellowianus 'Golden Goose'

10 Year Size



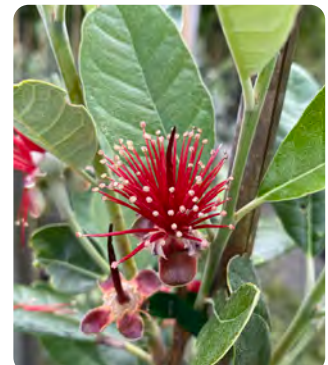
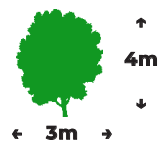
***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Kaiteri'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

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. 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.

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Kaiteri',
Orthostemon sellowianus 'Kaiteri'

10 Year Size



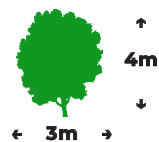
***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Kākāriki'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Produces large and very sweet fruit. Harvest in early to mid-autumn. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but 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. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Kākāriki' was developed by Roy Hart in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 3129).

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Kākāriki',
Orthostemon sellowianus 'Kākāriki'

10 Year Size



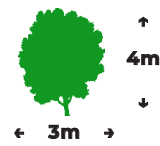
Feijoa sellowiana 'Opal Star'

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Has a compact, upright growth habit. Medium to large-sized fruit, uniform size with thin, smooth skin. The abundant pulp is sweet, creamy and juicy. Harvest from mid to late-autumn. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Opal Star' was developed by Tharfield Nursery in Katikati, New Zealand (PVR 734).

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Opal Star', *Orthostemon sellowianus* 'Opal Star'

10 Year Size

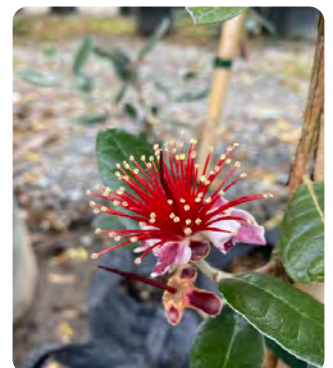
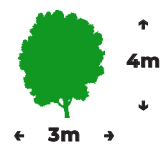


Feijoa sellowiana 'Pounamu'

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Tall, dense, pyramidal tree with lower branches sweeping to the ground. Smooth grey bark. Spring leaves are a deep red-purple with a silky sheen. Leaves become dark-purple by summer. The glorious feature of this cultivar is the deeply-lobed, decorative, oak-like leaves. The autumn leaves are yellow then brown through winter and shed prior to the new leaves emerging. *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



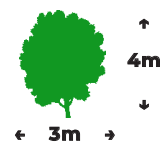
Feijoa sellowiana 'Takaka'

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Leafland's top choice of eating feijoa. Large fruit have a rich, delicious, tropical flavour. Fruit ripens in early-autumn. Best cultivar to grow in marginal colder regions. Hardy, vigorous grower. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with any other feijoa cultivar. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Takaka' was developed by Roy Hart in Motueka, New Zealand (PVR 31025).

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Takaka', *Orthostemon sellowianus* 'Takaka'

10 Year Size



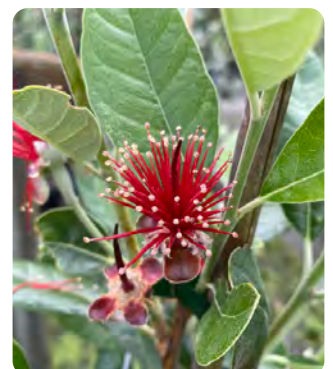
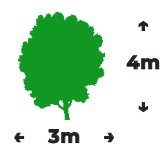
Feijoa sellowiana 'Unique'

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Medium-sized, smooth-skinned, light-green fruit with a juicy, delicate flavour. Fruits in mid-autumn. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Self-fertile, no pollinator required. *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 this cultivar before releasing it in 1982 (PVR 165).

Synonym(s): *Acca sellowiana* 'Unique', *Orthostemon sellowianus* 'Unique'

10 Year Size



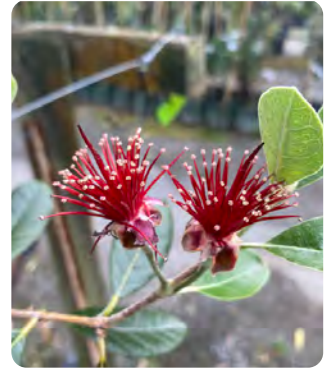
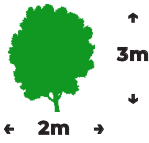
***Feijoa sellowiana* 'Wiki Tu'**

Feijoa, Pineapple Guava

Huge sweet fruit with thick skin on a dwarf-growing tree. Fruits from mid to late-autumn. Beautiful red flowers from late-spring to mid-summer. Coastal and wind-hardy and makes excellent hedges and screens. Partially self-fertile, but 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. *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Wiki Tu' was developed by P. and G. Gardener in Ruakākā, New Zealand (PVR 723).

Synonym(s): *Feijoa sellowiana* 'Anilvinkoru', *Acca sellowiana* 'Wiki Tu', *Orthostemon sellowianus* 'Wiki Tu'

10 Year Size

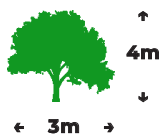


***Ficus carica* 'Brown Turkey'**

Fig

Coastal and drought-hardy tree which can be trained into any shape. Large crops of pear-shaped, green figs with a brown tinge. Flesh is white to amber, tinged with red. Great all-purpose fruit. Reliable cropper. Fruits in early-autumn. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

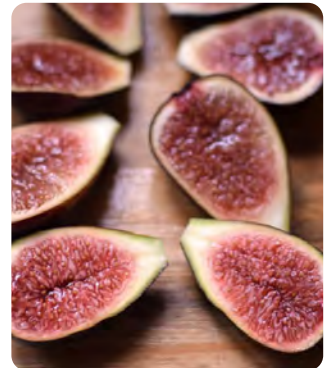
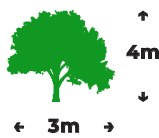


***Ficus carica* 'Brunoro Black'**

Fig

Small to medium-sized fig with purple-black skin and red flesh. Rich and very sweet. Small crop in mid-summer with the main crop from mid to late-autumn. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

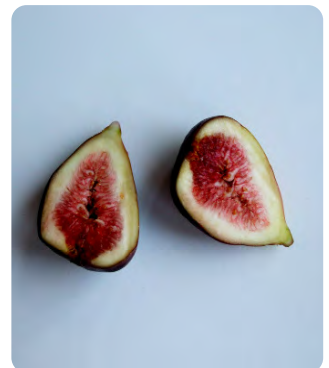
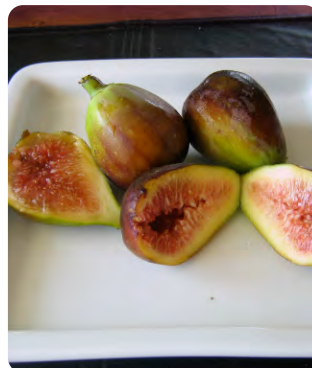
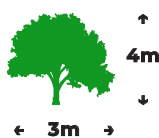


***Ficus carica* 'French Sugar'**

Fig

Produces fruit with green-brown skin and sweet amber-pink flesh. Light first crop in summer with second main crop in autumn. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

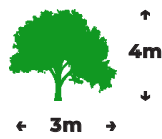


***Ficus carica* 'Lesa'**

Fig

Produces fruit with green-yellow skin and pink, sweet, and juicy flesh. Light first crop in summer with second main crop in autumn. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

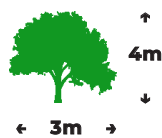


***Ficus carica* 'Mrs Williams'**

Fig

Dark-purple to red-skinned fruit with a deep-carmine flesh when ripe. Fruit ripens in early to mid-autumn. Excellent cultivar fresh or for drying. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

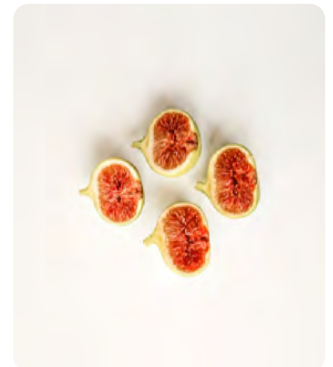
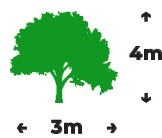


***Ficus carica* 'Ventura'**

Fig

A compact grower that produces large, long-necked figs with green skin and red inner flesh. Performs well in cooler climates. Fruit ripens in late-autumn. Self-fertile, but produces more fruit when planted with another fig cultivar. *Ficus carica* is deciduous and native to the Mediterranean and western Asia.

10 Year Size

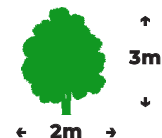


Ficus tuffi

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 frost. *Ficus tuffi* is native to Australia.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Ficus tuffi*

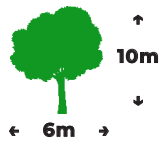
***Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* 'Raywood'**

Claret Ash, Narrow-leaved Ash

Elegant, pyramidal growth habit when young, broadening to a rounded canopy with age. Popular to use where space is limited but height is required. New growth is bronze-purple turning dark-green over summer. Beautiful autumn colours of orange, purple, and red. Excellent 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.

Synonym(s): *Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood', *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood'

10 Year Size

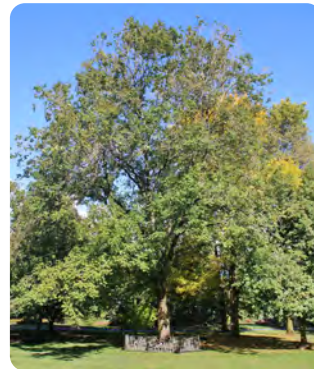
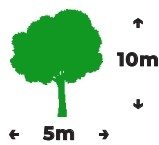


Fraxinus excelsior

European Ash, Common Ash

Forms a large tree with a wide, rounded head. Ideal shade tree for large areas such as parks and paddocks. Ideal stock shelter. Smooth bark and black buds. Yellow autumn leaves. Tolerates heavy soils and moist conditions. *Fraxinus excelsior* is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland.

10 Year Size

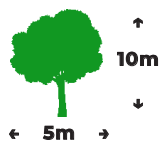


***Fraxinus excelsior* 'Aurea'**

European Ash, Common Ash

Large, bright-green to light-yellow, pinnate leaves through summer. These deepen bright-gold through autumn before dropping to reveal smooth golden bark and black buds. Excellent shade tree. *Fraxinus excelsior* is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland.

10 Year Size

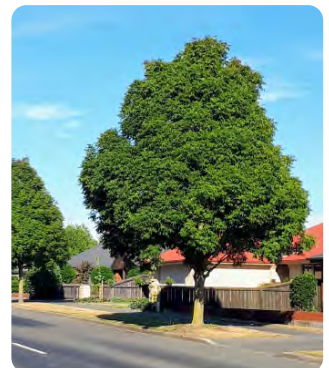
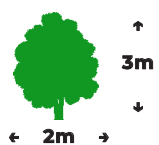


***Fraxinus excelsior* 'Green Glow'**

European Ash, Common Ash

Young leaves are bronze, becoming lush-green for the rest of spring and summer. Compact and upright growth habit. Ideal street tree or for lining driveways and avenues. Yellow autumn leaves. *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



Fraxinus excelsior 'Purple Spire'

European Ash, Common Ash

Bears glossy, green, pinnate leaves through spring and summer. In autumn, the leaves turn purple and glowing-orange. Great for lining avenues and driveways. Excellent street tree. Upright form. Tolerates strong winds. *Fraxinus excelsior* is native throughout mainland Europe, Britain, and Ireland. *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Purple Spire' was developed by Frank Goeddert of Frank's Trees in Nelson, New Zealand (PVR 2984).

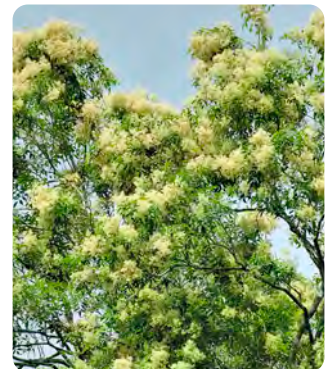


Fraxinus griffithii

Evergreen Ash, Himalayan Ash

Fast-growing tree with shiny, green, pinnate leaves. Rounded-head but can be shaped into any size and form. Large panicles of white flowers smother the tree in summer. Prefers hot and well-drained conditions. Can defoliate through winter in cold climates. Excellent street tree. *Fraxinus griffithii* is evergreen and native to the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Taiwan, China, Bangladesh, and India.

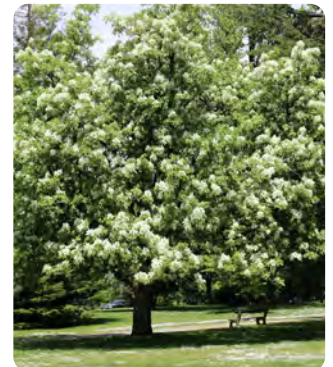
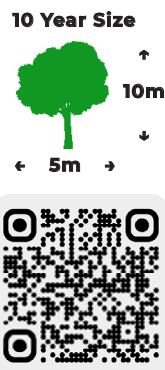
Synonym(s): *Fraxinus formosana*



Fraxinus ornus

Manna Ash, Flowering Ash, South European Flowering Ash

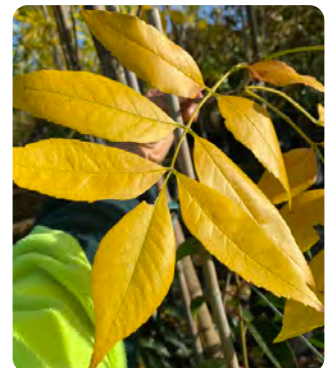
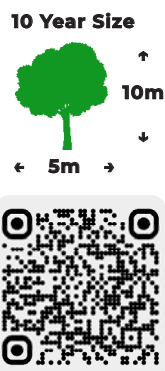
A lovely compact-growing tree with a profusion of fluffy scented white flowers in spring. Handsome, deep-green, pinnate leaves which turn yellow to red-purple in autumn. Excellent street tree. *Fraxinus ornus* is deciduous and native to southern Europe and southwestern Asia.



Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Annesbrook'

Green Ash, Red Ash, Water Ash

Hardy, fast-growing, upright tree which forms a neat oval head with a straight trunk. Excellent lawn, avenue, street, or park tree. A seedless cultivar. Deep-green lobed leaves turn yellow in autumn. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* is deciduous and native to eastern and central North America.



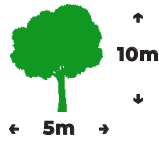
***Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Cimmzam'**

Green Ash, Red Ash, Water Ash

A uniformly erect-growing tree. Glossy-green pinnate leaves. Fiery orange to red autumn leaves. Tolerant of drought and high winds. Great for lining avenues and driveways. Excellent street tree. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* is deciduous and native to eastern and central North America.

Synonym(s): *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Cimmaron'

10 Year Size

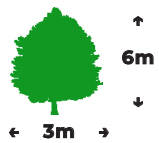


Fuchsia excorticata

Tree Fuchsia

A unique small tree featuring 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



Fuscospora cliffortioides

Tāwhairauriki, New Zealand Mountain Beech

An elegant form with graceful spreading branches in tiers. Will grow in warm climates with adequate moisture and shelter from hot winds. *Fuscospora cliffortioides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Nothofagus cliffortioides*, *Nothofagus solandri* var. *cliffortioides*

10 Year Size



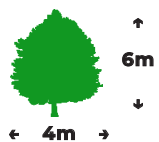
Fuscospora fusca

Tāwhairauui, New Zealand Red Beech

Forms an erect, pyramidal, narrow-growing tree. Small, crinkly leaves are brown-green to a deep bronze-red. Prefers cooler climates. Grows in warm climates with adequate moisture and shelter from hot winds. *Fuscospora fusca* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Nothofagus fusca*

10 Year Size



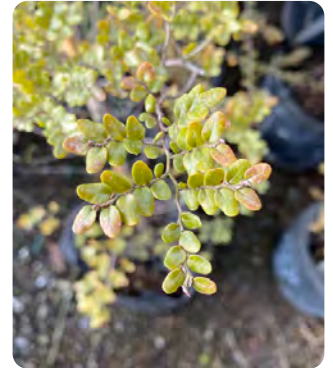
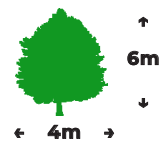
Fuscospora solandri

Tāwhairauriki, New Zealand Black Beech

Decorative, glossy, dark-green leaves which colour in winter. Black bark and a slow, tiered growth. *Fuscospora solandri* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Nothofagus solandri*

10 Year Size

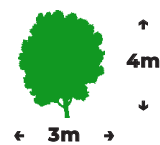


Garrya elliptica

Silk Tassel Bush, Coast Silktassel, Wavyleaf Silktassel

Tolerates dry and coastal conditions. Has small, green, leathery leaves and produces tassels of grey-green to silver-grey flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Can be grown as a hedge. *Garrya elliptica* is evergreen and native to the coastal ranges of California and southern Oregon in the United States.

10 Year Size

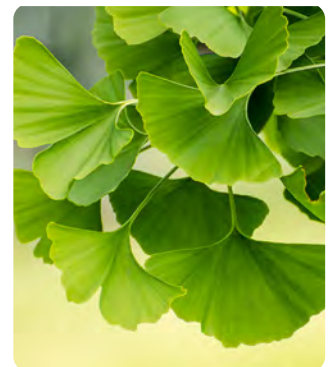
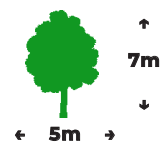


Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

Hardy tree of great beauty. Distinctive leaves are shaped like sections of maidenhair fern. In autumn, the leaves turn bright-gold over many weeks before falling to create a carpet of gold. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

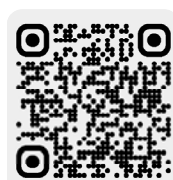
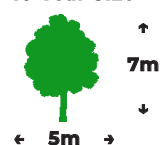


***Ginkgo biloba* 'Autumn Gold'**

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

Selected male clone with a classically neat and broadly-conical form. A spectacular sight in autumn when the leaves turn bright-gold over many weeks before falling to create a carpet of gold. This male clone is non-fruiting. Tolerant of pollution. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China.

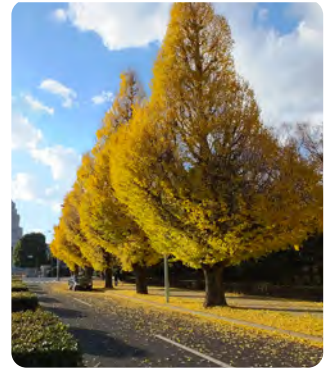
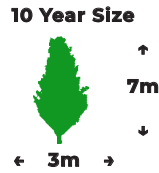
10 Year Size



***Ginkgo biloba* 'Fastigiata'**

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

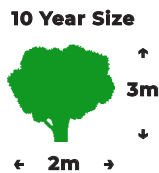
Compact, neat, narrow, erect-grower. Great for confined spaces where height is required. A spectacular sight in autumn when the leaves turn bright-gold over many weeks before falling to create a carpet of gold. Non-fruiting. Tolerant of pollution. Excellent street tree. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China.



***Ginkgo biloba* 'Jade Butterflies'**

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

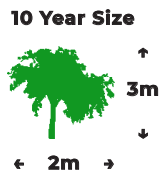
Pyramidal tree with jade-green foliage that turns soft cream-yellow in autumn. Stocky habit suited for smaller gardens. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China. *Ginkgo biloba* 'Jade Butterflies' was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand (PVR 1133).



***Ginkgo biloba* 'Little Weeper'**

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

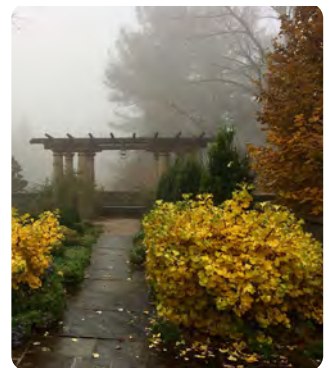
A rare tree. The branches grow upwards before arching and allowing the outer branches to cascade to the ground. Soft-green leaves in spring turn golden-yellow in autumn. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China. *Ginkgo biloba* 'Little Weeper' originated in Germany.



***Ginkgo biloba* 'Ming Princess'**

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

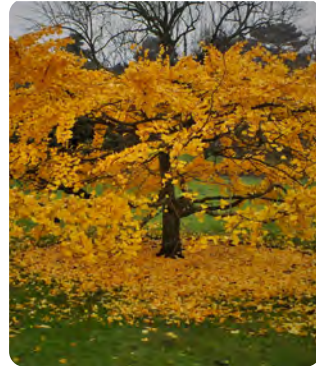
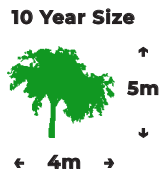
Miniature form with very fine foliage. Protect from harsh winds. Leaves turn butter-yellow in autumn. Ideal for a small garden. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China. *Ginkgo biloba* 'Ming Princess' was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand (PVR 1134).



Ginkgo biloba 'Pendula'

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

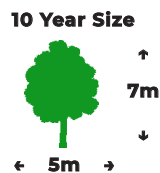
An extremely graceful and specimen tree with beautiful broad fans of fern-like foliage. The foliage turns golden-yellow in autumn and holds well on the tree until it falls cleanly to the ground. *Ginkgo biloba* is deciduous and native to China. *Ginkgo biloba* 'Pendula' was first distributed in 1862 by Charles van Geert's nursery in Belgium.



Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga'

Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo

Selected male clone with an upright growth habit. Distinctive long leaves hang from the branches to give a effect. A spectacular sight in autumn with its yellow leaves. Non-fruiting. Tolerant of pollution. *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.

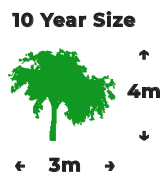


Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Emerald Cascade'

Honey Locust

Deep-green pinnate leaves clothe the strong branches which cascade to the ground. Golden-yellow autumn leaves. Excellent for filling in awkward corners, cascading next to water, or as a container plant. Small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring. 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.

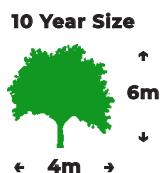
Synonym(s): *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Emerald Cascade'



Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Limelight'

Honey Locust

Leaves emerge yellow-green in spring before maturing to deep-green. Golden autumn leaves. Small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring. Does not produce thorns. *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).



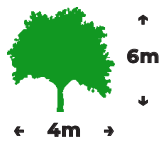
***Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Ruby Lace'**

Honey Locust

Forms a graceful, round-headed shade tree. Ideal for the smaller garden. Purple-red, ferny, pinnate leaves turn bronze-red through summer. The leaves turn intense claret-red before falling. Excellent in hot, dry climates. Small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring. Does not produce thorns. *Gleditsia triacanthos* is deciduous and native to North America.

Synonym(s): *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Rubylace'

10 Year Size



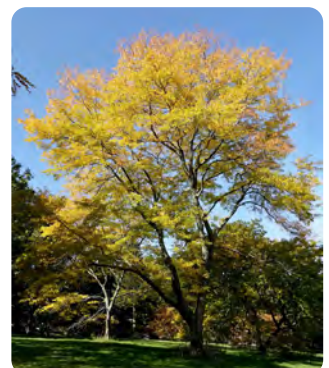
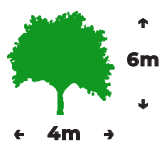
***Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Skyline'**

Honey Locust

Upright form with a straight trunk and a compact-branching structure. Excellent shade or specimen tree where space is limited. Golden autumn leaves in autumn over a long period. Withstands heat, cold, drought, and strong winds. Good street tree. Small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring. Does not produce thorns. *Gleditsia triacanthos* is deciduous and native to North America. *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Skyline' originated in North America in 1957.

Synonym(s): *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Skycole'

10 Year Size

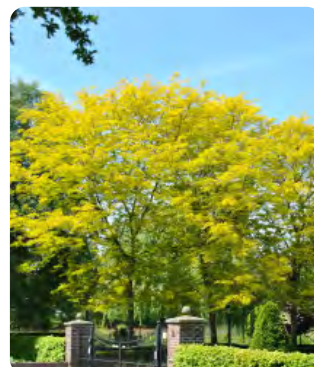
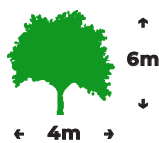


***Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Sunburst'**

Honey Locust

Forms a neatly rounded tree with a picturesque branching structure. Superb shade tree, giving dappled light and allowing lawn to grow beneath. Bright-yellow new leaves contrast with the fresh, lime-green older leaves. Vibrant golden autumn leaves. Small, green-yellow flowers in mid to late-spring. Does not produce thorns. *Gleditsia triacanthos* is deciduous and native to North America. *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Sunburst' originated in the United States in 1947.

10 Year Size

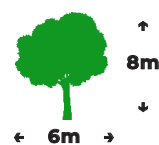


Grevillea robusta

Silky Oak

An upright, pyramidal tree when young with large, fern-like, pale-green leaves. As it ages, horizontal limbs develop, creating a broader top. Mature trees bear amazing large yellow-orange flowers in spring. Nectar-seeking birds are drawn to the flowers. Tolerates coastal winds and dry conditions. *Grevillea robusta* is evergreen and native to eastern Australia.

10 Year Size

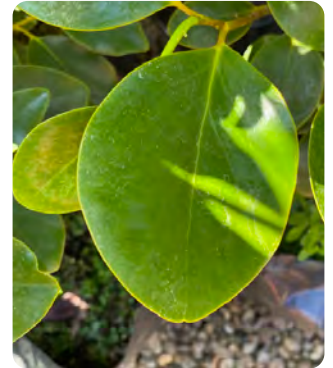
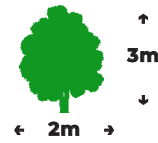


Griselinia littoralis

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

Rich-green, oval, leathery, glossy leaves on golden stems. A dense grower which can be clipped into many forms. Ideal for hedging, and screening. Tough and able to cope with all extremes except wet feet. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

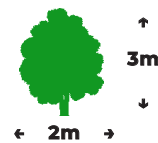


Griselinia littoralis 'Ardmore Emerald'

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

Dark-green glossy leaves. A dense grower which can be clipped into many forms. Ideal for hedging and screening. Tough and able to cope with all extremes except wet feet. 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

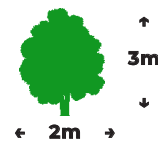


Griselinia littoralis 'Broadway Mint'

Puka, Akapuka, New Zealand Broadleaf

Rich-green, oval, leathery, glossy leaves with wavy edges. Golden stems. A dense grower which can be clipped into many forms. Tough and able to cope with all extremes except wet feet. Tolerates heavy frosts. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

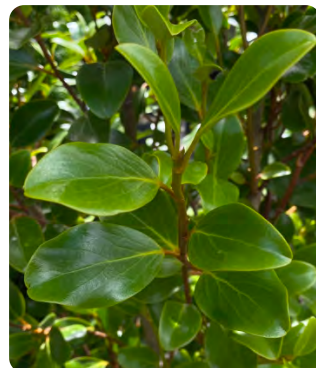
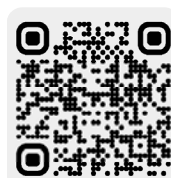
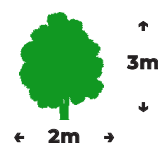


Griselinia littoralis 'Canterbury'

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

Small, dark-green, glossy leaves. Distinctive red stems. A dense grower which can be clipped into many forms. Ideal for hedging and screening. Tough and able to cope with all extremes except wet feet. Tolerates heavy frosts. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

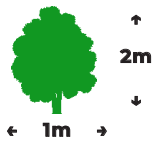


***Griselinia littoralis* 'Gecko Green'**

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

A compact grower with dense, glossy, emerald-green foliage. Excellent for low-hedging due to its tidy and compact growth habit. Wind and coastal tolerant. Needs a well drained site in full sun to semi-shade. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

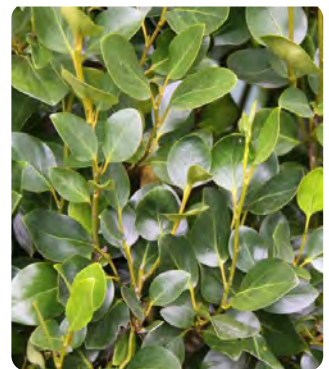
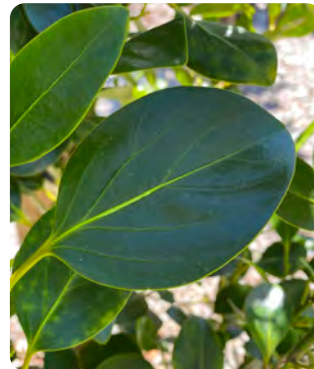
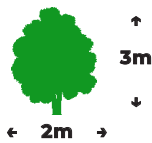


***Griselinia littoralis* 'Whenuapai'**

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

Has large, glossy, dark-green leaves that form a tight narrow column, making it an ideal choice for architectural plantings. The foliage has a distinctive pointed leaf tip, which makes for a tidy appearance. Ideally suited for hedging, topiary work, and coastal plantings. Happy in fertile, well drained soils in full sun to part shade. Hardy. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Griselinia littoralis* 'Whenuapai' was developed by Kiwi Flora in Auckland, New Zealand (PVR 2520).

10 Year Size



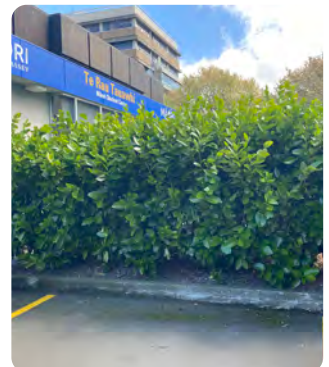
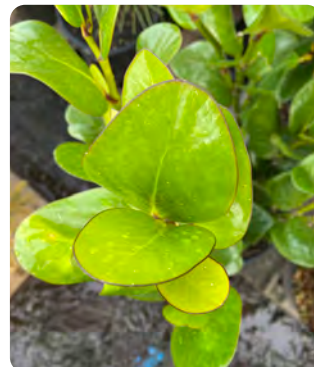
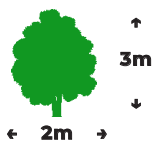
Synonym(s): *Griselinia littoralis* 'Green Horizon'

Griselinia lucida

Puka, Akapuka, New Zealand Broadleaf

A bushy tree with stout erect stems clothed in large, fresh-green, highly-polished leaves. Grows in sun or shade, imparting a luxuriant tropical feel to the garden. Excellent for containers. Coastal hardy. Tolerates light frosts. *Griselinia lucida* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

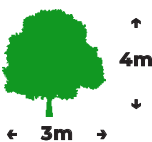


***Hazelnut* 'Barcelona'**

***Corylus avellana* 'Barcelona'**

A vigorous grower and good producer of large nuts. Harvest red-orange to brown nuts in late-summer to early-autumn. Pollinators include *Corylus avellana* 'Butler', *Corylus avellana* 'Merveille de Bollwiller', and *Corylus avellana* 'Tonda di Giffoni'. Hazelnut trees prefer mild summers and cool winters and need protection from wind and high summer temperatures. *Corylus avellana* is evergreen and native to Europe and western Asia. *Corylus avellana* 'Barcelona' is an old cultivar widely distributed in Western Europe and probably originated in Spain. *Corylus avellana* 'Barcelona' has been the main cultivar grown in Oregon, United States since the mid-1800s.

10 Year Size

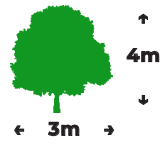


Hazelnut 'Whiteheart'

Kāpuka, Pāpāuma, New Zealand Broadleaf

A compact grower with dense, glossy, emerald-green foliage. Excellent for low-hedging due to its tidy and compact growth habit. Wind and coastal tolerant. Needs a well drained site in full sun to semi-shade. Small, green-yellow flowers in late-spring to mid-summer. *Griselinia littoralis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

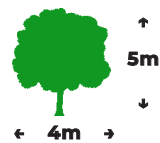


Hedycarya arborea

Porokaiwhiri, Pigeonwood

Attractive erect-growing specimen tree with dark-green leaves. Small, white flowers in late-spring to late-summer are followed by large, orange fruit in early-autumn to mid-winter. Need to plant more than one tree (male and female) for fruit. Needs good soil with adequate moisture and shelter from frosts. *Hedycarya arborea* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

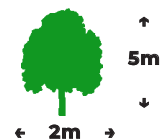


Hoheria angustifolia

Houhi, Houhi Puruhi, Narrow-leaved Lacebark

Grows into a slender tree with graceful, semi-weeping branches. Has narrow, elongated leaves with heavily-serrated edges. Great masses of star-shaped white flowers through summer. *Hoheria angustifolia* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

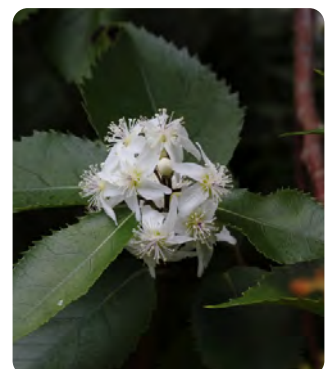
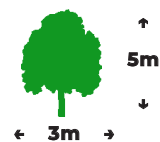


Hoheria populnea

Houhere, Lacebark

Very graceful tree with slender branches. Fresh-green leaves are heavily-serrated. Great masses of star-shaped white flowers through summer. Excellent for rapid screening. *Hoheria populnea* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size



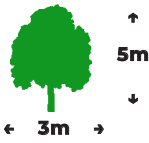
Hoheria populnea 'Alba Variegata'

Houhere, Lacebark

Very graceful tree with slender branches. Dark-green leaves are heavily and irregularly margined cream-white. A magnificent shade tree which will light up dark areas. Great masses of star-shaped white flowers through summer. *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.

Synonym(s): *Hoheria populnea* 'Alba',
Hoheria populnea 'Alba Marginata'

10 Year Size

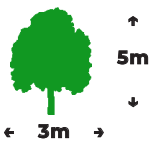


Hoheria populnea 'Purple Wave'

Houhere, Lacebark

An erect-growing tree. Dark-green leaves are purple underneath. Great masses of star-shaped white flowers through summer. A quick hardy grower, excellent as a screen or specimen tree. *Hoheria populnea* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

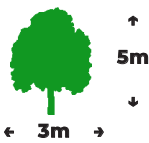


Hoheria sexstylosa

Houhere, Long-leaved Lacebark

Graceful tree with slender, branches, forming an erect columnar shape. Pointed green leaves are heavily-serrated. Great masses of star-shaped white flowers through summer. *Hoheria sexstylosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

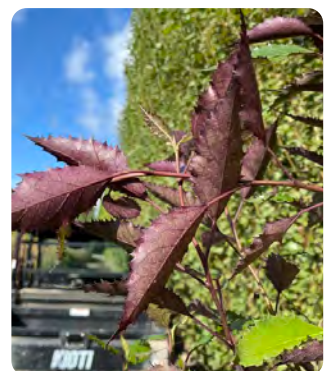
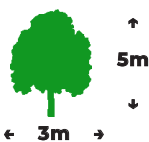


Hoheria sexstylosa 'Purple Lace'

Houhere, Long-leaved Lacebark

Very graceful tree with slender, branches, forming an erect columnar shape. Pointed green leaves are purple underneath. Large clusters of star-shaped, fragrant, white flowers almost obscure the branches in late-summer to autumn. Excellent for rapid screening. *Hoheria sexstylosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

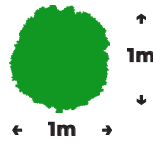


Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'

Smooth Hydrangea

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* 'Annabelle' is a naturally occurring cultivar discovered near Anna, Illinois. *Hydrangea arborescens* is native to southern Missouri.

10 Year Size

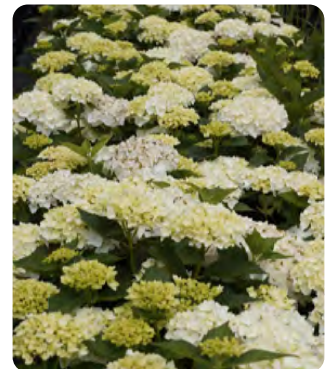
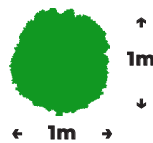


Hydrangea macrophylla 'Agnes Pavelli'

Big Leaf Hydrangea

Tall and 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.

10 Year Size

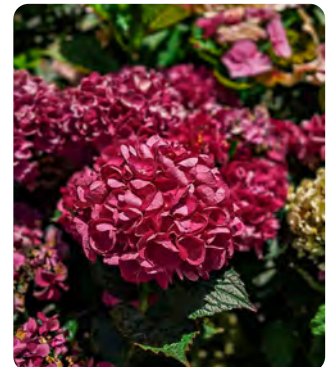
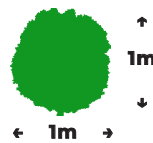


Hydrangea macrophylla 'Bloody Marvellous'

Big Leaf Hydrangea

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.

10 Year Size

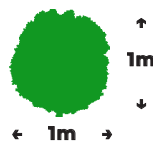


Hydrangea macrophylla 'Brilliant'

Big Leaf Hydrangea

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

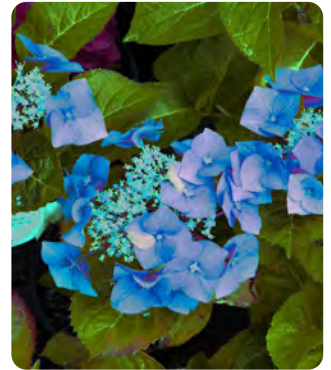
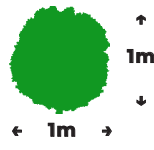


***Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Nightingale'**

Big Leaf Hydrangea

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

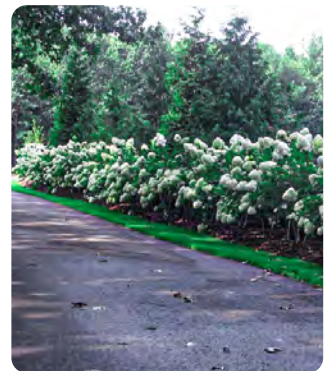
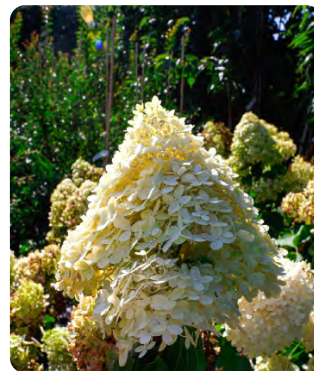
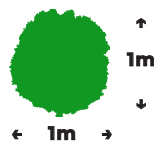


***Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight'**

Panicle Hydrangea

Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight' has large conical flower heads, that are stunning in the 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 thrives in humus-rich soils. *Hydrangea paniculata* is deciduous and native to southern and eastern China, Korea, Japan, and Russia.

10 Year Size

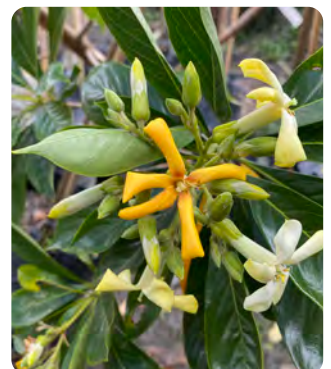
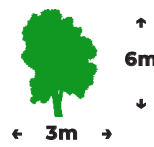


Hymenosporum flavum

Australian Frangipani, Native Frangipani, Sweetshade

Has an erect and graceful open form. Very fast-grower. Glossy, dark-green leaves. Clusters of honey-scented, yellow, tubular flowers are borne from late-spring through summer. Tolerant of dry and windy conditions. Ideal for the smaller garden. *Hymenosporum flavum* is evergreen and native to Australia and New Guinea.

10 Year Size

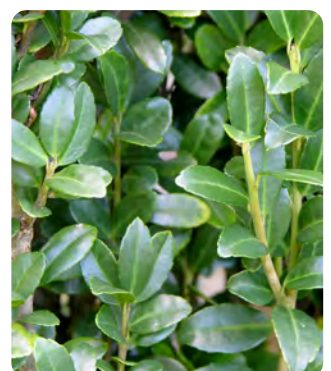
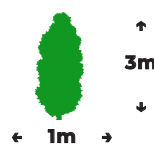


***Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil'**

Japanese Holly

Narrow, columnar-growing with small, dark-green, spineless leaves. Great as a screen which doesn't need side pruning. Excellent for containers. *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 propagation 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.

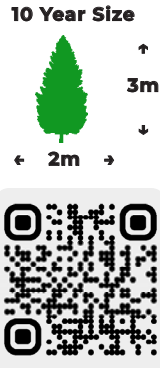
10 Year Size



Ilex 'Largo'

Holly

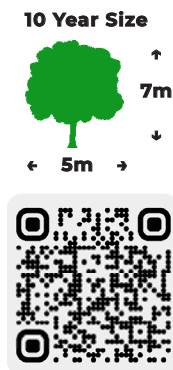
Dark-green foliage. Upright, bushy grower. Great for topiary and hedging. Easy to trim into shapes. Best in full sun. *Ilex 'Largo'* was developed in New Zealand.



Jacaranda mimosifolia

Blue Jacaranda

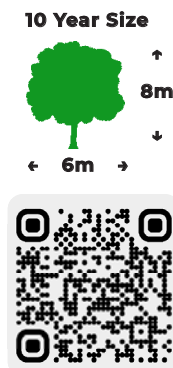
This is a tree for warm, sunny climates with no frosts. Soft, ferny leaves cover the spreading branches which radiate from the single trunk. Large, lavender-blue, trumpet-like flowers are borne in racemes in spring and early-summer. Excellent shade tree. *Jacaranda mimosifolia* is semi-evergreen and native to northwestern Argentina and southern Bolivia.



Juglans nigra

Black Walnut

A fast-growing tree with a tall, straight trunk and a wide, spreading head. Has dark-brown to black bark. Walnuts ripen in autumn. They are edible and have a desirable taste, but are much harder to extract than walnuts produced by *Juglans regia*. Self-fertile. The wood is highly-valued for commercial purposes such as furniture. *Juglans nigra* is deciduous and native to North America.



Juniperus chinensis 'Kaizuka'

Chinese Juniper, Hollywood Juniper

Bright-green leaves in dense clusters cover the long, gracefully-curving branches growing out at all angles. An architectural focal point. Tolerates 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.

Synonym(s): *Juniperus chinensis* var. *torulosa*



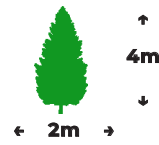
***Juniperus scopulorum* 'Skyrocket'**

Rocky Mountain Juniper

Narrow-growing, columnar conifer with blue-grey foliage. Good as a screen or windbreak. Drought tolerant once established. Seldom needs pruning. Needs full sun. *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.

Synonym(s): *Juniperus scopulorum* 'Sky Rocket', *Juniperus virginiana* 'Sky Rocket'

10 Year Size

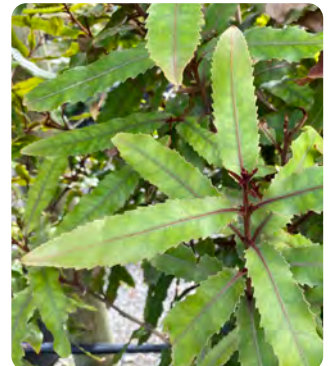
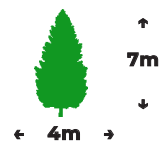


Knightia excelsa

Rewarewa, New Zealand Honeysuckle

Poplar-like tree with a narrow columnar form. Ideal for restricted areas where height is required. Large, long, leathery leaves are heavily-serrated. Red flowers in early-summer attract nectar-seeking birds. Tolerates dry soils, light frosts, and strong winds. Prone to root rot, so avoid planting in damp areas. Excellent street tree. *Knightia excelsa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

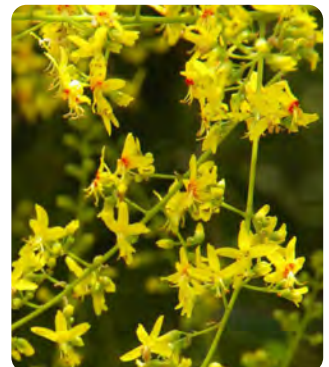
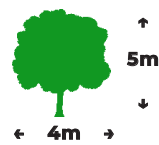


Koelreuteria paniculata

Golden Rain Tree

Has an open, spreading form clothed in pinnate leaves. Soft-pink spring leaves mature green and then turn yellow in autumn. Panicles of golden-yellow flowers in early-summer are followed by dangling, rose-red, papery capsules. Grows best in hot summers and cold winters. Excellent street tree. *Koelreuteria paniculata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea.

10 Year Size

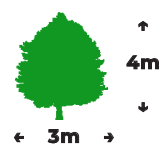


Kunzea robusta

Kānuka, White Tea-tree

Small, narrow, dark-green, aromatic, soft leaves and sprays of white flowers glisten on the bushes in early-summer. Very tough, tolerating frosts, drought, and poor soils. Excellent for screening or sheltering more tender plants. Attracts bees. *Kunzea robusta* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size



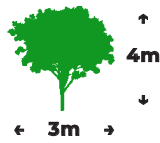
Lagerstroemia fauriei 'Townhouse'

Crepe Myrtle

Has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Lime-green leaves in spring age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours during autumn. Large, cone-shaped panicles of pure-white flowers in summer. Will handle moderate winds. 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.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia subcostata* var. *fauriei* 'Townhouse'

10 Year Size



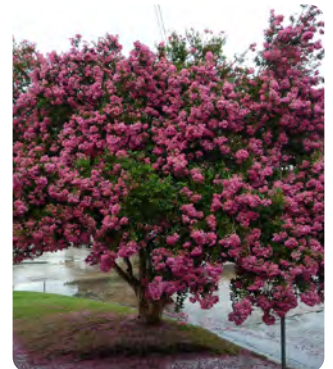
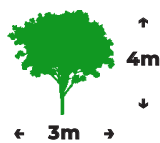
Lagerstroemia indica 'Bergerac'

Crepe Myrtle

Has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Lime-green spring leaves age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours through autumn. Produces large conical panicles of crimped, deep-pink to red flowers in summer. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Bergerac' was selected by Desmarts & Cie. in Bergerac, France and was introduced into commerce in 1978.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Desber 102'

10 Year Size



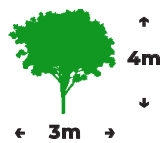
Lagerstroemia indica 'De'Puard'

Crepe Myrtle

Has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Lime-green leaves in spring age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours during autumn. Large, cone-shaped panicles of light-pink to pale-purple flowers in summer. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Souvenir de Hubert Puard', *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Deshub 085'

10 Year Size



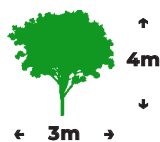
Lagerstroemia indica 'Kimono'

Crepe Myrtle

pright, vase-shaped tree. Frilly, white flowers in summer. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. Frost-hardy. Will handle moderate winds. Drought tolerant once established. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Deskim 082'

10 Year Size



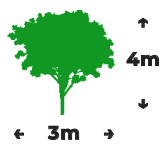
***Lagerstroemia indica* 'Saint Émilion'**

Crepe Myrtle

Has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Lime-green spring leaves age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours through autumn. Large, cone-shaped panicles of deep-pink to red flowers in summer. Will handle moderate winds. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Desemi 103'

10 Year Size



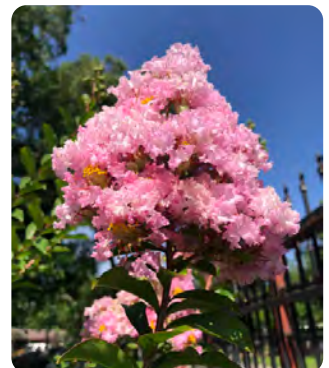
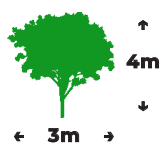
***Lagerstroemia indica* 'Soir D'été'**

Crepe Myrtle

Has a compact, rounded head and smooth, mottled bark. Lime-green leaves in spring age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours during autumn. Large, cone-shaped panicles of salmon-pink flowers in summer. Will handle moderate winds. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Synonym(s): *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Dessoi 062'

10 Year Size

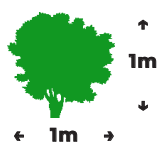


***Lagerstroemia indica* 'Tango'**

Crepe Myrtle

A dwarf crepe myrtle with purple flowers in summer. Lime-green leaves in spring age green through summer and turn brilliant red, orange, and yellow colours during autumn. Will handle moderate winds. *Lagerstroemia indica* is deciduous and native to India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

10 Year Size



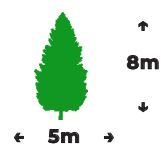
Lagunaria patersonia

Norfolk Island Hibiscus, Primrose Tree

Handsome erect and stately pyramidal-growing tree. Clothed with thick, olive-green leaves. A profusion of miniature hibiscus-shaped pink flowers through summer and autumn. Excellent as a dense screen or hedge, clips well. Very tough, enduring 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.

Synonym(s): *Lagunaria patersonii*

10 Year Size

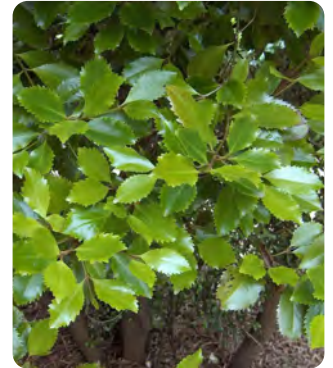
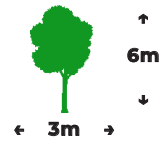


Laurelia novae-zelandiae

Pukatea

A slow-growing, handsome tree with a dense, bushy habit and columnar form for many decades. Glossy, deep-green leaves have serrated edges and complement the red new stems. Will fit into the home garden easily. Site on the edge of ponds and streams as it loves a moist position. Small, green-white flowers from mid-spring to early-summer. *Laurelia novae-zelandiae* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

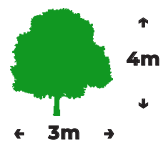


Laurus nobilis

Bay Laurel, Sweet Bay

Forms a compact, pyramidal shape with leathery, dark-green leaves, used for flavouring food. Very amenable to pruning and shaping into any form. Can make a dense, aromatic hedge. Excellent for coastal gardens. Used extensively for topiary. *Laurus nobilis* is evergreen and native to the Mediterranean region.

10 Year Size

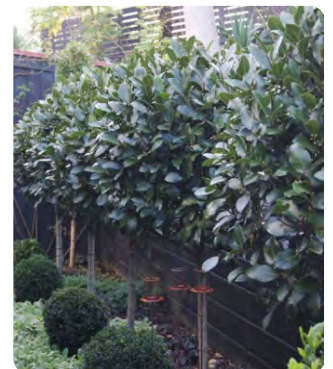
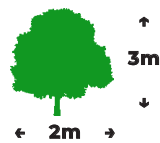


Laurus nobilis 'Verdi'

Bay Laurel, Sweet Bay

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

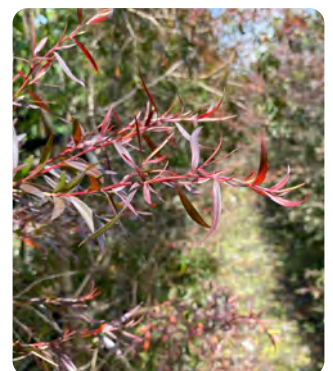
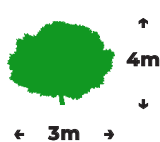


Leptospermum nitidum 'Copper Sheen'

Shiny Tea Tree

Quick-growing tree with red young stems. Small, bronze-purple leaves smother the arching branches. Can be pruned to form a dense, colourful shelter or screen. A profusion of single, white flowers in summer. Very hardy, tolerant of drought conditions. *Leptospermum nitidum* is evergreen and native to Tasmania, Australia. *Leptospermum nitidum* '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



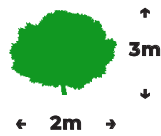
Synonym(s): *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen'

Leptospermum scoparium

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

Makes an excellent screen or shelter. Fast-growing and very hardy, tolerating hot dry soils and cold temperatures. The bushes are smothered with a profusion of single, white flowers from spring. These are much loved by bees. Aromatic foliage. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia.

10 Year Size

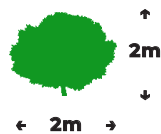


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Blossom'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

Leptospermum scoparium 'Blossom' produces large, double coral pink flowers during winter and spring. With reddish stem, and small, long leaves, it is a bushy grower which is great for small hedges. Prune after it flowers to encourage new growth and another flowering season the following year. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand, and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria in Australia.

10 Year Size

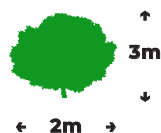


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Burgundy Queen'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

Dark burgundy-red, double flowers in spring and summer. Red-purple foliage. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. *Leptospermum scoparium* '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

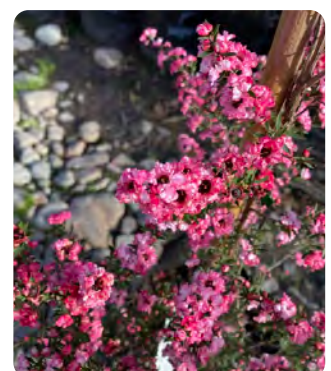
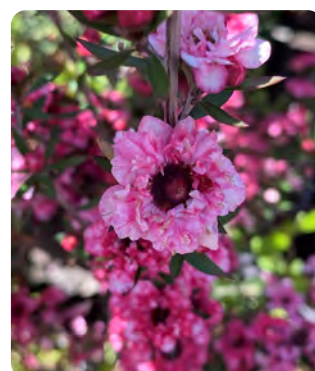
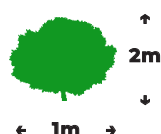


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Coral Candy'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

A beautiful display of double, red-pink flowers in spring and summer. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Coral Candy' 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

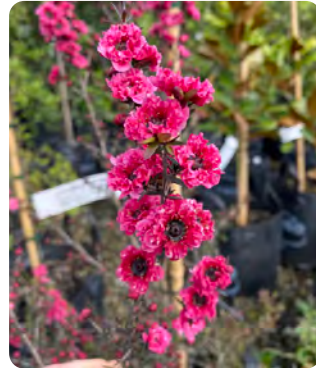
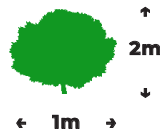


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Crimson Glory'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

A beautiful display of double, crimson-red flowers in late-winter and spring. New foliage is red-purple, fading to a deep-green. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Crimson Glory' 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

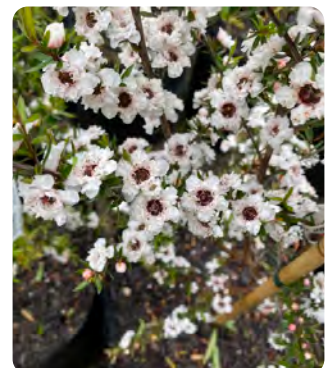
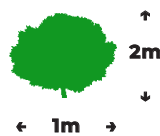


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Princess Anne'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

Produces beautiful, double, white flowers with a dark-maroon center in spring. Hardy tree that prefers full sun with free-draining soil. Frost and drought tolerant once established. *Leptospermum scoparium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and the states of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria in Australia. *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Princess Anne' was first listed in the catalogue of Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand in 1962.

10 Year Size

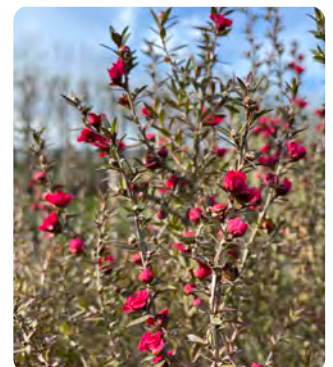
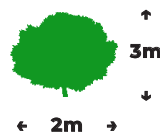


***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Wiri Joan'**

Mānuka, Kahikātoa

Small, bright-green leaves cover this dense, bushy grower. The flower buds are a feature over winter before bursting into bright-red, double-blossoms which smother the bush over an extended period in spring. Hardly any seeds form. Hardy for well-drained sunny positions. *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

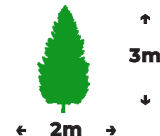


Libocedrus plumosa

Kawaka, New Zealand Cedar

Handsome, symmetrical, pyramidal tree with bright-green, scale-like leaves. Superb as a neat-growing screen, for breaking up dark greenery, or for lining driveways. *Libocedrus plumosa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

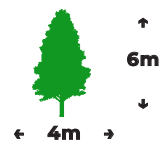


Liquidambar styraciflua

American Sweetgum

Forms a stately, pyramidal tree with well-spaced branches and rugged, corky bark. Handsome, shining, five to seven-lobed, maple-shaped leaves. A riot of red, orange, yellow, and purple autumn leaves over a long period. Colours well in all climates. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. *Liquidambar styraciflua* is native from central and eastern United States to Central America.

10 Year Size

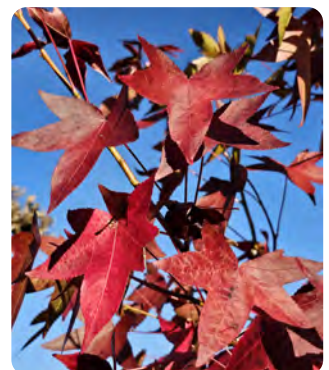
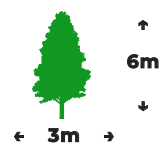


Liquidambar styraciflua 'Burgundy'

American Sweetgum

Selected clone with a narrower, pyramidal form when young, broadening with age. Larger maple-shaped leaves which emerge earlier than other cultivars. Rich, red-burgundy autumn leaves which persist well into winter. Colours well in all climates. Excellent street tree. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, 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

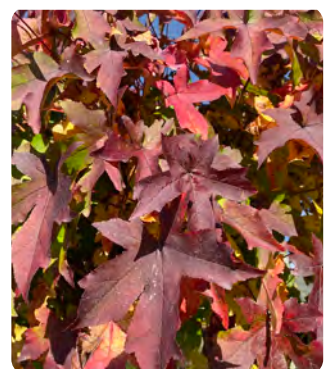
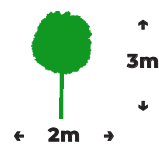


Liquidambar styraciflua 'Gumball'

American Sweetgum

Forms a dense, rounded ball of maple-shaped leaves. Autumn leaves in purple, orange, yellow, and red that persist well into winter. Excellent street tree. Great for formal planting. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. Does not produce seed capsules. *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



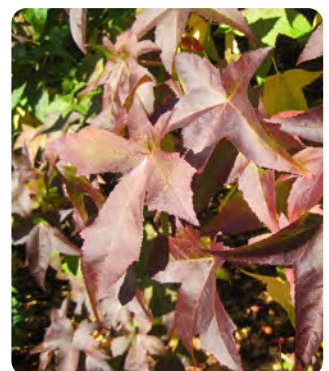
Synonym(s): *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Gum Ball'

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Lane Roberts'

American Sweetgum

Has a neat, pyramidal growth habit with smooth bark. Distinctive, rich crimson-red to purple autumn leaves. Excellent street tree. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. *Liquidambar styraciflua* is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Lane Roberts' was discovered in the garden of Cedric Lane-Roberts in Hertfordshire, England. Harold Hillier noticed *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Lane Roberts' when he visited the garden and first listed it in *The Hillier Manual of Trees and Shrubs* in 1971.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Lane-Roberts'

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Little Richard'

American Sweetgum

A dwarf selection. Narrow, upright growth habit. Leaves turn a brilliant red and orange in autumn. Tolerates moist and clay soil conditions. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, 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.



Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'

American Sweetgum

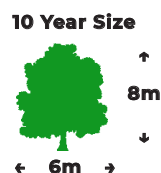
Upright, pyramidal form with outer branches that gracefully droop. The maple-shaped leaves are finely-cut and deeply-lobed. Striking autumn leaves are purple, red, orange, and yellow. In dry soil, produces a taproot that helps reinforce it against wind, but in wetter soil, only grows superficial roots and cannot tolerate much wind. *Liquidambar styraciflua* is native from central and eastern United States to Central America. *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Worplesdon' was selected in 1968 by George Jackman from a tree in Worplesdon, Surrey, England.



Liriodendron tulipifera

Tulip Tree, American Tulip Tree

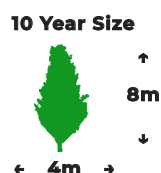
A magnificent, tall, pyramidal tree with a broad, spreading crown. Beautiful bright-green leaves turn a glorious butter-yellow in autumn. Fragrant yellow, orange-banded, tulip-shaped flowers are borne in summer. Excellent as a large lawn and paddock specimen. *Liriodendron tulipifera* is deciduous and native to eastern North America.



Liriodendron tulipifera 'Fastigiatum'

Tulip Tree, American Tulip Tree

Narrow, upright, columnar form. Excellent for confined spaces, avenues, screens, or focal points in formal gardens. Beautiful green summer leaves turn a glorious butter-yellow in autumn. Excellent street tree. Fragrant yellow, orange-banded, tulip-shaped flowers are borne in summer. *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.



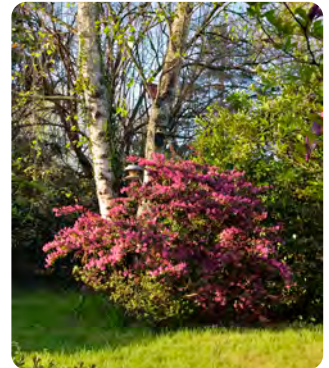
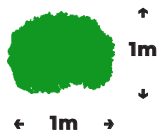
Synonym(s): *Liriodendron tulipifera* 'Arnold'

***Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* 'Fire Dance'**

Chinese Fringe Flower, Loropetalum, Strap Flower

Has deep red-purple leaves which may fade to green in summer. Produces beautiful, bright-pink flowers from early-spring. A stunning small shrub that can be used for low-hedging. Drought-tolerant once established. *Loropetalum chinense* is evergreen and native to China.

10 Year Size

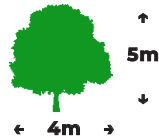


***Macadamia* 'GT205'**

Macadamia

Bred to withstand cooler and wetter growing conditions. Produces from an early age. Brown nuts in a green shell will drop in mid-spring to early-summer, but can be hand-picked before that. Heavy yields of nuts with a high oil content. Excellent for roasting. Needs cross-pollination with another macadamia cultivar like *Macadamia* 'GT207' or *Macadamia integrifolia* x *tetraphylla* 'Beaumont'. Pink flowers in 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

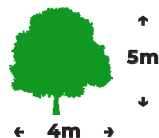


***Macadamia* 'GT207'**

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

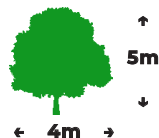


***Macadamia* 'TM2'**

Macadamia

A New Zealand-bred *Macadamia* cultivar that produces large crops of large thick-shelled nuts during spring. It typically takes 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, and fragrant pink flowers bloom in both spring and summer. *Macadamia* 'TM2' requires frost protection and grows well in warmer regions. Additionally, it is also toxic to dogs. Partly self-fertile, but for the best results, plant with another *Macadamia* variety to allow cross-pollination.

10 Year Size

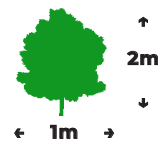


Magnolia 'Amethyst Flame'

Magnolia

Bright purple-pink blooms in spring. Free-flowering tree. Blooms from a young age. Has an upright, sturdy, shrub-like growth habit and likes to clump from the base. *Magnolia* 'Amethyst Flame' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* '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

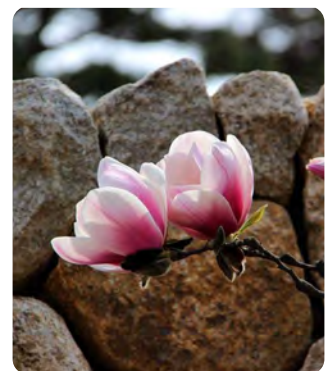
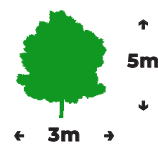


Magnolia 'Athene'

Magnolia

Erect, vase-shaped tree becoming rounded with age. Flowers from an early age and should start flowering within a year of planting. Large, fragrant, cup and saucer-shaped flowers with thick and rounded tepals. Flowers are ivory-white, flushed with violet-pink at the base. Mid-spring flowering. *Magnolia* 'Athene' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Lennei Alba' and *Magnolia* 'Mark Jury'. *Magnolia* 'Athene' was bred by Felix Jury in New Zealand in the early 1960s and introduced in 1988.

10 Year Size

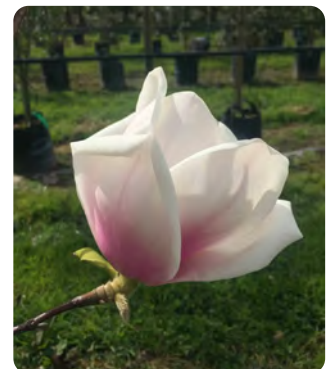
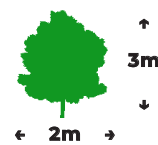


Magnolia 'Billowing Cloud'

Magnolia

Has masses of fragrant, white flowers with a blush of rose-pink at the base in spring. Rounded habit. *Magnolia* 'Billowing Cloud' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Amabilis' and *Magnolia cylindrica*. *Magnolia* 'Billowing Cloud' was raised by Vance Hooper at Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

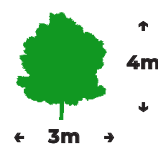


Magnolia 'Black Tulip'

Magnolia

Cup-shaped, thick-textured blooms of glowing dark-purple. Flowers are usually 15cm wide and are wind-resistant. Flowers from an early age. An upright, compact tree ideal for the smaller garden. Mid-spring flowering. *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia* 'Vulcan' and *Magnolia* 'Iolanthe'. *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip' was raised by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 1998 (PVR 1498).

10 Year Size



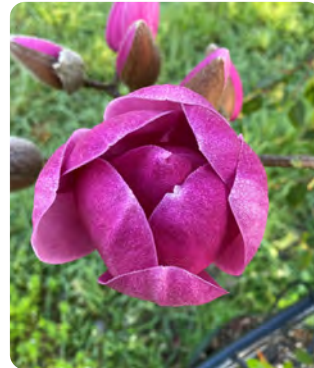
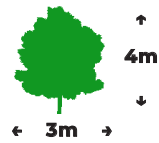
Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'JURMAGI'

Magnolia 'Brixton Belle'

Magnolia

Large, cup and saucer-shaped, rich-pink flowers with pale-pink interiors. Flowers from the first year in tremendous abandon. A neat, spreading tree, suited to the smaller garden. Mid-spring flowering, sometimes having a second summer flowering. *Magnolia* 'Brixton Belle' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia campbellii* 'Sir Harold Hillier' and the hybrid formed between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Sweet Simplicity' and *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip'. *Magnolia* 'Brixton Belle' was raised by Vance Hooper in Brixton, Taranaki, New Zealand and released into commerce by Magnolia Grove in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand about 2010.

10 Year Size

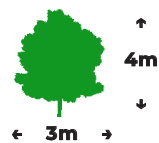


Magnolia x brooklynensis 'Woodsman'

Magnolia

Flowers are green and purple-pink outside with yellow-white interiors veined with pink. An upright grower. Late-spring flowering. Excellent street tree. *Magnolia x brooklynensis* is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* and *Magnolia liliiflora*. *Magnolia x brooklynensis* was first crossed in the 1950s by Evamaria Sperber at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Kitchawan Research Station in New York City, New York, United States. *Magnolia x brooklynensis* 'Woodsman' is a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* 'Klassen' and *Magnolia liliiflora* 'O'Neill'. *Magnolia x brooklynensis* 'Woodsman' was raised by Joe McDaniel in Illinois, United States and first flowered in 1972.

10 Year Size

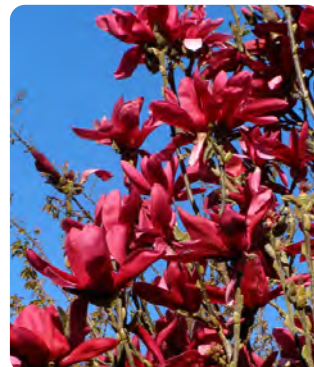
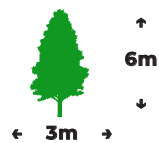


Magnolia 'Burgundy Star'

Magnolia

Glowing, wine-red, large, slightly-fragrant flowers. Very floriferous cultivar which flowers from an early age and for a prolonged period. Flowers are up to 25cm wide. Narrow, erect grower. Great where space is limited. Mid-spring flowering. Excellent street tree. *Magnolia* 'Burgundy Star' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* 'Burgundy Star' was raised in 1993 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and was introduced in 2006 (PVR 30707).

10 Year Size

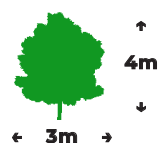


Magnolia 'Butterflies'

Magnolia

Very free-flowering with a mass of cream-yellow, star-shaped flowers that sit atop the branches like butterflies in spring. Flowers emerge before the leaves and have 10 to 14 tepals and red stamens. Forms a rounded tree and flowers from an early age. *Magnolia* 'Butterflies' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* 'Fertile Myrtle' and *Magnolia denudata* 'Sawada's Cream'. *Magnolia* 'Butterflies' was raised by Phil Savage before 1989 in Michigan, United States.

10 Year Size

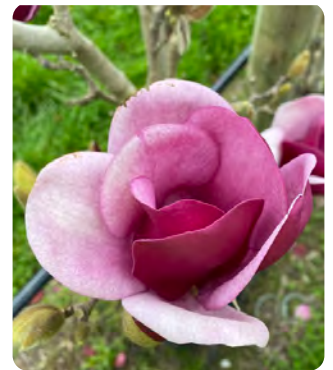
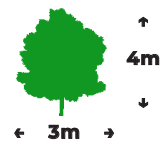


Magnolia 'Cameo'

Magnolia

Tulip to cup-shaped blooms in spring. The flower tepals are red-purple on the outside and white flushed with red-purple on the interior. Wind-resistant blooms are produced in abundance from the first year. The high rate of flower production restricts the height of this tree, keeping it small with a compact habit. *Magnolia* 'Cameo' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Sweet Simplicity' and *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip'. *Magnolia* '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

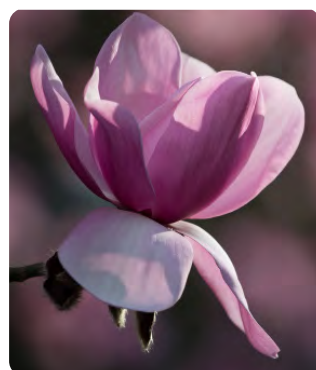
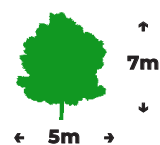


Magnolia campbellii 'Charles Raffill'

Campbell's Magnolia

A glorious show of huge, purple-pink, cup and saucer-shaped flowers with white flushed pink interiors from late-winter to early-spring. Flowers are 23cm wide with 12 tepals. This tree takes around five years to commence flowering but is well worth waiting for. Large, upright-growing tree with wide-spreading branches. *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

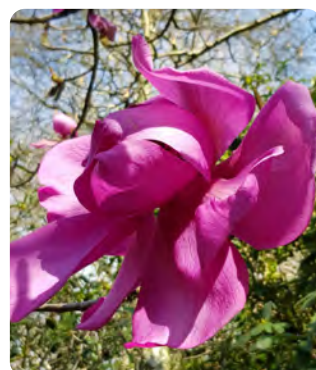


Magnolia campbellii 'Lanarth'

Campbell's Magnolia

A magnificent magnolia which tantalizes with large, woolly buds that open to reveal large, cupped, deep-magenta blooms aging to deep-purple. Flowers from late-winter to early-spring. May take a few years to flower but worth the wait. Flowers can be up to 23cm wide and leaves are usually 25cm long by 15cm wide. Plant in a sheltered spot for best results. Upright grower, good 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

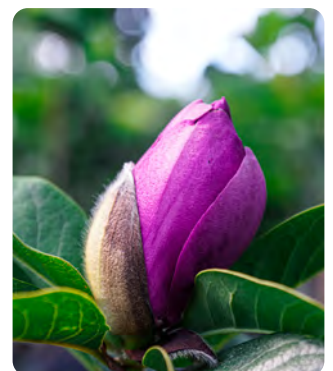
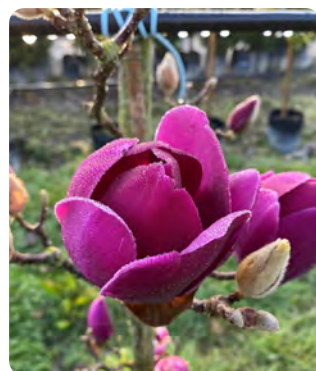
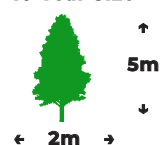


Magnolia 'Cleopatra'

Magnolia

Flowers from an early age with a profusion of flowers. Goblet-shaped blooms are red-purple inside and out. Flowers are up to 20cm wide. Early-spring flowering with a second summer flowering in warm summers. Excellent street tree. Upright, conical grower well-suited to areas where space is limited. *Magnolia* 'Cleopatra' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Sweet Simplicity' and *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip'. *Magnolia* 'Cleopatra' was selected in 2003 by Vance Hooper in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand (PVR 30845).

10 Year Size

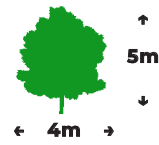


Magnolia 'David Clulow'

Magnolia

Large, cup and saucer-shaped flowers of pure-white with a hint of pink at the base. Flowers from an early age. A delightful spreading tree suited to smaller gardens. Early-spring flowering. *Magnolia* 'David Clulow' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Lennei Alba' and *Magnolia x veitchii* 'Peter Veitch'. *Magnolia* 'David Clulow' was selected before 1998 by John Giordano from the hybrids produced by Todd Gresham from 1955 to 1969 at Todd's home in Santa Cruz, California, United States.

10 Year Size

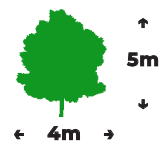


Magnolia denudata

Yulan Magnolia

Goblet-shaped, pure-white flowers with broad, fleshy petals glisten on the bare branches from late-winter to early-spring. Broad pyramidal form with wide-spreading branches. Flowers from an early age. *Magnolia denudata* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

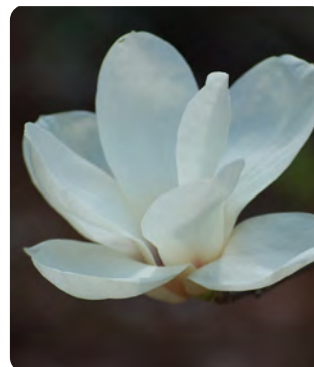
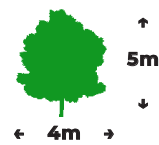


Magnolia denudata 'Gere'

Yulan Magnolia

The same beautiful flowers as *Magnolia denudata*, but flowers later in mid to late-spring. Useful to grow in areas that get late frosts. Forms an upright, pyramidal tree. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. *Magnolia denudata* is deciduous and native to China. *Magnolia denudata* '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

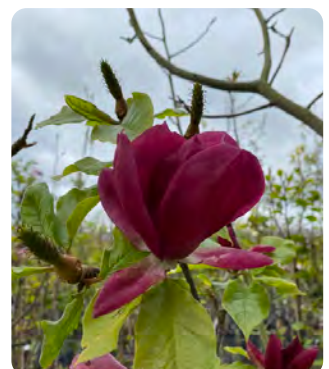
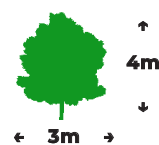


Magnolia 'Deryk'

Magnolia

Has rich, glowing, velvet-red flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Sets flowers on all tips, so will tend to be slower-growing. *Magnolia* 'Deryk' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a seedling of *Magnolia* 'Genie'. *Magnolia* '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



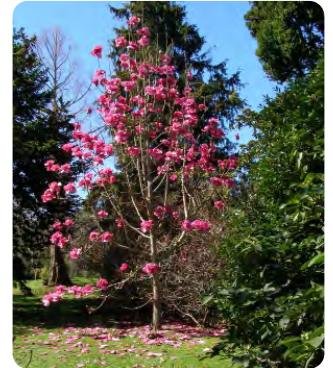
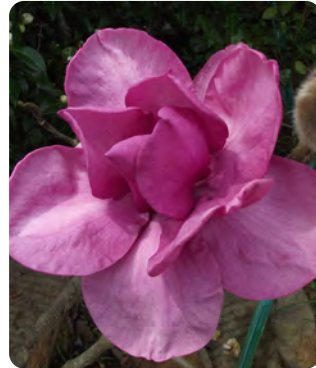
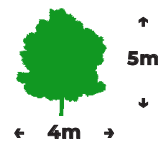
Magnolia 'Felix'

Magnolia

Large, cup-shaped, heavily-textured, fragrant flowers of red aging to rose-pink. Flowers are up to 35cm wide. Flowers from an early age. Upright grower with spreading branches and large leaves. Flowers mid-spring. *Magnolia* 'Felix' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia* 'Atlas' and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* 'Felix' was raised in 1986 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2000 (PVR 1875).

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Felix Jury', *Magnolia* 'JURMAG2'

10 Year Size



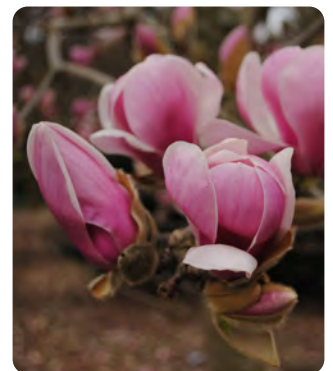
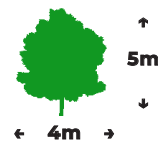
Magnolia 'Forrest's Pink'

Magnolia

In spring, produces lightly-scented, goblet-shaped flowers that are deep-pink at the base fading to pink-white near the top. Flowers have 9 to 11 tepals. An upright growing tree. *Magnolia* 'Forrest's Pink' 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. *Magnolia* '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.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Forest Pink', *Magnolia* 'Forrest Pink', *Magnolia denudata* 'Forrest's Pink'

10 Year Size

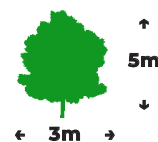


Magnolia 'Galaxy'

Magnolia

Flowers in late-spring are initially tulip-shaped and are red-purple at the base, fading to pink near the top and inside. Ideal in areas that get late frosts. Fragrant flowers with a sweet smell are up to 25cm wide and have 11 to 12 tepals. Upright, pyramidal grower that spreads with age. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. *Magnolia* 'Galaxy' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *Magnolia sprengeri* var. *diva* 'Diva'. *Magnolia* 'Galaxy' was developed in 1963 by William Kosar at the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States and was released into commerce in 1980.

10 Year Size

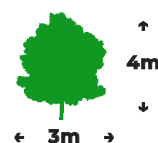


Magnolia 'Genie'

Magnolia

Rose-shaped flowers are dark purple-red. Flowers for about ten weeks through spring with a second summer flowering. Flowers have up to 12 tepals. Produces healthy leaves and is proven to be frost hardy. Ideal where space is limited. *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'. *Magnolia* 'Genie' was selected by Vance Hooper in 1998 in Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand (PVR 2853).

10 Year Size

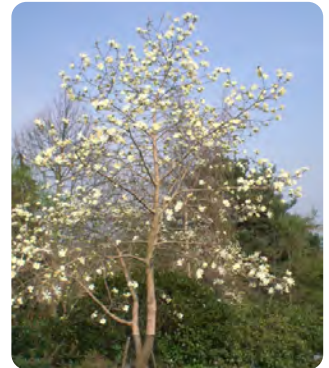
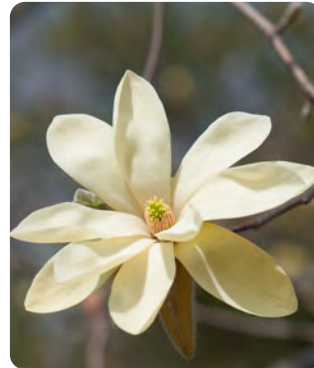
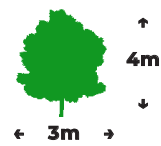


Magnolia 'Gold Star'

Magnolia

Bears a profusion of fragrant, large, star-shaped flowers of soft cream-yellow. Flowers have up to 14 tepals. Mid-spring flowering. Bronze-red spring leaves become green through summer. An upright grower with spreading branches. *Magnolia* 'Gold Star' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata* 'Miss Honeybee' and *Magnolia stellata* 'Rubra'. *Magnolia* 'Gold Star' was developed before 2000 by Phil Savage in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, United States.

10 Year Size

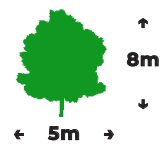


Magnolia grandiflora 'Blanchard'

Evergreen Magnolia

Strong, compact, columnar form. Large, glossy-green leaves have a thick under-coating of cinnamon-brown. Produces large, white, single flowers from spring through autumn. Will grow in most soils. Great avenue or driveway specimen. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Blanchard' was discovered in the early 1960s in the yard of D. D. Blanchard in Wallace, North Carolina, United States and was first distributed by Robbins Nursery in Willard, North Carolina, United States.

10 Year Size



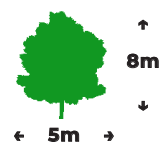
Synonym(s): *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Brown Velvet', *Magnolia grandiflora* 'D. D. Blanchard'

Magnolia grandiflora 'Ferruginea'

Evergreen Magnolia

Large, handsome, deep glossy-green leaves, rusty-brown felted beneath. Pure white, thickly-textured flowers are produced from spring through autumn. They are strongly scented of citrus. Forms an elegant round-headed specimen shade tree. Tolerant of poorly drained positions. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Ferruginea' has been in the British nursery trade since 1804.

10 Year Size



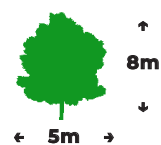
Synonym(s): *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Ferruginosa'

Magnolia grandiflora 'Jade Emperor'

Evergreen Magnolia

Handsome, large evergreen tree with a broad, conical shape. Large, glossy-green leaves with no russetting underneath the leaves. Huge, cream-white, fragrant blooms from spring through autumn. Quite wind hardy, prefers moist soil. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Jade Emperor' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

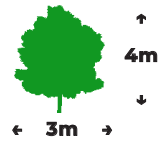


Magnolia grandiflora 'Kay Parris'

Evergreen Magnolia

Very compact, upright grower which responds well to pruning. Makes a great hedge. Large, white flowers from spring through autumn. Shiny, green wavy leaves, with orange-brown fuzzy undersides. Bright-pink new leaves and shoots. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* '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

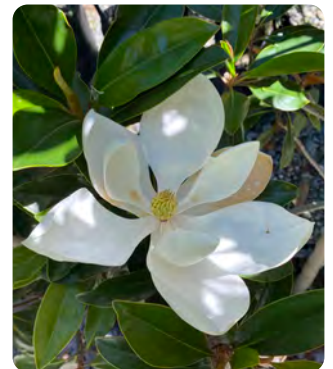
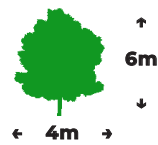


Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'

Evergreen Magnolia

Compact, narrowly-columnar tree. Glossy, deep-green leaves with brown felt underneath. White, citrus-scented flowers are borne from spring through autumn. Excellent for the smaller garden and as a street tree. Tolerant of poorly-drained positions. Leaves are usually 12.5cm long by 5cm wide. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem' was selected in 1952 by Warren Steed in Candor, North Carolina, United States.

10 Year Size

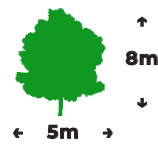


Magnolia grandiflora 'Russet'

Evergreen Magnolia

Has a compact, narrow growth habit. Handsome, large, glossy-green leaves are heavily-russeted with felt underneath. Large, lemon-scented, cream-white flowers from spring through autumn. Flowers are up to 20cm wide with 16 tepals. Prefers moist soil. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Russet' was selected in 1952 by Maunsell van Rensselaer in California, United States and was introduced in 1966 by the Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation in California, United States.

10 Year Size

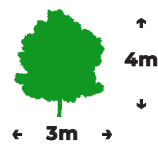


Magnolia grandiflora 'Teddy Bear'

Evergreen Magnolia

Narrow, columnar grower that is slower but neater than other evergreen forms, with a tight branch structure. Glossy-green leaves have fuzzy, brown undersides. Large, fragrant, white flowers from spring through autumn. Flowers are up to 13.5cm wide. Ideal for large containers, paths, and almost anywhere requiring height not width. *Magnolia grandiflora* is evergreen and native to the southeastern United States. *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Teddy Bear' was selected in 1985 by Bob Head in Seneca, South Carolina, United States (USPPI3049 and PVR 30690).

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Southern Charm'

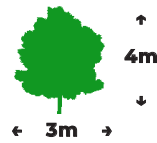
Magnolia 'Heaven Scent'

Magnolia

Erect, pastel lavender-pink, tulip-shaped blooms, paler towards the tips and with white interiors. A unique colour among magnolias and flowers have a pleasant fragrance. Upright, rounded grower. Mid-spring flowering. Flowers from an early age. 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'. *Magnolia* 'Heaven Scent' was produced by Todd Gresham sometime from 1955 to 1969 at his home in Santa Cruz, California, United States.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Reder Than'

10 Year Size



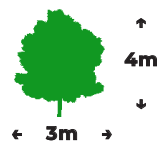
Magnolia 'Honey Tulip'

Magnolia

Golden form of *Magnolia* 'Black Tulip' with the same heavily-textured, goblet-shaped flowers, but a smaller growth habit. Retains its yellow colouring without fading. Flowers are up to 15cm wide. Flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Great for the smaller garden. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. *Magnolia* 'Honey Tulip' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x brooklynensis* 'Yellow Bird' and *Magnolia* 'Iolanthe'. *Magnolia* 'Honey Tulip' was raised in 1993 by Mark Jury in Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and introduced in 2013 (USPP26685).

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'JURMAG5'

10 Year Size

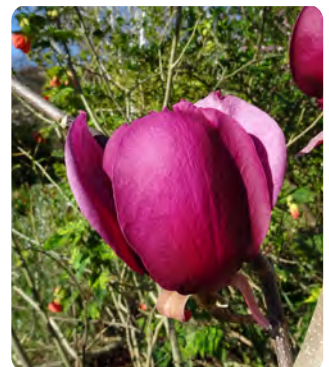
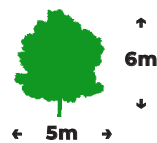


Magnolia 'Ian's Red'

Magnolia

Large, glowing, clear-red, heavily-textured, saucer-shaped flowers in late-winter. Flowers are up to 20cm wide with 12 tepals. Flowers prolifically from an early age. Forms a round-headed tree. *Magnolia* 'Ian's Red' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Pickard's Ruby' and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* 'Ian's Red' was raised before 2004 by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

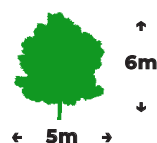


Magnolia 'Iolanthe'

Magnolia

Large, heavily-textured, bowl-shaped, pastel lavender-pink flowers with cream-pink interiors. Flowers are up to 28cm wide. Flowers from an early age and over a long period from early-spring. Sets flowers all along the branches. Forms a neat, rounded tree 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'. *Magnolia* '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



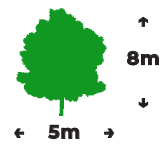
Magnolia 'J. C. Williams'

Magnolia

Large, bowl-shaped, glowing red-purple flowers with pink interiors. Flowers are up to 15cm wide. Flowers prolifically from an early age. Mid-spring flowering. Large, upright, spreading tree with an open, airy form. *Magnolia* 'J. C. Williams' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia sargentiana* and *Magnolia sprengeri* var. *diva* 'Diva'. *Magnolia* 'J. C. Williams' was raised by Phillip Tregunna, the head gardener at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall, England. Julian Williams registered *Magnolia* 'J. C. Williams' and named the cultivar after his grandfather, who was responsible for planting the Caerhays garden.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'J.C. Williams'

10 Year Size

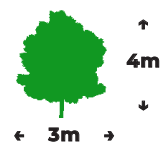


Magnolia kobus

Kobus Magnolia, Kobushi Magnolia

Produces white flowers in early-spring that are sometimes hinted with pale-pink. Prefers well-drained soil and will not tolerate dry or wet soil extremes. Does not flower well when young, but once mature produces an incredible display of flowers. *Magnolia kobus* is deciduous and native to Japan and Korea.

10 Year Size



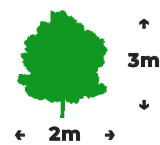
Magnolia liliiflora 'Nigra'

Lily Magnolia

Slender buds open to dark red-purple flowers with cream-white interiors. Flowers have 6 tepals. Flowers from an early age. Mostly flowers in spring, but can flower in summer also. *Magnolia liliiflora* is deciduous and native to China. *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' was introduced from Japan into Britain in 1861 by John Gould Veitch.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Nigra'

10 Year Size

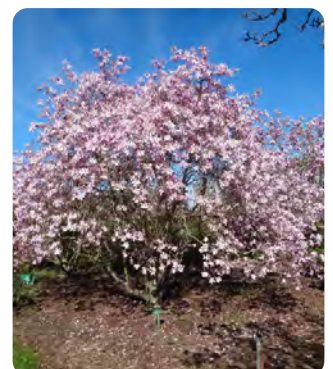
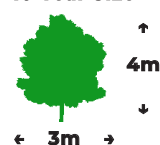


Magnolia x loebneri 'Leonard Messel'

Loebner Magnolia

Becomes covered in mid-spring with deep lilac buds which open out to soft lilac-pink flowers with white interiors. Flowers are up to 12cm wide with up to 12 tepals. Flowers from an early age. Excellent 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. *Magnolia x loebneri* '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

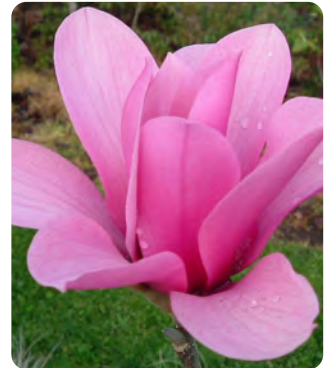
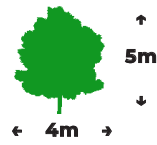


Magnolia 'Margaret Helen'

Magnolia

Cup and saucer to bowl-shaped, blooms with pointed petals that are rose-red at the base, fading to purple-pink near the tips. Flowers have 12 tepals, are usually 12cm wide by 6cm deep, and have a light, fruity fragrance. Upright, vase-shaped when young, becoming more rounded with age. *Magnolia* 'Margaret Helen' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *Magnolia campbellii*. *Magnolia* '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

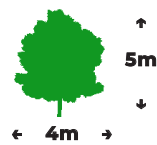


Magnolia 'Milky Way'

Magnolia

Large, ice-white, heavily-textured flowers with a soft-pink base. Cup-shaped, deliciously fragrant blooms in spring. Becomes an erect, neatly-rounded tree. Ideal for the smaller garden. Flowers from an early age. *Magnolia* 'Milky Way' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Lennei Alba' and *Magnolia* 'Mark Jury'. *Magnolia* 'Milky Way' was raised by Felix Jury in New Zealand and was introduced in 1988.

10 Year Size



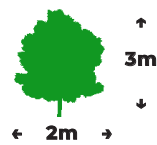
Magnolia 'Red As'

Magnolia

Goblet-shaped, firmly-textured flowers are dark purple-red. Mid-spring flowering. Great for the smaller garden. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. Upright grower. *Magnolia* 'Red As' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Pickard's Ruby' and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* '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.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Red As Red'

10 Year Size

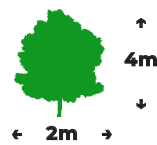


Magnolia 'Royal Purple'

Magnolia

A narrow, upright grower with cup-shaped flowers of rose-purple. Early to mid-spring flowering. *Magnolia* 'Royal Purple' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and potentially a seedling of *Magnolia sprengeri* var. *diva* 'Diva'. *Magnolia* 'Royal Purple' was bred by Peter Cave in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

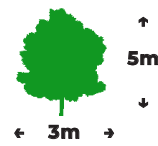


Magnolia 'Serene'

Magnolia

Large, rounded, bowl-shaped flowers are a deep rose-pink with ivory-white interiors. Slightly fragrant blooms for a long period from mid to late-spring. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. Strong-growing, upright grower. *Magnolia* 'Serene' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* and *Magnolia* 'Mark Jury'. *Magnolia* 'Serene' was raised by Felix Jury in New Zealand and was introduced in the early 1970s by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

10 Year Size



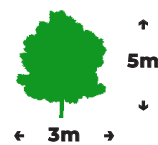
Magnolia 'Sir Harold Hillier'

Magnolia

Large, goblet-shaped flowers of pure-white from late-winter to early-spring. Flowers are up to 30cm wide. Tree grows to be broadly conical and settles to flower about three years from planting. *Magnolia* 'Sir Harold Hillier' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia campbellii* 'Alba' and possibly *Magnolia denudata*. *Magnolia* 'Sir Harold Hillier' was selected by Nigel Holman before 2000 in Cornwall, England.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Harold Hillier'

10 Year Size

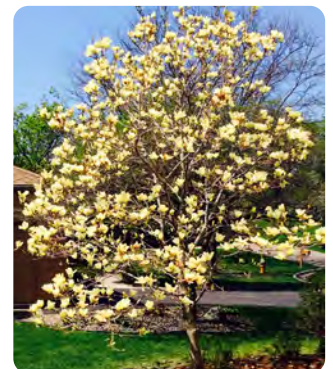
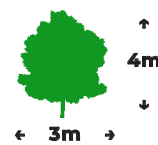


Magnolia 'Solar Flair'

Magnolia

Tulip-shaped flowers of cream-yellow, sometimes with a faint pink flush at the base, from green buds. Flowers over a long period atop the new leaves from mid-spring to early-summer. An upright, pyramidal grower. *Magnolia* 'Solar Flair' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x brooklynensis* 'Woodsman' and *Magnolia* 'Gold Star'. *Magnolia* 'Solar Flair' was selected before 1997 by August Kehr in North Carolina, United States.

10 Year Size

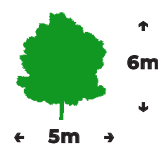


Magnolia x soulangeana 'Lennei Alba'

Saucer Magnolia

Neat, upright grower. Large, goblet-shaped, ivory-white flowers. Mid-spring flowering. Flowers from an early age. Great for the smaller garden. 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* '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



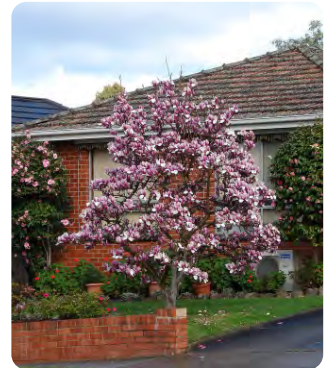
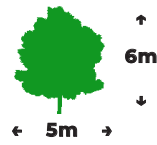
***Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Rustica Rubra'**

Saucer Magnolia

Large, goblet-shaped, red-purple flowers with pink-white interiors. Flowers from an early age. Mid-spring flowering. *Magnolia x soulangeana* is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia denudata* and *Magnolia liliiflora*. *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Rustica Rubra' was raised before 1893 in Boskoop, Netherlands.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Rustica Flore Rubro', *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Rustica Rosea', *Magnolia x soulangeana* 'Rustica'

10 Year Size

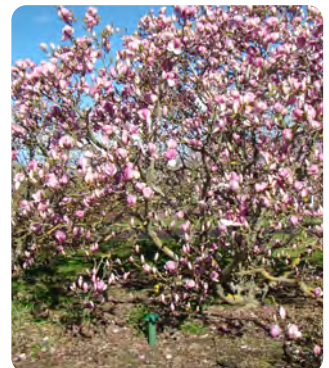
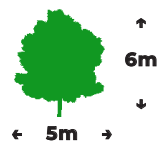


***Magnolia x soulangeana* 'San Jose'**

Saucer Magnolia

An upright and free-flowering hybrid. Produces purple-pink flowers with white interiors 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* 'San Jose' was introduced around 1938 by W.B. Clarke & Co. Nursery in San Jose, California, United States.

10 Year Size

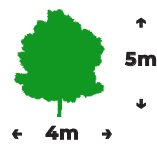


***Magnolia* 'Star Wars'**

Magnolia

Rich purple-pink flowers with pale-pink interiors emerge before or with the new spring leaves. Flowers are usually 15cm wide but can be up to 28cm wide. Flowers from an early age in spring for six to eight weeks, and sometimes has another period of flowering in summer. Excellent street tree. Bushy, upright, compact grower. *Magnolia* 'Star Wars' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia campbellii* and *Magnolia liliiflora*. *Magnolia* 'Star Wars' was raised in the 1970s by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

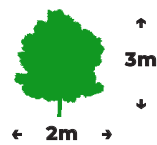


Magnolia stellata

Star Magnolia

Forms a compact, rounded, multi-branched tree. Star-shaped, pure-white, fragrant flowers from mid-winter until the leaves grow in spring. Flowers from an early age. Great for the smaller garden. *Magnolia stellata* is deciduous and native to Japan.

10 Year Size

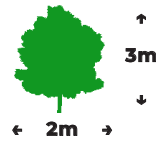


Magnolia stellata 'Jane Platt'

Star Magnolia

Forms a compact, densely-branched, spreading tree. Deep-pink buds open to frilly flowers of white with pink undersides. Flowers usually have 20 to 30 tepals. Has darker-pink flowers than *Magnolia stellata* 'Dawn'. Very pretty and desirable. Early-spring flowering. Flowers from an early age. *Magnolia stellata* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Magnolia stellata* '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

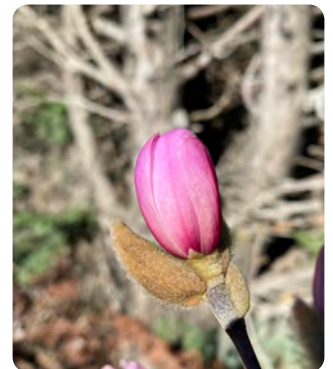
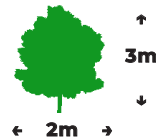


Magnolia stellata 'King Rose'

Star Magnolia

A compact, rounded, multi-branched grower. Soft, rose-pink buds open to white flowers in early-spring which are pale-pink near the base. Flowers have 25 to 30 tepals. Flowers from an early age. Great for the smaller garden. *Magnolia stellata* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Magnolia stellata* 'King Rose' originated before 1988 in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



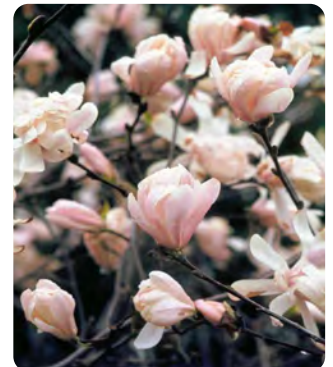
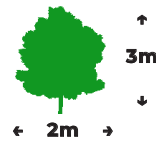
Synonym(s): *Magnolia stellata* 'King Rosea', *Magnolia stellata* 'Rose King'

Magnolia stellata 'Rosea'

Star Magnolia

A compact, rounded, multi-branched grower. Star-shaped, blush-pink, fragrant flowers from deep-pink buds in mid-winter until the leaves grow in spring. Flowers have up to 13 tepals. Flowers from an early age. Great for the smaller garden. *Magnolia stellata* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Magnolia stellata* 'Rosea' was imported from Japan in 1885 to the United States by the Domoto Brothers Nursery in Oakland, California and in 1893 to Britain by James Herbert Veitch (1868 - 1907).

10 Year Size

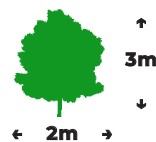


Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'

Star Magnolia

A compact, multi-stemmed grower. Star-shaped white flowers with a touch of pink open from pale-pink buds in early-spring. Flowers usually have 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 Neshanic Station, New Jersey, United States in the late 1950s.

10 Year Size



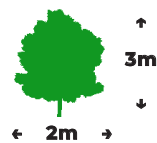
Magnolia stellata 'Waterlily'

Star Magnolia

Vigorous grower. Compact, multi-branched grower. Large, semi-double flowers with many petals open from pale-pink buds to star-shaped white flowers with a blush of pink on each petal. Early-spring flowering. Flowers from an early age. *Magnolia stellata* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Magnolia stellata* 'Waterlily' is believed to be of Japanese origin.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia stellata* 'Water Lily'

10 Year Size

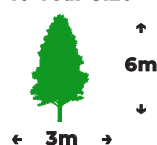


Magnolia 'Strawberry Fields'

Magnolia

In early-spring, produces large, vibrant, strawberry-red flowers. Flowers from an early age. Excellent street tree. Upright, columnar grower. *Magnolia* 'Strawberry Fields' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia* 'Pegasus' and *Magnolia* 'Vulcan'. *Magnolia* 'Strawberry Fields' was produced by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

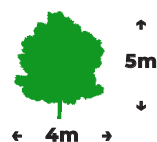


Magnolia 'Sundance'

Magnolia

Elegant, yellow flowers dance like canaries on the bare branches in mid-spring. Flowers are up to 20cm wide. Tidy, conical grower with slender branches. Flowers from an early age. *Magnolia* 'Sundance' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* and *Magnolia denudata*. *Magnolia* '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

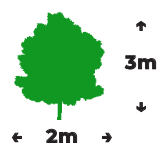


Magnolia 'Susan'

Magnolia

Erect, long, tapered, deep claret-purple buds open to red-purple flowers with white-tinged purple-red interiors. Flowers are up to 15cm wide and have six tepals. Flowers with great abundance in late-spring, from an early age. Flowers are slightly fragrant. An upright, multi-branched grower. *Magnolia* 'Susan' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *Magnolia stellata* 'Rosea'. *Magnolia* 'Susan' was raised before 1968 at the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., United States and was named after Susan Skinner, the daughter of the then director of the United States National Arboretum, Henry Skinner.

10 Year Size

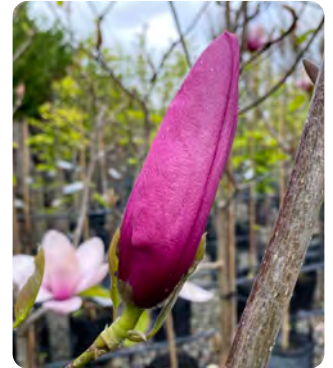
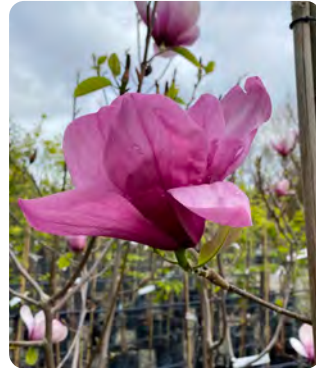
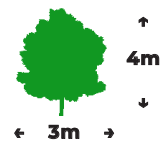


Magnolia 'Ula'

Magnolia

Blooms appear in late-spring when most other magnolias are past their best. Has spectacular blooms of bright-pink. *Magnolia* 'Ula' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia* 'Caerhays Belle' and *Magnolia* x *soulangeana* 'Alba'. *Magnolia* 'Ula' was raised before 2010 by Ian Baldick in Drury, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

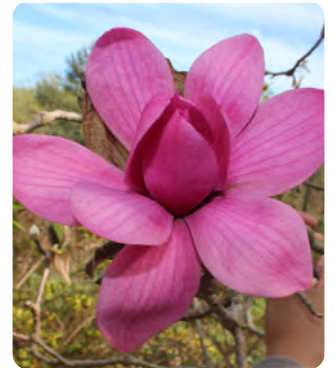
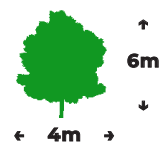


Magnolia 'Vulcan'

Magnolia

Massive, brilliant, ruby-red, heavily-textured flowers open from wine-red buds from late-winter to early-spring. They exude a fruity fragrance. Flowers are up to 20cm wide. Not good for areas with early spring frosts. Flowers from an early age. Erect and open-branched habit. *Magnolia* 'Vulcan' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia campbellii* and *Magnolia liliiflora*. *Magnolia* 'Vulcan' was raised by Felix Jury in New Zealand and was introduced in 1989.

10 Year Size

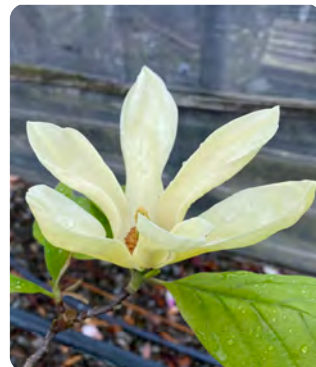
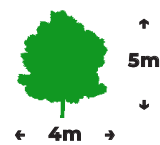


Magnolia 'Yellow Lantern'

Magnolia

Large flowers are yellow with a hint of pink at the base. Flowers in mid-spring. An upright, symmetrical grower. *Magnolia* 'Yellow Lantern' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata* 'Miss Honeybee' and *Magnolia* x *soulangeana* 'Alexandrina'. *Magnolia* 'Yellow Lantern' was raised before 1985 by Phil Savage in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, United States.

10 Year Size

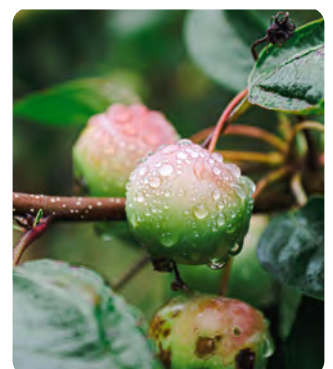
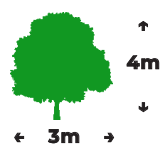


Malus 'Arrow Gold'

Crabapple

Bunches of large, white-pink blossoms in mid-spring. An autumn profusion of large, clear-yellow crabapples are borne on branches. Can be made into jelly. Excellent cultivar to pleach or espalier. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Malus* 'Arrow Gold' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was bred in Arrowtown, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

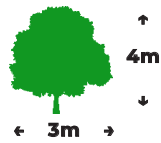


Malus baccata 'Jackii'

Siberian Crabapple

Broad-headed, upright grower with dark-green leaves that are up to 11cm long. Shell-pink buds open to large, white flowers about 4cm wide in spring. Small, purple-red crabapples about 1cm wide in autumn. Great all-round tree, disease and pollution-resistant. Ideal for avenues and as a street tree. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Malus baccata* is deciduous and native to Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. *Malus baccata* 'Jackii' was collected in 1905 by J. G. Jack in Seoul, South Korea for the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts, United States.

10 Year Size

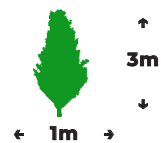


Malus 'Ballerina Maypole'

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



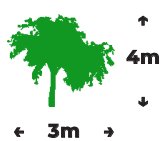
Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Maypole'

Malus 'Echtermeyer'

Crabapple

Forms a graceful, wide-spreading canopy. Red-tinted new leaves change to purple, then a purple-green over summer. Rose-crimson flowers in spring. Small, red-purple crabapples follow in autumn. *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



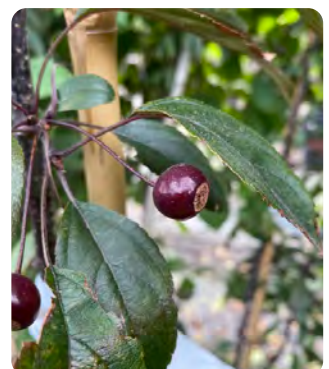
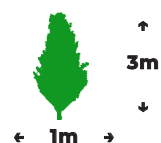
Synonym(s): *Malus x gloriosa* 'Oekonomierat Echtermeyer', *Malus* 'Dekon Echtermeyer', *Malus* 'Hugo Echtermeyer', *Malus* 'Pink Weeper', *Malus x purpurea* 'Pendula', *Malus x purpurea* 'Echtermeyer'

Malus 'Flamingo'

Crabapple

A hardy tree of columnar habit. Double, red buds open to deep-pink flowers in spring. New foliage is a deep burgundy-red to plum-purple, changing to purple-green in summer. Deep-red to purple crabapples in autumn. *Malus* 'Flamingo' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by John McLaren in Cromwell, New Zealand (PVR 33152).

10 Year Size

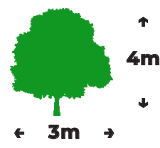


Malus x floribunda

Japanese Crabapple

Strong-growing tree which can be trained to form a horizontal canopy of arching branches. In early-spring, a mass of crimson-red buds open to white flowers with a hint of pink. Small, red crabapples develop over autumn but are soon devoured by birds. *Malus x floribunda* 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

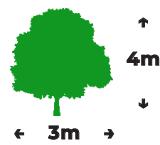


Malus 'Gorgeous'

Crabapple

Round-headed tree. Branches are festooned with white blossoms in spring. Spectacular crops of bright crimson-red fruit in autumn hang like cherries on long thin stalks. Crabapples make 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

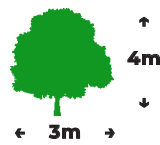


Malus ioensis 'Plena'

Prairie Crabapple, Iowa Crabapple

Vase-shaped tree. In late-spring, a profusion of large, pink-white, semi-double flowers appear from pink buds. Lovely yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. Hardly produces any fruit. Excellent street tree. *Malus ioensis* is deciduous and native to the United States. *Malus ioensis '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

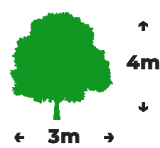


Malus 'Jack Humm'

Crabapple

Rounded tree with masses of white blossoms from red buds in mid-spring. One of the best cultivars for large production of brilliantly coloured crabapples which are bright-crimson, flushed yellow and orange. Fruits in autumn. Great for jelly making and eating. Self-fertile. *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



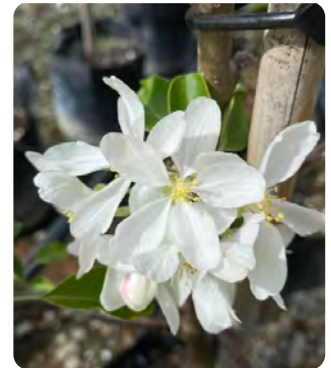
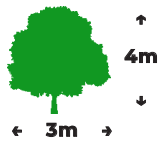
Malus 'Jelly King'

Crabapple

Upright, compact tree. In mid-spring, becomes covered with large, fragrant, pure-white blossoms over a long period. Huge crops of medium-sized, pink-red crabapples follow in autumn. Excellent street tree. Resistant to disease. Self-fertile. *Malus* 'Jelly King' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand (PVR 1390).

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Mattfru', *Malus* 'Jellie King'

10 Year Size

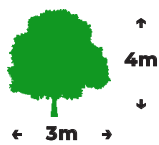


Malus 'Kaitoke'

Crabapple

Malus 'Kaitoke' 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. *Malus* 'Kaitoke' has semi-weeping branches, which add to its visual appeal. *Malus* 'Kaitoke' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, but was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

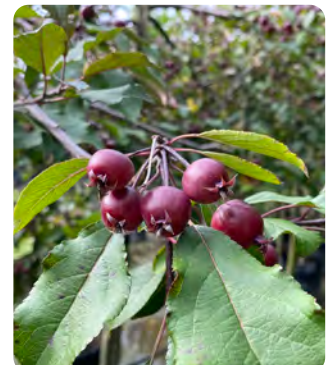
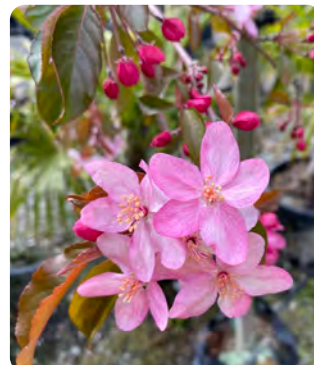
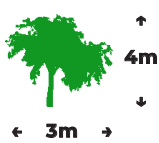


Malus 'Lambada'

Crabapple

A flat-topped tree with wide-spreading, horizontal branches. Rose-red buds open pink-white in spring and sit among the emerging purple-green new leaves. Purple crabapples in autumn. *Malus* 'Lambada' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



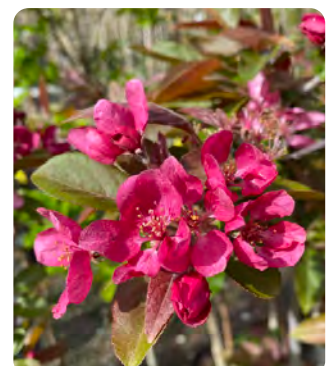
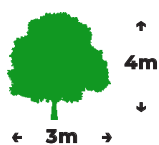
Malus x moerlandsii 'Profusion'

Crabapple

Round-headed tree. In mid-spring, is smothered with clusters of slightly-fragrant, vivid, wine-red flowers. Purple spring leaves turn purple-green through summer. Small, blood-red fruit follow in autumn. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *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.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Profusion'

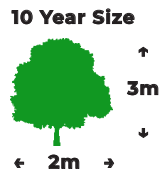
10 Year Size



Malus 'Pearlie Emma'

Crabapple

Red-yellow crabapples produced in autumn. Beautiful pink-white flowers in spring. *Malus* 'Pearlie Emma' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand (PVR 1389).

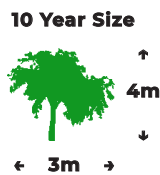


Malus 'Red Jade'

Crabapple

Weeping tree with wide-spreading branches that will cascade to the ground. Clusters of pink buds open white, blushed pink in spring. Small, scarlet crabapples in autumn. *Malus* 'Red Jade' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a seedling of *Malus x scheideckeri* 'Exzellenz Thiel'. *Malus* '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.

Synonym(s): *Malus x scheideckeri* 'Red Jade'



Malus 'Red Top'

Crabapple

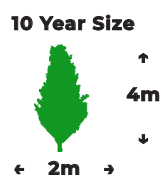
Compact, upright grower. A profusion of semi-double, dark-pink blossoms emerge in spring with the bright-red new leaves which turn green through summer. Small, red crabapples follow in autumn. Excellent street tree. *Malus* 'Red Top' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.



Malus 'Strathmore'

Crabapple

Narrow-growing, upright, columnar tree, great for areas where space is restricted but height is required. Red buds open to large, dark-pink flowers in spring with the emerging bronze-red leaves. Red to purple, cherry-like fruit in autumn. Excellent street tree. *Malus* 'Strathmore' is deciduous and not native to New Zealand.



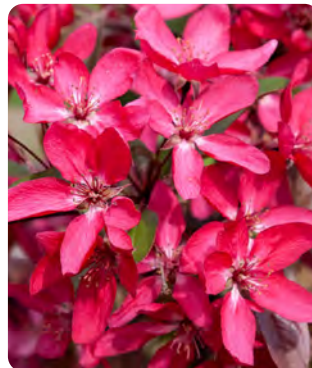
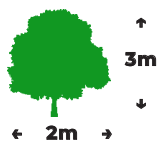
Malus 'Tom Matthews'

Crabapple

Beautiful scarlet-red flowers are produced in spring. Clusters of dark-red, oval-shaped crabapples from early-autumn to late-winter. *Malus* 'Tom Matthews' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Matttom'

10 Year Size



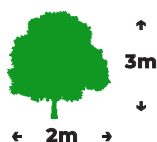
Malus 'Tom's Gold'

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.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Mattgold'

10 Year Size



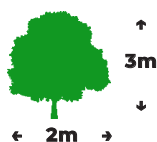
Malus 'Tom's Orange'

Crabapple

Beautiful orange fruit 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 Orange' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Mattoran'

10 Year Size



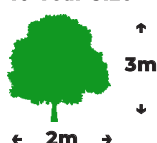
Malus 'Tom's Red'

Crabapple

Beautiful red fruit 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 Red' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Matthews Nurseries in Whanganui, New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Mattred'

10 Year Size



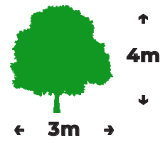
Malus toringo 'Snowbright'

Crabapple

Round-headed tree with arching branches. Pale salmon-pink buds open to pure-white blossoms which smother the branches in mid-spring. Marble-sized, crimson-red crabapples appear over summer and autumn. Showy yellow-orange autumn leaves. *Malus toringo* is deciduous and native to China, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea. *Malus toringo* 'Snowbright' was developed before 1989 by the Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand in Auckland, New Zealand (PVR 629).

Synonym(s): *Malus sieboldii* 'Snowbright', *Malus toringo* 'Sciorn'

10 Year Size

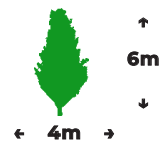


Malus trilobata

Crabapple

Erect, pyramidal grower with stout stems clothed in beautiful, deeply-lobed, maple-shaped leaves. Glossy green leaves through summer, turning brilliant red and orange in autumn. Large, single, white spring blossoms. Hardly produces fruit. Excellent street tree. *Malus trilobata* is deciduous and native to Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey.

10 Year Size

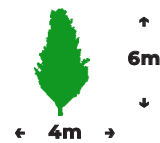


Malus tschonoskii

Chonosuki Crabapple, Pillar Crabapple

Beautiful, pyramidal grower with silver-white, felted spring leaves. Bright-green leaves through summer, felted white underneath. A glorious show in autumn with orange, red, and purple leaves. White flowers in spring. Hardly produces fruit. Excellent street tree. *Malus tschonoskii* is deciduous and native to Japan.

10 Year Size



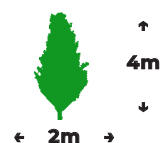
Malus 'Van Eseltine'

Crabapple

Columnar tree with erect branches. Large, pink-white, semi-double flowers open from scarlet buds in spring. Yellow fruit flushed red in autumn. Ideal for smaller gardens. A good street tree. Yellow autumn leaves. *Malus* 'Van Eseltine' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Malus x arnoldiana* and *Malus spectabilis*. *Malus* 'Van Eseltine' was developed by Glen Parker Van Eseltine at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, United States and was introduced in 1930.

Synonym(s): *Malus* 'Geneva'

10 Year Size

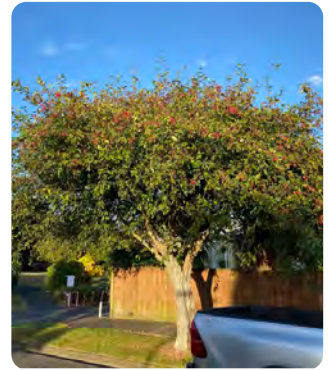
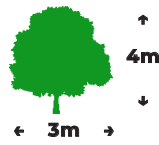


Malus 'Wright's Scarlet'

Crabapple

A spectacular fruiting crabapple with large, crimson-red fruit in autumn. White blossoms in spring. Forms a spreading canopy of branches. Yellow autumn leaves. Great for making jelly. 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

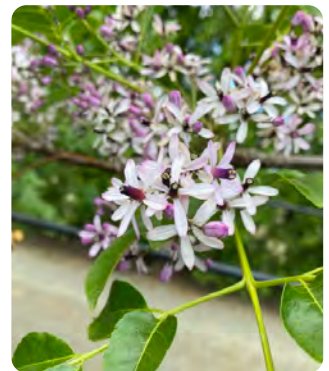
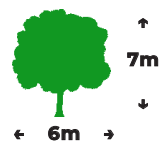


Melia azedarach

Persian Lilac, Chinaberry, Indian Bean Tree

Quick-growing tree with a stout trunk. Open form with wide-spreading branches to give light shade. Green, pinnate leaves appear with the caramel-scented panicles of lilac-pink flowers in late-spring. Clear-yellow autumn leaves. Withstands strong winds and drought. The fruit of this tree are poisonous to humans and animals. *Melia azedarach* is deciduous and native to India and China.

10 Year Size

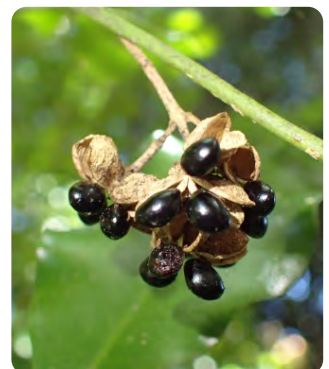
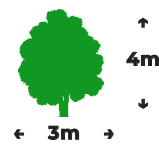


Melicope ternata

Whārangī

Forms a rounded, large bush of shiny, lime-green leaves. Grows well in sandy soils sheltered from the worst of the coastal winds. Tolerates light frosts. Small, yellow-green flowers from late-winter to late-spring. Brown fruit are produced from late-spring to early-autumn. Once ripe, the fruit open to reveal a black seed that birds love. *Melicope ternata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

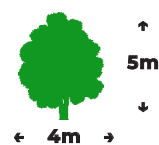


Melicytus ramiflorus

Māhoe, Whiteywood

A multi-stemmed, bushy tree. Ideal for quick screening. Hardy for dry conditions in sun or semi-shade. Attractive green leaves and purple berries in autumn. Small, green-yellow flowers from late-spring to late-summer. *Melicytus ramiflorus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

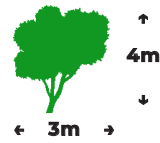


Meryta sinclairii

Puka, Pukanui

A striking tree with a tropical appearance, having large, paddle-shaped leaves of glossy light-green. Prefers a sunny position which is frost-free. Tolerates coastal exposure. When grown on the coast, grows a lot more bushy and lower. Excellent for containers. *Meryta sinclairii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the Three Kings Islands.

10 Year Size

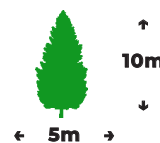


Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Dawn Redwood

A handsome tree throughout the year with a slender, pyramidal form. Resembles the California Redwood. An upright specimen tree. Soft, ferny leaves are bright green through summer, becoming red-brown to orange-brown. Grows best in moisture retentive soil. *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size



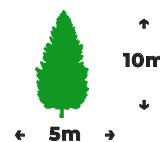
Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Gold Rush'

Dawn Redwood

Conical grower with a soft, ferny foliage. Cypress-like timber is moderately durable. Prefers damp to wet sites. Foliage is a deep gold-yellow in spring, maturing to green-yellow in summer, before turning red-brown to orange-brown in autumn. *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.

Synonym(s): *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Golden Oji', *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Golden Mantle', *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon'

10 Year Size



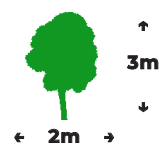
Metrosideros collina 'Fiji Fire'

Metrosideros

A small tree or shrub with vivid-red new growth changing to a glossy dark-green. Produces orange-red flowers during summer. Best placed in full-sun, but will tolerate part-shade. Great for hedges and screens, even on coastal sites. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. *Metrosideros collina* is evergreen and native to French Polynesia and the Cook Islands.

Synonym(s): *Metrosideros collina* 'Fiji', *Metrosideros collina* var. *vitiensis* 'Fiji', *Metrosideros vitiensis* 'Fiji'

10 Year Size



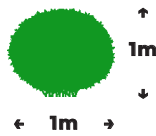
***Metrosideros collina* 'Tahiti'**

Dwarf New Zealand Christmas Bush

Metrosideros collina 'Tahiti' is a dwarf *Metrosideros* that has red stems and felted new growth. It flowers red from winter to summer and is a great option for small gardens or pots. *Metrosideros collina* 'Tahiti' grows best in full sun and well-drained soil but should be protected from frost. Native to French Polynesia, the Cook Islands, and the Pitcairn Islands, *Metrosideros collina* 'Tahiti' is an evergreen.

Synonym(s): *Metrosideros vilosa* 'Tahiti',
Metrosideros kermadecensis 'Tahiti'

10 Year Size

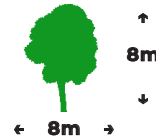


Metrosideros excelsa

Pōhutukawa

Thrives in coastal situations. Will tolerate poor soils, wet, and drought conditions. Forms a large, broad-headed tree with thick, green leaves with silver-grey undersides. A profusion of glowing, crimson-red flowers borne from early to mid-summer. They attract nectar-seeking birds. Can be pruned as hedges and screens or left as a specimen. *Metrosideros excelsa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size



***Metrosideros excelsa* 'Lighthouse'**

Pōhutukawa

A more compact and erect-growing pōhutukawa. A well-structured tree that is suited to the average-sized garden. Produces beautiful bright-red flowers from early to mid-summer. Vulnerable to heavy frosts, especially when young. Hardy tree, tolerating most soil and environmental conditions. 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

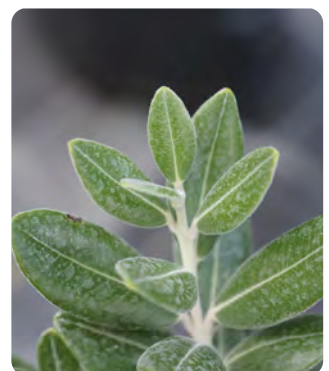
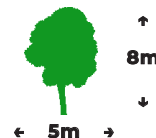


***Metrosideros excelsa* 'Long Bay'**

Pōhutukawa

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

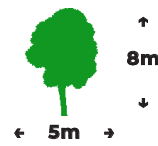


***Metrosideros excelsa* 'Māori Princess'**

Pōhutukawa

Selected for its more upright, narrow growth habit. Just as tough as *Metrosideros excelsa* and with scarlet-red flowers from early to mid-summer which attract birds. Excellent street tree as it does not develop untidy aerial roots as some forms do. Has green leaves with silver-grey undersides. *Metrosideros excelsa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Metrosideros excelsa* 'Māori Princess' was selected from a large tree planted (perhaps in the 1940s) in Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

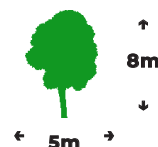


***Metrosideros excelsa* 'Moon Maiden'**

Pōhutukawa

A rare form of *Metrosideros excelsa* with yellow flowers from early to mid-summer. Thrives in coastal situations. Will tolerate poor soils, wet, and drought conditions. Forms a large, broad-headed tree with thick, green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Can be pruned as hedges and screens or left as a specimen. *Metrosideros excelsa* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Metrosideros excelsa* 'Moon Maiden' is a selected form of *Metrosideros excelsa* 'Aurea' with superior growth habit and flower colour that was introduced by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand in 1988.

10 Year Size

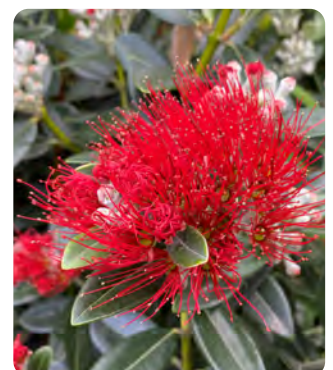
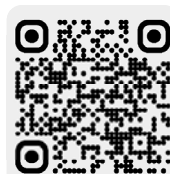
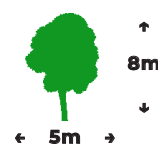


***Metrosideros excelsa* 'Vibrance'**

Pōhutukawa

Selected for its more upright, dense, and compact form. Just as tough as *Metrosideros excelsa*, but with very large, vibrant, red flowers borne from early to mid-summer. Nectar-seeking birds love the flowers. A good choice for suburban gardens. Excellent street tree. 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

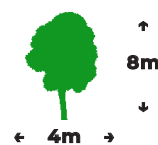


***Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata* 'Maungapiko'**

Pōhutukawa and Southern Rātā Hybrid

This narrow-growing, erect tree is clothed with shiny, pointed, fresh-green leaves. A profusion of scarlet flowers, which attract birds, cover the tree from early to mid-summer. Excellent tough coastal tree, withstanding a lot more frost than *Metrosideros excelsa*. Excellent street tree. *Metrosideros excelsa x umbellata* is evergreen, native to New Zealand, and 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 on Great Barrier Island, New Zealand. The original tree has since been destroyed by road widening.

10 Year Size

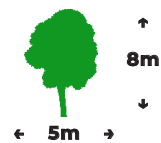


Metrosideros robusta

Northern Rātā

A bushy tree with small, dark olive-green leaves. Cold hardy and tolerant of moderate coastal exposure. Superb as a screen and very adaptable to pruning into any shape or form. Rust-red flowers are borne from early to mid-summer. Excellent street tree. *Metrosideros robusta* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

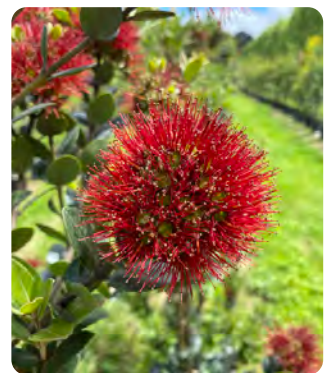
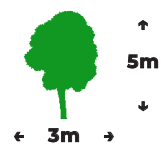


***Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa* 'Mistral'**

Pōhutukawa and Northern Rātā Hybrid

Dense-growing tree that forms a neat, tight canopy of thick, olive-green leaves. A profusion of deep rust-red flowers from early to mid-summer attract nectar-seeking birds. Excellent tough coastal tree. Superb as a screen. Excellent street tree. *Metrosideros x sub-tomentosa* is evergreen, native to New Zealand, and 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



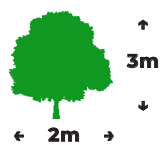
Synonym(s): *Metrosideros x subtomentosa*

***Michelia* 'Allure'**

Magnolia

Has a tight and compact form, attractive foliage, striking winter flower-buds and delightful blush-pink spring flowers. Ideal for screening, pots, and topiary. Sun or light shade. *Michelia* 'Allure' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Allure', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Allure' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



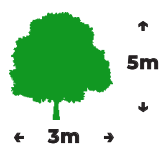
Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Allure'

***Michelia doltsopa* 'Silver Cloud'**

Temple Magnolia, Sweet Michelia

A selection of *Magnolia doltsopa* which flowers from its first years. Large, cream-white flowers from early-spring to early-summer. Flowers are up to 20cm wide with about 30 tepals. *Michelia doltsopa* 'Silver Cloud' is correctly known as *Magnolia doltsopa* 'Silver Cloud', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia doltsopa* is evergreen and native to Bhutan, Myanmar, China, India, and Nepal. *Magnolia 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



Synonym(s): *Magnolia doltsopa* 'Silver Cloud'

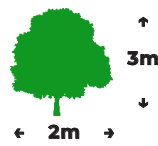
Michelia 'Fairy Blush'

Fairy Magnolia

A dense, bushy grower with shining, pale-green leaves. From early-spring, bears a profusion of long, russet buds which open to fragrant, lilac-pink flowers with cream-white interiors. Ideal for hedging, pruning into any shape, or growing as a specimen tree. *Michelia 'Fairy Blush'* is correctly known as *Magnolia 'Fairy Blush'*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia '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).

Synonym(s): *Magnolia 'Fairy Blush'*, *Magnolia 'MICJUR01'*, *Magnolia 'Best Purple'*

10 Year Size



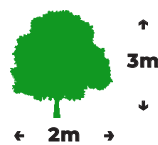
Michelia 'Fairy Cream'

Fairy Magnolia

Has shining, pale-green leaves and a strong, horizontal branching structure which makes it ideal for training, especially pleaching. From early-spring, bears long, russet buds which open to star-shaped, fragrant, cream flowers. Will grow as a specimen tree. *Michelia 'Fairy Cream'* is correctly known as *Magnolia 'Fairy Cream'*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia '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).

Synonym(s): *Magnolia 'Fairy Cream'*, *Magnolia 'MICJUR02'*

10 Year Size



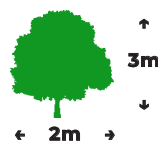
Michelia 'Fairy White'

Fairy Magnolia

Has shining, pale-green leaves and a strong, horizontal branching structure which makes it ideal for training, especially pleaching. From early-spring, bears long, russet buds which open to star-shaped, fragrant flowers of pure-white. *Michelia 'Fairy White'* is correctly known as *Magnolia 'Fairy White'*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia '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).

Synonym(s): *Magnolia 'Fairy White'*, *Magnolia 'MICJUR05'*

10 Year Size



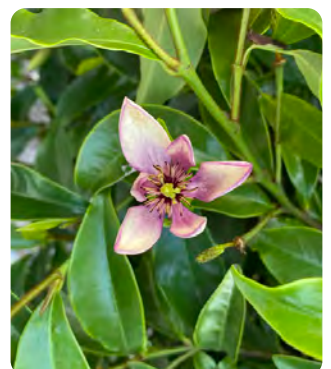
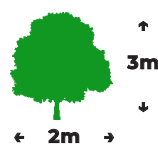
Michelia figo

Port Wine Magnolia, Banana Magnolia, Banana Shrub

Dense, multi-stemmed grower with glossy, pale-green leaves right down to the ground. Small yellow and pink flowers hide among the leaves and impart a fruity fragrance from late-spring through summer. Ideal for hedging, pruning into any shape, or growing as a specimen tree. *Michelia figo* is correctly known as *Magnolia figo*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia figo* is evergreen and native to China and probably originated in cultivation.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia figo*

10 Year Size

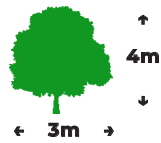


***Michelia x foggii* 'Bubbles'**

Magnolia

Forms a wide-spreading, pyramidal tree with glossy, deep-green leaves. Velvet buds open to slightly-fragrant, cream-white, rounded flowers with pink edges in spring. *Michelia x foggii* 'Bubbles' is correctly known as *Magnolia x foggii* 'Bubbles', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia x foggii* is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia figo* and *Magnolia doltsopa*. *Magnolia x foggii* was first crossed in 1972 by John Fogg at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States. *Magnolia x foggii* 'Bubbles' was developed before 2000 by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

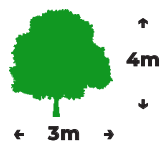


***Michelia x foggii* 'Mixed Up Miss'**

Magnolia

Forms a pyramidal tree with shining, pale-green leaves. Has cream-white, rounded flowers with purple edges in spring. *Michelia x foggii* 'Mixed Up Miss' is correctly known as *Magnolia x foggii* 'Mixed Up Miss', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia x foggii* is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia figo* and *Magnolia doltsopa*. *Magnolia x foggii* was first crossed in 1972 by John Fogg at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States. *Magnolia x foggii* 'Mixed Up Miss' was developed before 1996 by Oswald Blumhardt in Whangārei, New Zealand.

10 Year Size



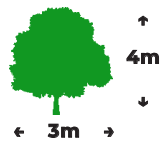
Synonym(s): *Magnolia x foggii* 'Mixed Up Miss'

***Michelia* 'Gracipes'**

Magnolia

Has rounded leaves. A neat, pyramidal grower with deep-green leaves. Produces a mass of pure-white flowers over a long period from early-spring. Ideal for hedging, pruning into any shape, or growing as a specimen tree. *Michelia* 'Gracipes' is correctly known as *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Gracipes', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia laevifolia* is evergreen and native to China. *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Gracipes' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



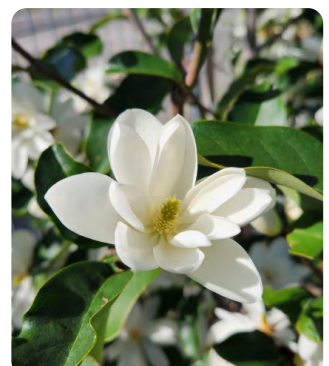
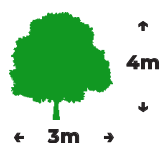
Synonym(s): *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Gracipes', *Michelia gracipes*, *Michelia yunnanensis* 'Gracipes'

***Michelia* 'Inspiration'**

Magnolia

Upright and dense growth habit, ideal where space is limited. Shiny, dark-green leaves. Velvet-brown buds open to porcelain-white, star-shaped flowers from early-spring over many weeks. Frost tolerant. *Michelia* 'Inspiration' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Inspiration', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Inspiration' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x foggii* 'Loving Memories' and *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Warm Fuzzies'. *Magnolia* 'Inspiration' 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

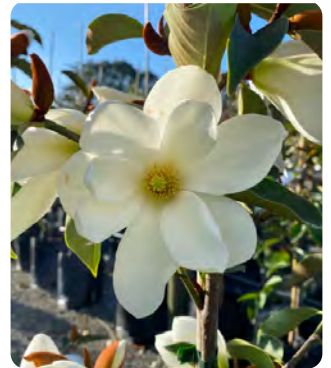
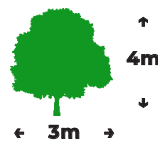


Michelia 'Lemon Fragrant'

Magnolia

A neat, pyramidal grower with attractive, fresh-green leaves. Produces a mass of large, lemon-scented, cream-white, star-shaped flowers over a long period from early-spring. Ideal for hedging, pruning into any shape, or growing as a specimen tree. *Michelia* 'Lemon Fragrant' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Lemon Fragrant', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Lemon Fragrant' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia x foggii* 'Bubbles' and *Magnolia foveolata*. *Magnolia* 'Lemon Fragrant' was developed before 2009 by Thirkettle Nurseries in Nelson, New Zealand (PVR 3144).

10 Year Size

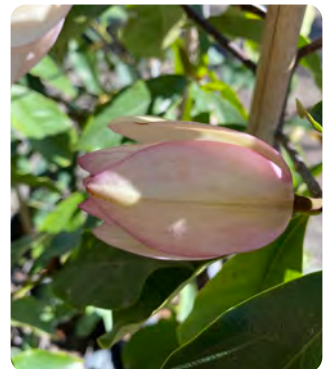
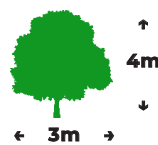


Michelia 'Paton Pink'

Magnolia

Excellent, dark-green leaves densely cover this pyramidal-growing tree. During spring, bears pink, tulip-shaped flowers. Healthy, easy grower which retains its leaves well. *Michelia* 'Paton Pink' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Paton Pink', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Paton Pink' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed by Thirkettle Nurseries in Nelson, New Zealand.

10 Year Size



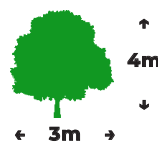
Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Paton Pink'

Michelia 'Princess Cinderella'

Magnolia

A tidy grower, flowering in winter to spring, and again in summer to autumn. Flowers are cream-white, lightly-perfumed, and contrast beautifully with the deep-green, leathery foliage. *Michelia* 'Princess Cinderella' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Princess Cinderella', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Princess Cinderella' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and was developed before 2016 by Paradise Plants Nursery in Kulnura, New South Wales, Australia (PVR 33795).

10 Year Size



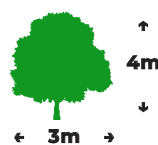
Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Princess Cinderella', *Magnolia* 'ParCind'

Michelia 'Star Bright'

Magnolia

Large, crisp-white, star-shaped flowers emerge from long, velvet-brown buds. They smother this tree in late-winter. Beautiful dark-green leaves. Horizontal branches radiate from the pyramidal form. Excellent for clipping into any form. *Michelia* 'Star Bright' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Star Bright', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Star Bright' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia doltsopa* and *Magnolia laevifolia*. *Magnolia* 'Star Bright' was developed in the 1970s by Arnold Teese in Australia.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Star Bright', *Magnolia* 'Starbright'

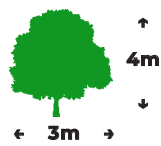
***Michelia* 'Touch of Pink'**

Magnolia

An attractive tree with long, glossy, green, leathery leaves. The lovely scented flowers, with a touch of pink, are medium-sized and cup-shaped. These are produced from late-winter through spring. Great specimen tree. *Michelia* 'Touch of Pink' is correctly known as *Magnolia* 'Touch of Pink', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia* 'Touch of Pink' is evergreen, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Magnolia doltsopa* and *Magnolia figo*.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia* 'Touch of Pink'

10 Year Size



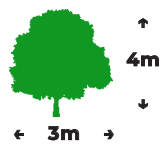
Michelia yunnanensis

Magnolia

A neat, pyramidal grower with deep-green, shiny leaves. Produces a mass of small, cream-white, star-shaped flowers from velvet buds, over a long period from early-spring. Slower grower, but ideal for hedging, pruning into any shape, or growing as a specimen tree. *Michelia yunnanensis* is correctly known as *Magnolia laevifolia*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia laevifolia* is evergreen and native to China.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia laevifolia*

10 Year Size



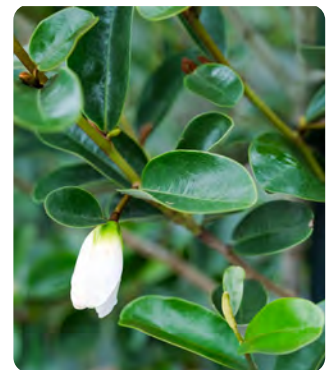
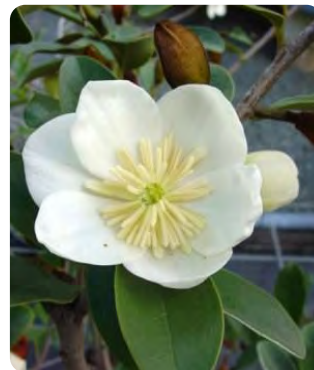
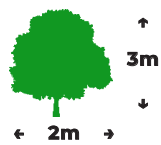
***Michelia yunnanensis* 'Princess Isabella'**

Magnolia

A tidy, compact grower that flowers in spring. Golden-brown buds open into perfumed clusters of cream-white flowers. Can be grown as a specimen, but is easily maintained as a hedge. *Michelia yunnanensis* 'Princess Isabella' is correctly known as *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Princess Isabella', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia laevifolia* is evergreen and native to China. *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Princess Isabella' was developed in New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Princess Isabella', *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Isabella'

10 Year Size



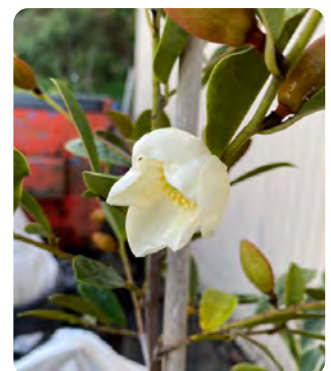
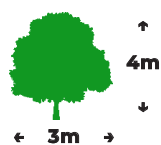
***Michelia yunnanensis* 'Velvet and Cream'**

Magnolia

Perfumed white flowers in spring. Clips well into a hedge. Prefers moist soil. *Michelia yunnanensis* 'Velvet And Cream' is correctly known as *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Velvet And Cream', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Magnolia laevifolia* is evergreen and native to China. *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Velvet And Cream' was selected before 2004 by Peter Cave in New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Magnolia laevifolia* 'Velvet And Cream'

10 Year Size

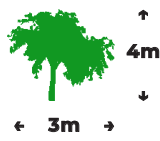


Morus alba 'Pendula'

White Mulberry

Spectacular tree with large, glossy-green leaves. Through summer, bears sweet, oval, white fruit ripening to deep-pink, dark-red, or purple-black. Yellow autumn leaves. Self-fertile. *Morus alba* is deciduous and native to China. *Morus alba* 'Pendula' originated in Italy in 1890.

10 Year Size

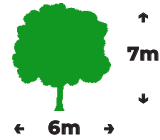


Morus nigra

Black Mulberry, Common Mulberry

A spreading tree. Thick, dark-green foliage. Yellow autumn leaves. Ripe fruit in summer are red to purple-black and will fall easily from the tree. Self-fertile. *Morus nigra* is thought to be native to Iran, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan.

10 Year Size

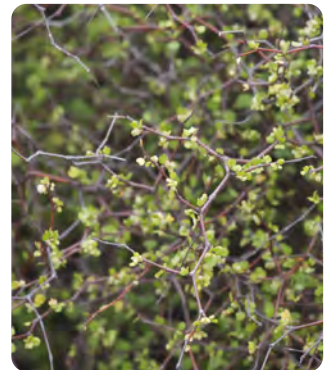
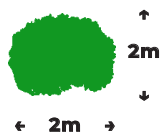


Muehlenbeckia astonii

Tororaro, Pöhuehue

A dense, upright grower with a tangle of interlacing red-brown branches and divaricating stems. Small, heart-shaped, green leaves. Very tough and hardy. Excellent as a filler, for island beds, and for covering old tree stumps. *Muehlenbeckia astonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

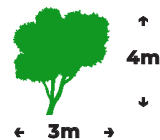


Myoporum laetum

Ngaio, Mousehole Tree

A rapid grower with bright-green, fleshy leaves. Drought and coastal hardy, effectively controlling sound, wind, sun, and blowing sand. Can grow as a screen or canopy shade tree. The leaves are toxic to livestock. *Myoporum laetum* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

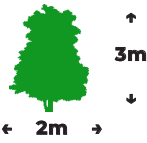


Myrsine australis

Māpou, Matipou

A compact grower with yellow-green to dark-green leaves mottled with red. New stems are red. Wind tolerant. Grows in sun or semi-shade. Makes a superb, dense hedge. Can be easily trimmed into any shape or form. Small, purple-black fruit in autumn. Small, white flowers from mid-summer to early-autumn. *Myrsine australis* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

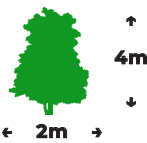


Myrsine salicina

Toro

Slender, erect-growing tree with leathery, glossy, long, narrow leaves. New leaves often have a pink-red tinge. Grows in sun or shade. Tolerates both moist and dry positions. Cream-pink flowers in spring. Red-orange berries in autumn are relished by birds. Superb container plant. *Myrsine salicina* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

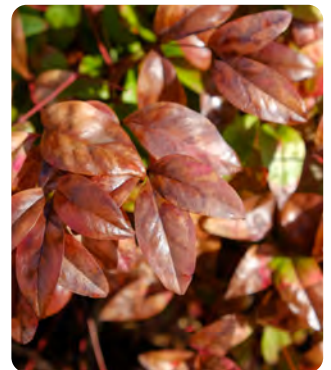
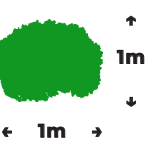


Nandina domestica 'Fire Power'

Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo, Sacred Bamboo

A bushy, compact grower with year-round foliage interest. Green-yellow leaves in spring and summer, with great red-orange tones throughout winter. Effective as a small hedge or in planters. Hardy. *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

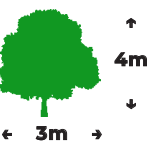


Nectarine 'Goldmine'

Prunus persica var. *nectarina* 'Goldmine'

Medium-sized, white-fleshed, freestone fruit that is juicy and sweet with white and red-blushed skin. Fruits in mid-summer. Pink blossoms in spring. Yellow autumn leaves. An old favourite cultivar which is very productive. Self-fertile. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* 'Goldmine' originated in the early 1900s in a garden in Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand as a chance seedling of *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* 'Ansenne'.

10 Year Size



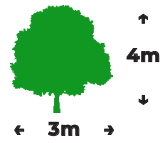
Nectarine 'Mabel'

Prunus persica var. *nectarina* 'Mabel'

Beautiful burgundy-purple foliage in spring, changing to green over summer. Stunning pink blossoms in spring are followed by delicious, sweet, purple-skinned nectarines with pale-yellow flesh in late-summer. Self-fertile. Highly resistant to leaf curl. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* 'Mabel' was discovered before 2010 by Mabel Stewart in her garden in Oratia, Auckland (PVR 30818).

Synonym(s): *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* 'Tyrian'

10 Year Size

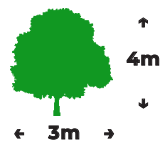


Nectarine 'Snow Queen'

Prunus persica var. *nectarina* 'Snow Queen'

One of the sweetest and juiciest nectarines, producing freestone fruit with delicious snow-white flesh with red and yellow skin. Yellow autumn leaves. Pink blossoms in spring. Fruits from early to mid-summer. Self-fertile. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* 'Snow Queen' was introduced in the 1940s or 1950s by Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario, California.

10 Year Size

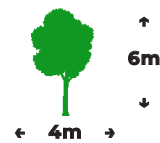


Nestegis cunninghamii

Maire, Black Maire

Develops a thick, straight trunk with coarse, corky bark. Long, leathery, dark-green leaves on a dense-headed tree. Produces bunches of bright-red berries in mid-spring. Considered the best firewood among our native timbers. *Nestegis cunninghamii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

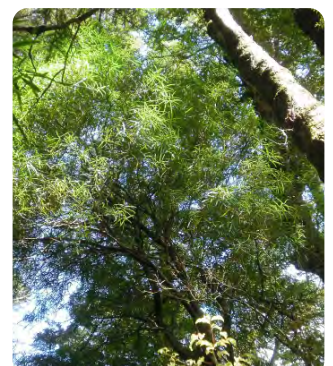
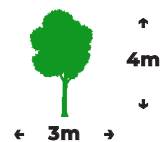


Nestegis montana

Rōroro, Maire Rōroro

Attractive tree with smooth, narrow, dark-green leaves similar to that of a willow. Upright growth habit with a rounded crown. Produces red berries in mid-summer that are adored by birds. Prefers more sheltered growing conditions. *Nestegis montana* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

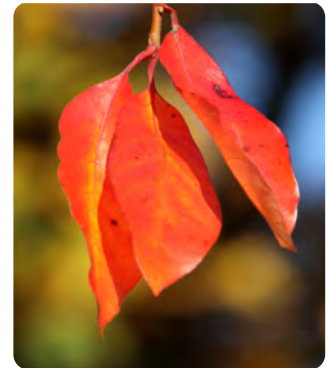
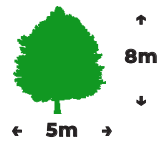


Nyssa sinensis

Chinese Tupelo

Has wider-spreading branches than *Nyssa sylvatica*. Smooth, large leaves which turn vibrant shades of orange, yellow, and red in autumn, even in mild climates. Tolerant of wet and poor-draining soils. *Nyssa sinensis* is deciduous and native to China and Vietnam.

10 Year Size

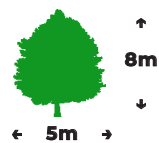


Nyssa sylvatica

Black Tupelo, Black Gum

Pyramidal grower with broad, sweeping, semi-weeping branches. Dark-green, glossy leaves turn vibrant scarlet, orange, and yellow in autumn, even in mild climates. Tolerant of wet and poor-draining soils. *Nyssa sylvatica* is deciduous and native to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

10 Year Size



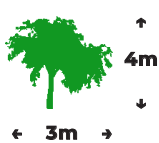
Nyssa sylvatica 'Autumn Cascade'

Black Tupelo, Black Gum

Pyramidal grower with wide-spreading branches that cascade to the ground. Spectacular autumn leaves of vivid-scarlet, orange, and yellow. Tolerant of wet and poor-draining soils. *Nyssa sylvatica* is deciduous and native to Canada, Mexico, and the United States. *Nyssa sylvatica* 'Autumn Cascade' was developed in Australia.

Synonym(s): *Nyssa sylvatica* 'Autumn Cascades'

10 Year Size

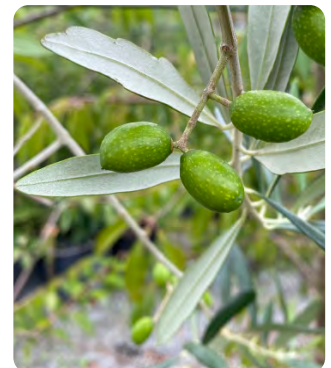
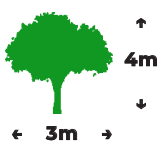


Olea europaea 'Ascolano'

Olive

Large fruit have small pits. Excellent for table fruit and pickling as olives are quite large. Excellent for hedges, screens, lining avenues, and driveways. Frost tolerant. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Olea europaea* 'Frantoio' or *Olea europaea* 'Leccino'. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Ascolano' originated in the Marche and Tuscany regions of Italy.

10 Year Size



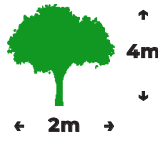
Olea europaea 'Barnea'

Olive

Olea europaea '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 *Olea europaea* '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. *Olea europaea* is evergreen and native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Barnea' was developed by Shimon Lavee from a tree found in Kadash Barnea (Nitzanei Sinai), Israel.

Synonym(s): *Olea europaea* 'K-18'

10 Year Size

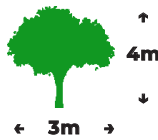


Olea europaea 'El Greco'

Olive

A dense, bushy tree. Ideal for hedging, screening, and shaping. Excellent as a street tree. Great for containers. Self-fertile, but does not usually fruit well in New Zealand. White flowers in summer and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China.

10 Year Size

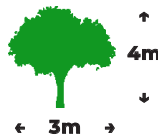


Olea europaea 'Frantoio'

Olive

Exceptionally high quality and quantity-yielding oil. Pickles well when green. Suitable for lining avenues and driveways. Frost tolerant. Self-fertile. Great cultivar for pollinating other olives. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Frantoio' originated in the region of Tuscany in Italy.

10 Year Size

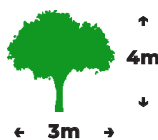


Olea europaea 'J2'

Olive

Olea europaea '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 smaller 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, it is useful for screening, but will need some protection from the wind when younger. *Olea europaea* is native to the Mediterranean through Africa to China.

10 Year Size

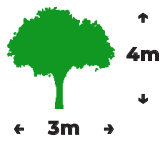


***Olea europaea* 'J5'**

Olive

Frost tolerant. Heavy yield of olives on a large tree. Excellent for hedges, screens, lining avenues, and driveways. Self-fertile. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'J5' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

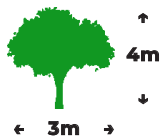


***Olea europaea* 'Koroneiki'**

Olive

Bears large crops of high-yielding oil from small olives. Excellent for hedging and screening. Well suited to coastal areas. Self-fertile. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Koroneiki' originated around the city of Kalamata in Greece.

10 Year Size

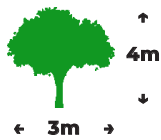


***Olea europaea* 'Leccino'**

Olive

Especially tolerant of cold and frosts once established. Excellent for lining driveways and avenues. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Olea europaea* 'Frantoio'. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Leccino' originated from the region of Tuscany in Italy.

10 Year Size

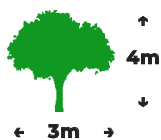


***Olea europaea* 'Manzanillo'**

Olive

Excellent texture and great eating. One of the best pickling olives. Great for pleaching as the branches spread outwards. Not for cold areas. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Olea europaea* 'Frantoio'. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Manzanillo' originated around the city of Seville in Spain.

10 Year Size



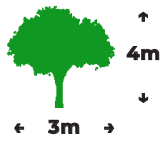
Synonym(s): *Olea europaea* 'Manzanilla'

***Olea europaea* 'Mission'**

Olive

A vigorous, upright grower. Olives are great for oil, pickling and table eating. Frost tolerant. Self-fertile. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Mission' was developed in the late 18th century by Spanish missions in California, United States.

10 Year Size

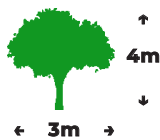


***Olea europaea* 'Picual'**

Olive

High quality olive for oil production and pickling. Excellent for screening, hedging, lining avenues, and driveways. Frost tolerant and tolerant of poorly-drained soils. Self-fertile. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Picual' originated in Spain.

10 Year Size

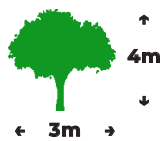


***Olea europaea* 'Verdale'**

Olive

Good for pickling at the green fruit stage. A compact grower well suited for hedging and screens. Has slightly-weeping branches. Self-fertile. Fruit ripen in autumn and change from a green through red to a purple-black. White flowers in summer, and has grey-green leaves. *Olea europaea* is native from the Mediterranean through Africa to China. *Olea europaea* 'Verdale' originated in France.

10 Year Size

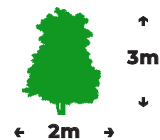


Olearia paniculata

Akiraho

An excellent coastal-hardy tree. Vigorous with an erect habit suitable for screening or hedging. Lemon-green, tough leaves are white underneath and have wavy margins. Needs good drainage. Small, white flowers from early-autumn to early-winter. *Olearia paniculata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

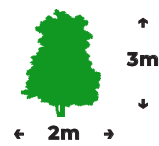


***Olearia paniculata* 'Kaikoura'**

Akiraho

Dark-green leaves with wavy margins. Excellent for screening or as a hedge. Tolerates hard coastal conditions and cold winters. Must have excellent drainage. Selected from Kaikoura in the South Island. Makes a good coastal street tree. Small, white flowers from early-autumn to early-winter. *Olearia paniculata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Olearia paniculata* 'Kaikoura' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

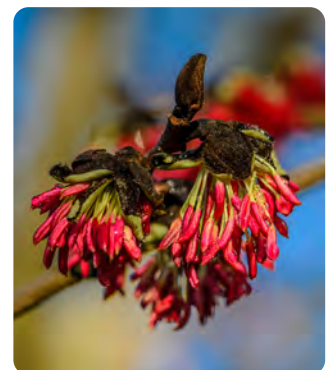
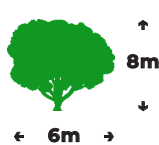


Parrotia persica

Persian Ironwood

Has a broad, horizontal branch structure. Tough leaves which turn vibrant shades of orange, yellow, red, and purple in autumn. In late-winter to early-spring, produces stunning red flowers. Withstands considerable drought and wind exposure. Will clip into a hedge or train for pleaching. *Parrotia persica* is deciduous and native to Iran, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

10 Year Size

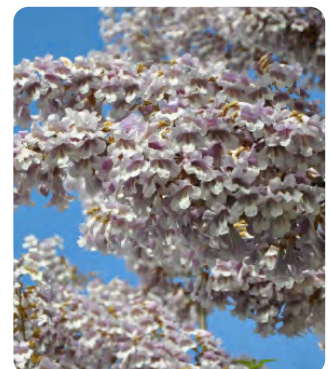
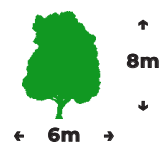


Paulownia tomentosa

Princess Tree, Empress Tree

Broad-spreading tree with a stout trunk and horizontal branches. Huge, tropical-looking leaves. Large, showy, fragrant, violet-blue flowers with white inners adorn the bare branches in spring. Withstands moderate frosts and inland salty gales, but not right on the coast. *Paulownia tomentosa* is deciduous and native to China and South Korea.

10 Year Size

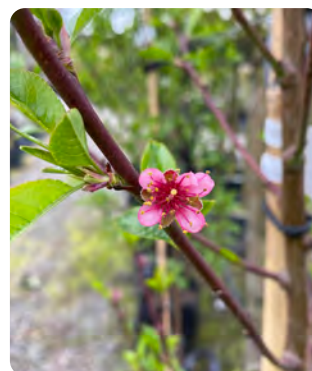
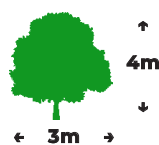


***Peach* 'April White'**

***Prunus persica* 'April White'**

A delicious, large, firm peach that has white flesh and yellow skin with a pink-red blush. Yellow autumn leaves. Highly resistant to leaf-curl. Fruits from late-summer to early-autumn. Pink blossoms from late-winter to late-spring. Self-fertile. *Prunus persica* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* 'April White' was developed in New Zealand (TM 263003).

10 Year Size



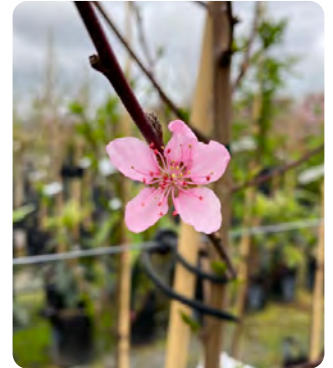
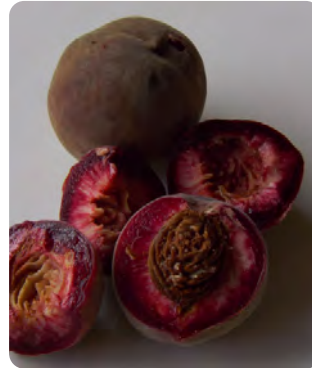
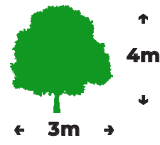
Peach 'Black Boy'

Prunus persica 'Black Boy'

Medium-sized fruit with wine-red, melting flesh. Fruit skin is pale-purple with grey fuzz. A popular cultivar for eating fresh and bottling. Yellow autumn leaves. Good home-garden tree. Fruit ripens late-summer. Pink blossoms from late-winter to late-spring. Self-fertile. *Prunus persica* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* 'Black Boy' was imported from France into New Zealand in the early 20th century.

Synonym(s): *Prunus persica* 'Sanguine', *Prunus persica* 'Blackboy'

10 Year Size



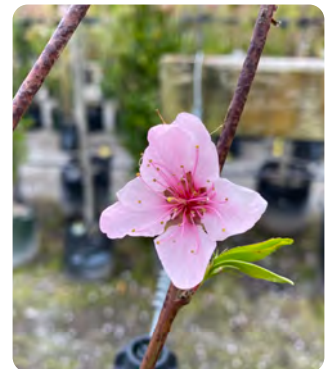
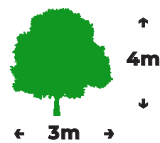
Peach 'Golden Queen'

Prunus persica 'Golden Queen'

A true favourite for bottling and an excellent eater. Firm, yellow-orange flesh and deep yellow-orange skin. Fruit is slightly flat. Clingstone. Fruit ripens in late-summer. Pink blossoms from late-winter to late-spring. Yellow autumn leaves. Self-fertile. *Prunus persica* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* 'Golden Queen' originated in 1908 in the garden of Edwin Reeves in Greerton, Tauranga, New Zealand and was introduced into commerce by David Hay of Montpellier Nursery in Auckland, New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Prunus persica* 'Reeve's Golden Peach'

10 Year Size

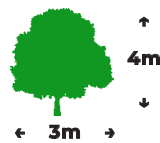


Peach 'Scarlett O'Hara'

Prunus persica 'Scarlett O'Hara'

Produces white-fleshed peaches with pink-red skin that ripen in mid-summer. The fruit is clingstone, and the flesh is firm and crunchy. The pink blossoms of *Prunus persica* 'Scarlett O'Hara' appear from late-winter to late-spring, and its leaves turn yellow in the autumn. *Prunus persica* 'Scarlett O'Hara' is self-fertile. *Prunus persica* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus persica* 'Scarlett O'Hara' was selected in 1989 as a seedling from *Prunus persica* 'Yumyeong' and was grown at the New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research orchard in Havelock North, New Zealand (PVR 1891).

10 Year Size

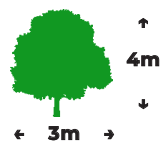


Pear 'Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Conference'

Long-necked, green pears with some russetting. Excellent juicy flavour. Moderately-vigorous and slightly-spreading. Excellent choice for the home gardener. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Pyrus communis* 'Packham's Triumph'. Fruit ripens in mid-autumn. White blossoms in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* '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



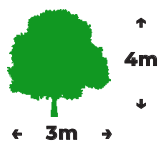
Pear 'Doyenné du Comice'

Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice'

Large, classic, gourmet pear that has long been considered one of the best tasting pears available. Has green skin flushed red. Rich, juicy flesh that tastes like sweetened cinnamon. Fruit ripens mid to late-autumn. Pollinators include *Pyrus communis* 'Beurre Bosc', *Pyrus communis* 'Williams' Bon Chrétien', *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Cole', and *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Nelis'. White blossoms in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* 'Doyenné du Comice' was raised in 1849 - 1850 at the garden owned by the Comice Horticole in Angers, France.

Synonym(s): *Pyrus communis* 'Comice',

10 Year Size

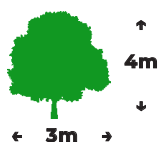


Pear 'Doyenné du Comice/Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice/Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice/Conference' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Doyenné du Comice' and *Pyrus communis* 'Conference' for descriptions. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size



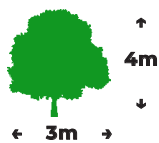
Pear 'Hosui'

Pyrus pyrifolia 'Hosui'

Pyrus pyrifolia 'Hosui' has golden-brown skin, and is extremely juicy, with a rich flavour that tastes distinctly of brandy. Partly self-fertile but will produce more fruit when planted near another Asian Pear, or Bartlett variety. Early spring brings dainty white flowers, and copper bronze foliage, followed by fruit in mid-summer, and finally bright red leaves in autumn. *Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Hosui' will grow in fertile well-drained soils and full sun but will need shelter and protection from frosts. *Pyrus pyrifolia* is deciduous and native to China. *Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Hosui' was first developed by the National Horticulture Research Station of Japan.

Synonym(s): *Pyrus betulaefolia* 'Hosui'

10 Year Size

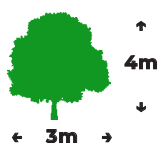


Pear 'Red Bartlett/Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett/Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett/Conference' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Red Bartlett' and *Pyrus communis* 'Conference' for descriptions. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size



Pear 'Red Bartlett/Doyenné du Comice'

***Pyrus communis* 'Red Bartlett/Doyenné du Comice'**

Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett/Doyenné du Comice' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Red Bartlett' and *Pyrus communis* 'Doyenné du Comice' for descriptions. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

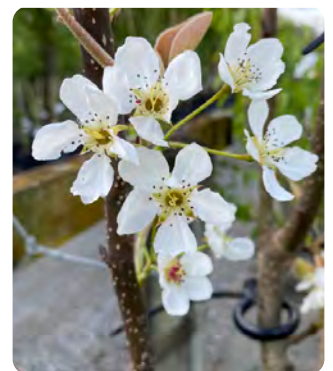


Pear 'Reddy Robin'

***Pyrus x bretschneideri* 'Reddy Robin'**

This fruit has the appearance and taste of an apple, but with the skin and texture of a pear. With green skin and a red blush, it is very sweet and juicy. Fruits from late-summer to early-autumn. While it is partially self-fertile, it produces better crops when planted with another pear. *Pyrus x bretschneideri* 'Reddy Robin' also features white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, making it a beautiful addition to any garden. *Pyrus x bretschneideri* is a hybrid between *Pyrus pyrifolia* and *Pyrus betulifolia*. *Pyrus x bretschneideri* 'Reddy Robin' was developed in the New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Pyrus x bretschneideri* 'PremP109', *Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Reddy Robin'



Pear 'Seckel'

***Pyrus communis* 'Seckel'**

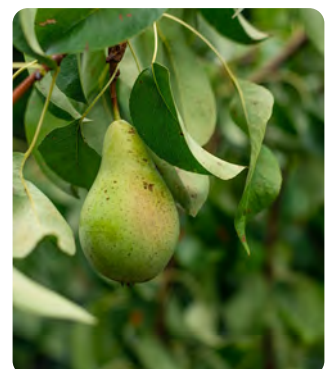
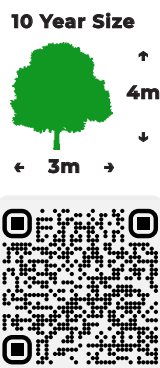
Produces small to medium-sized gourmet fruit with a golden color and a red blush. The yellow flesh is finely grained, juicy, and melting with spicy overtones, making it an excellent choice for eating. Resistant to fireblight and its pollinators include *Pyrus communis* 'Packham's Triumph' and *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Nelis'. *Pyrus communis* 'Seckel' produces white blossoms in the spring and yellow and orange autumn leaves, adding to its visual appeal. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* 'Seckel' is believed to have been discovered in the early 1800s by a farmer growing as a wild seedling near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States.



Pear 'Seckel/Belle du Jumet'

***Pyrus communis* 'Seckel/Belle du Jumet'**

Pyrus communis 'Seckel/Belle du Jumet' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Seckel' for description. *Pyrus communis* 'Belle du Jumet' ripens in mid summer with an incredibly juicy, sweet flavor. Known for its generous harvests and self-pollinating ability, it boasts pale gold skin and silky white flesh. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

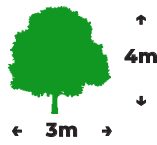


Pear 'Taylor's Gold'

Pyrus communis 'Taylor's Gold'

Pears have russeted, cinnamon-coloured skin, and a juicy, aromatic flavour. Ivory to cream-coloured flesh. Fruits from mid to late-autumn. Pollinators include *Pyrus communis* 'Packham's Triumph', *Pyrus communis* 'Williams' Bon Chrétien', and *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Cole'. White blossoms in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* '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

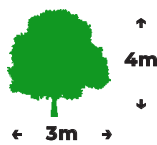


Pear 'Taylor's Gold/Beurre Bosc'

Pyrus communis 'Taylor's Gold/ Beurre Bosc'

Pyrus communis 'Taylor's Gold/ Beurre Bosc' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Taylor's Gold' for description. *Pyrus communis* '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. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size

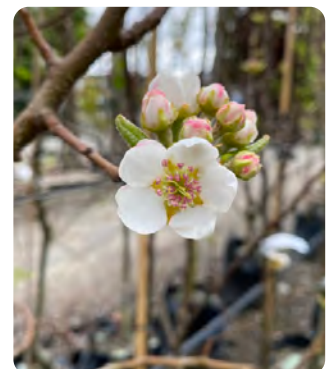
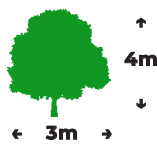


Pear 'Williams' Bon Chrétien'

Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien'

Large, green-yellow fruit, great for eating or bottling. Good pollinator. Fruits from late-summer to early-autumn. Fruit keeps well. Pollinators include *Pyrus communis* 'Beurre Bosc', *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Nelis', *Pyrus communis* 'Doyenné du Comice', and *Pyrus communis* 'Conference'. White blossoms in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* '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

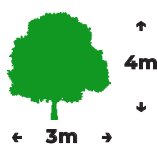


Pear 'Williams' Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis'

Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis'

Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien/Winter Nelis' is a double pear. See *Pyrus communis* 'Williams' Bon Chrétien' for description. *Pyrus communis* '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. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size

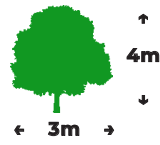


Pear 'Winter Cole'

Pyrus communis 'Winter Cole'

Small dessert pear with russeted, green skin. Fruit ripens in late-autumn. A prolific and reliable fruiter, with a spreading growth habit. A good keeper with fruit lasting well into winter. Pollinators include *Pyrus communis* 'Beurre Bosc', *Pyrus communis* 'Packham's Triumph', and *Pyrus communis* 'Williams' Bon Chrétien'. White blossoms in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe. *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Cole' is a seedling of *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Nelis' that was raised by J. C. Cole in Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia and was introduced in the late 1880s.

10 Year Size

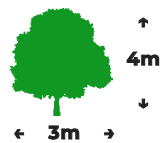


Pear 'Worden Seckel'

Pyrus communis 'Worden Seckel'

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 *Pyrus communis* 'Seckel' pear, 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 *Pyrus communis* 'Packham's Triumph' or *Pyrus communis* 'Winter Nelis'. *Pyrus communis* is deciduous and native to Europe.

10 Year Size

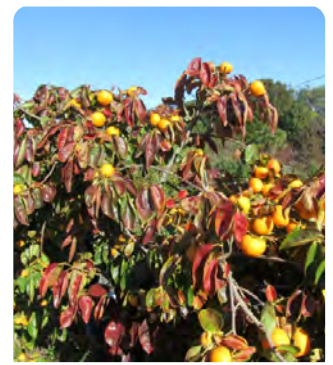
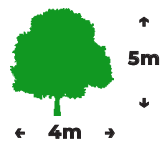


Persimmon 'Fuyu'

Diospyros kaki 'Fuyu'

is known as the "Fruit of the Gods," as this ornamental tree dazzles with its vibrant deep orange leaves and offers more than just beauty—females produce sweet, non-astringent fruit. Both male and female trees are needed for pollination. Male flowers are smaller and grow in small clusters, while the larger female flowers appear individually. It's known for its rich flavor and impressive shelf life, bearing fruit in 4 to 5 years, and thriving in warmer climates. The fruit ripens in late autumn to early winter, which the birds love. *Diospyros kaki* 'Fuyu' is native to Asia. *Diospyros kaki* 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

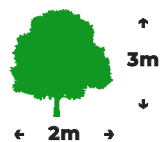


Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'

Red Tip Photinia, Christmas Berry

Large, glossy-green leaves are topped with shining red new growth. Clip regularly to promote this new growth. A tough and versatile large bush which clips easily as a hedge or screen and into any shape or form. If left unpruned the previous year, produces small, white flowers in spring. *Photinia x fraseri* is evergreen 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

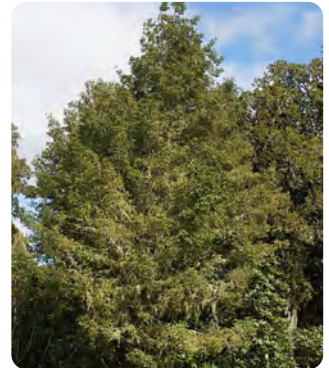
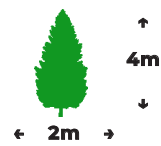


Phyllocladus trichomanoides

Tānekaha, Celery Pine

Handsome, upright-growing tree with a symmetrical form. Ideal for the suburban garden to give height but not width. Plant in semi-shade in soil which doesn't dry out. *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

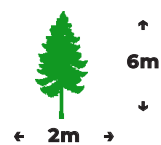


Picea abies

Norway Spruce, Common Spruce

A pyramidal conifer with stiff branches when young. These become more graceful with age. Great for inland shelter-belts. Used extensively as a Christmas tree in Europe. *Picea abies* is evergreen and native to Europe.

10 Year Size



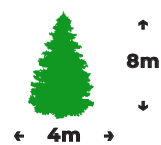
***Picea pungens* 'Glauca'**

Colorado Spruce, Blue Spruce

A narrow, pyramidal grower, densely-covered with rich, blue-grey, needle-like leaves. New growth is bright-blue. Slow growing, enduring conifer. *Picea pungens* is evergreen and native to the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

Synonym(s): *Picea pungens* f. *glauca*

10 Year Size



Pinus coulteri

Coulter Pine

Can reach heights of up to 18 meters 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, *Picea coulteri* thrives in well-drained soil and full sun. *Picea coulteri* is native to the coastal mountains of California and Baja California.

10 Year Size

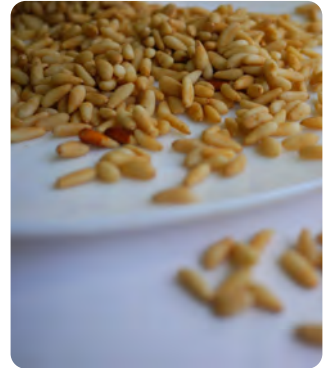
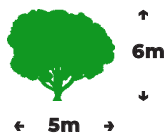


Pinus pinea

Stone Pine

This tree has been used and cultivated for its edible pine nuts since prehistoric times. They are widespread in horticultural cultivation as ornamental trees and planted in gardens and parks around the world. Forms a flat, umbrella-shaped crown. Self-fertile. Nuts ripen about mid-autumn. *Pinus pinea* is native from southern Europe in Portugal through to the Middle East in Lebanon.

10 Year Size

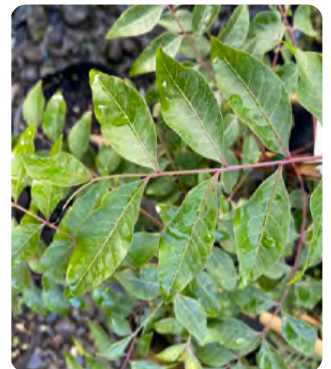
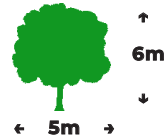


Pistacia chinensis

Chinese Pistachio

Handsome tree with elegant, glossy-green, pinnate leaves. Upright grower with spreading branches, making a great shade tree. Vivid red, yellow, and orange leaves in autumn. Excellent street tree. *Pistacia chinensis* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

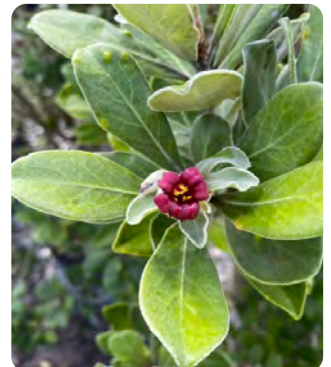
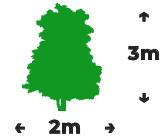


Pittosporum crassifolium

Karo

Forms an erect-growing tree. Grey-green leaves with white undersides. Purple flowers fragrance the air through spring to early-summer. Very tough coastal-hardy specimen tree, screen, or hedge. *Pittosporum crassifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

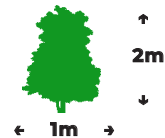


Pittosporum crassifolium 'Pot Belly'

Karo

Known for its unique, rounded form and compact size, a perfect choice for smaller gardens or as a feature plant in containers. The thick, leathery leaves are dark green with a silvery underside, creating a striking contrast in the landscape. In late spring to early summer, it produces clusters of sweetly fragrant, pale yellow flowers that attract bees and other pollinators. Hardy and adaptable, *Pittosporum crassifolium* 'Pot Belly' thrives in well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade, offering year-round interest with minimal maintenance. *Pittosporum crassifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

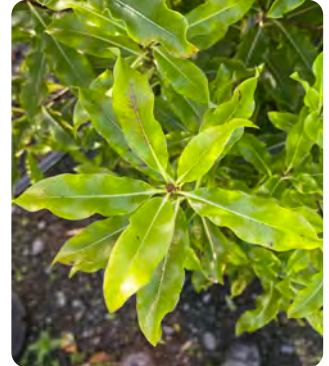
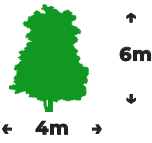


Pittosporum eugenioides

Tarata, Lemonwood

Forms a rounded tree with large, pale-green leaves. They emit a lemon fragrance when crushed. Pale-yellow flowers scent the air through late-spring into summer. A quick-growing, hardy screen or shelter tree providing foliage right to the ground. *Pittosporum eugenioides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

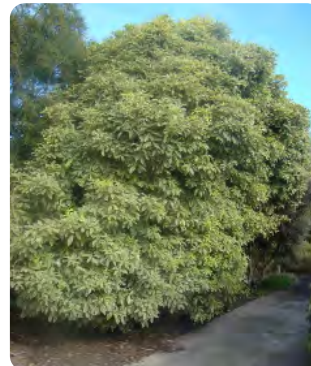
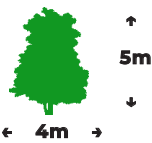


***Pittosporum eugenioides* 'Variegatum'**

Tarata, Lemonwood

Forms a large, rounded bush with large, pale-green leaves, irregularly-margined with cream-white. They emit a lemon fragrance when crushed. Pale-yellow flowers scent the air through late-spring into summer. Easily grown, making a nice, compact specimen tree with foliage right to the ground. *Pittosporum eugenioides* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

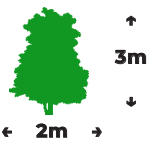


Pittosporum tenuifolium

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Erect, pyramidal form with black branches and stems. Small, glossy-green leaves with wavy margins. Quick and easy to grow in sun or shade. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent as a screen. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

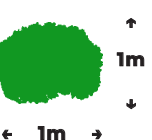


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Golf Ball Green'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

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

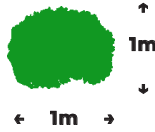


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Golf Ball Silver'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

With its 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

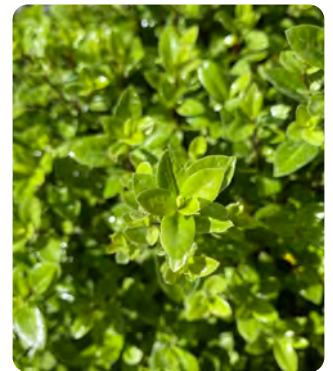
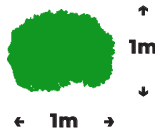


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Anita'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Grows wider than it does tall. Forms a very compact cushion of leaves. Ideal for garden edging and for container planting. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Anita' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

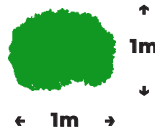


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Gem'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Dwarf grower that is ideal for topiary, low-hedging, and borders. Compact form with lime-green leaves. Hardy, tolerating most conditions except extreme wet and dry. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Gem' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Kiwi'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Ideal for small hedges, topiaries, and borders. Easy to grow with naturally dense foliage. Tolerates frost, wind, and coastal conditions. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Little Kiwi' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

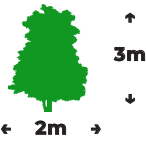


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Mountain Green'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Bushy, erect grower with a rounded form. Small, glossy, fresh-green leaves are tightly-packed along the erect stems. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. Quick and easy to grow in sun or shade. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent 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

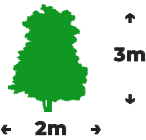


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Silver Sheen'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Erect, pyramidal form with black branches and stems. Small, glossy, pale, silver-green, shimmering leaves. Quick and easy to grow in sun or shade. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent as a screen. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Silver Sheen' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

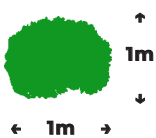


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Small Ball'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Lovely, compact grower with a tiny, silver-green leaf. Suitable for low hedging and edging or as a good filler where a hardy plant is needed. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Small Ball' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

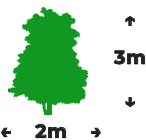


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Stephens Island'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Tolerant of colder conditions and coastal areas. Forms a dense, rounded tree with olive-green, leathery leaves. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent as a screen. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. *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

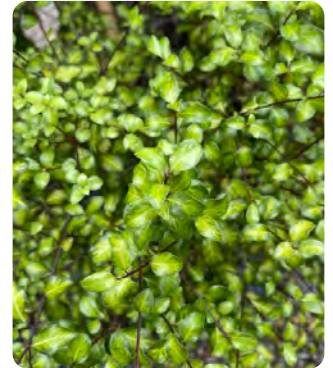
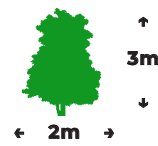


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Tandara Gold'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Erect, pyramidal form with black branches and stems. Small leaves are prominently splashed gold. Great for lighting up dark areas. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. Can be clipped into any size or form. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Tandara Gold' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

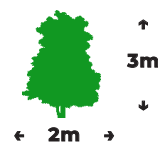


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Variegatum'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Slender, erect, narrow, pyramidal form with grey branches and stems. Long, green leaves have broad, cream-white margins. Great for lighting up dark areas. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent as a screen. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Variegatum' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

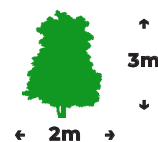


***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Wrinkle Blue'**

Kōhūhū, Black Matipo

Slender, erect, narrow, pyramidal form with attractively-rippled, blue-green, glossy leaves. Purple spring flowers scent the air with their sweet fragrance. Quick and easy to grow in sun or shade. Can be clipped into any size or form. Excellent as a screen. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Wrinkle Blue' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



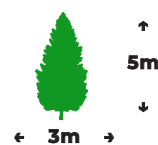
Synonym(s): *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Wrinkled Blue'

Plagianthus regius

Mānatu, Ribbonwood

Forms a graceful tree with a slender and upright growth habit. Fresh-green new spring leaves and lime-green blossoms from mid-spring to mid-summer. Tolerates exposed conditions. *Plagianthus regius* is deciduous and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size



Synonym(s): *Plagianthus regius* subsp. *regius*

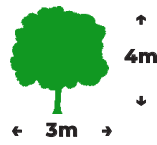
Planchonella costata

Tawāpou

A hardy coastal tree with an upright form when young, maturing to an open, spreading habit. Distinctive leathery, shiny, green leaves. Produces large, date-sized fruit which are adored by birds. Fruit are red ripening to purple-black. Fruits from early-summer to mid-winter. Frost tender. *Planchonella costata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand and Norfolk Island.

Synonym(s): *Pouteria costata*

10 Year Size



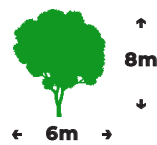
Platanus x acerifolia

London Plane

Grows rapidly to form a large, round-headed tree. Smooth, mottled bark peels off in large flakes. Large, palmate leaves. Great for large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets. Can be pruned heavily. Able to survive extreme conditions of poor soil, limited moisture, and pollution. Yellow-orange autumn leaves. *Platanus x acerifolia* is deciduous and a hybrid between *Platanus orientalis* and *Platanus occidentalis*. *Platanus x acerifolia* potentially originated as far back as around 1670.

Synonym(s): *Platanus x hispanica*, *Platanus orientalis* var. *acerifolia*

10 Year Size



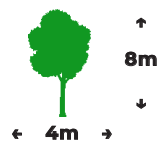
***Platanus x acerifolia* 'Pyramidalis'**

London Plane

A more tidy and erect-growing form of *Platanus x acerifolia*, noted for its more symmetrical shape. Fits into tighter spaces, avenues, and streets. Yellow-orange autumn leaves. *Platanus x acerifolia* is deciduous 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.

Synonym(s): *Platanus x hispanica* 'Pyramidalis', *Platanus orientalis* var. *acerifolia* 'Pyramidalis', *Platanus pyramidalis*, *Platanus orientalis* var. *pyramidalis*

10 Year Size

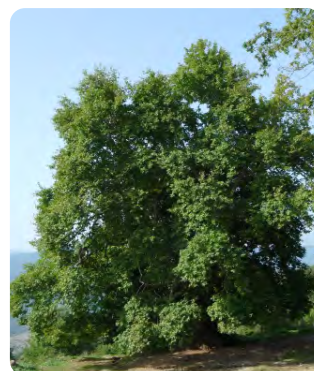
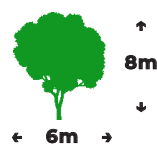


Platanus orientalis

Oriental Plane

Grows rapidly to form a large, round-headed tree. Bark peels off in large flakes to give a dappled appearance. Where space permits, forms a shade tree. Great for large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets. Can be pruned heavily. Tolerant of pollution. Yellow autumn leaves. *Platanus orientalis* is deciduous and native from the eastern Mediterranean to Iran.

10 Year Size

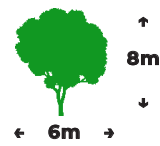


Platanus orientalis 'Ace of Clubs'

Oriental Plane

This selected form of *Platanus orientalis* grows rapidly with a more upright form and more divided foliage. Bark peels off in large flakes to give a dappled appearance. Large leaves are deeply-divided. Golden autumn leaves. Forms a handsome shade tree, great for large lawns, parks, avenues, and streets. Can be pruned heavily. 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

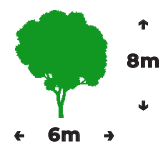


Platanus orientalis 'Autumn Glory'

Oriental Plane

This selected form of *Platanus orientalis* grows rapidly to form a dense, round-headed tree. The bark peels off in large flakes to give a dappled appearance. Smaller leaves are deeply-lobed. Gold and orange autumn leaves. Forms a handsome shade tree, great for large lawns, parks, and streets. 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



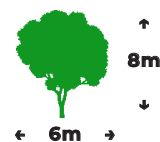
Synonym(s): *Platanus orientalis* var. *insularis* 'Autumn Glory'

Platanus orientalis 'Fitzherbert'

Oriental Plane

A selected form of *Platanus orientalis* that withstands exposed, windy conditions and heavy clay soils. A compact, upright grower with deeply-cut green leaves. Disease-resistant. Yellow autumn leaves. *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

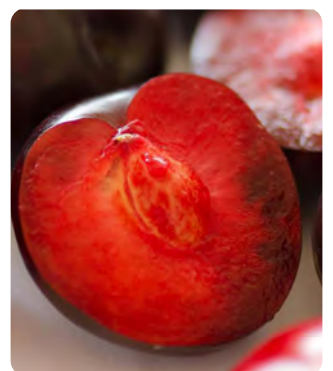
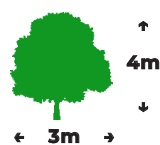


Plum 'Billington'

Prunus salicina 'Billington'

Fruit have red-purple skin and red flesh. Heavy cropper in early to mid-summer, and a good pollinator. Fruit has a good flavour. White flowers in spring. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Prunus salicina* 'Black Doris'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

10 Year Size

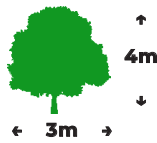


Plum 'Black Doris'

Prunus salicina 'Black Doris'

Medium to large, dark black-purple skin with firm, dark-red flesh. Fruits from late-summer to early-autumn. A vigorous, upright tree with heavy crops of fruit. Excellent all-purpose plum for eating, jams, sauces, and bottling. White flowers in spring. Pollinators are *Prunus salicina* 'Billington' and *Prunus salicina* 'Santa Rosa'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Prunus salicina* '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

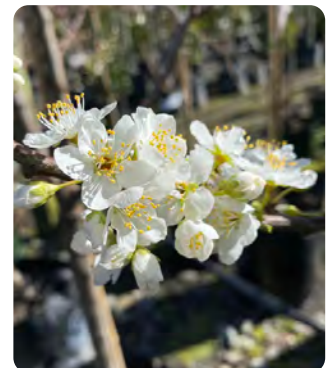
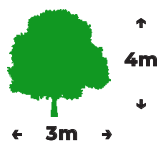


Plum 'Hawera'

Prunus salicina 'Hawera'

Has large, dark-red skinned and fleshed fruit. Freestone, sweet, juicy, and very firm. Fruits around late-summer to early-autumn. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Prunus salicina* 'Hawera' was discovered growing on the roadside near Hawera, Taranaki, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

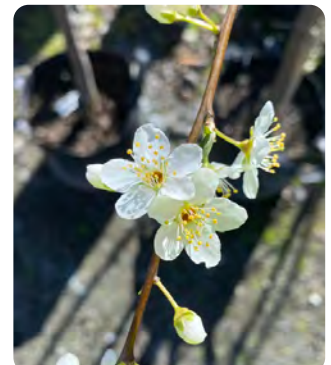
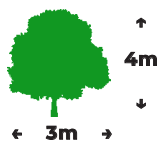


Plum 'Luisa'

Prunus salicina 'Luisa'

Large, juicy plum with yellow-red skin and yellow flesh. Fruit is shaped like a mango and is very aromatic and sweet. Fruit ripens in mid-summer. Easy to grow and manage in the home garden. White flowers in spring. Self-fertile, but higher-yielding crops when planted with *Prunus salicina* 'Billington'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Prunus salicina* '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

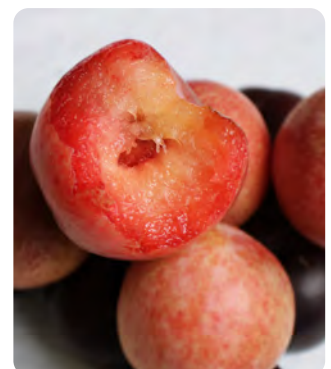
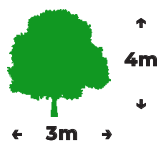


Plum 'Omega'

Prunus salicina 'Omega'

Produces heavy crops of mid-sized, red fruit with speckled skin and red flesh. Fruit ripens in early-autumn. White flowers in spring. Freestone. Not self-fertile, so crops when planted with *Prunus salicina* 'Santa Rosa', *Prunus salicina* 'Billington', or *Prunus salicina* 'Burbank'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

10 Year Size



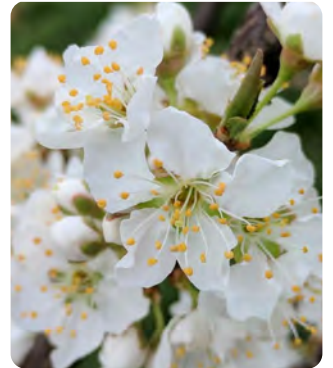
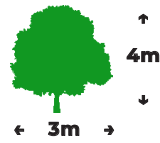
Synonym(s): *Prunus salicina* 'George Wilson'

Plum 'Santa Rosa'

Prunus salicina 'Santa Rosa'

Medium to large, round, crimson-red plum. Yellow flesh is flushed with pink. Sweet and juicy with excellent flavours. Ripens from mid-summer into autumn. All-purpose plum for eating, jams, and sauces. White flowers in spring. Partially self-fertile, but better crops when planted with *Prunus salicina* 'Black Doris'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Prunus salicina* 'Santa Rosa' was developed by Luther Burbank (1849-1926) in Santa Rosa, California, United States and was introduced in 1906.

10 Year Size

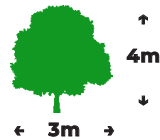


Plum 'Satsuma'

Prunus salicina 'Satsuma'

Plums have purple-red skin and red flesh. White flowers in spring. Fruit ripens around late-summer. Partially self-fertile, but best crops when planted with *Prunus salicina* 'Santa Rosa' or *Prunus salicina* 'Shiro'. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus salicina* is deciduous and native to Russia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *Prunus salicina* '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



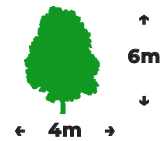
Podocarpus gracilior

East African Yellowwood

Long, narrow, fresh-green leaves clothe the slender, supple branches. Great for pleaching. Can clip as a narrow-growing screen. Excellent for containers and as a street tree. *Podocarpus gracilior* is evergreen and native to eastern Africa in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Synonym(s): *Afrocarpus gracilior*

10 Year Size

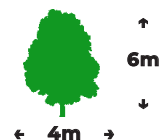


Podocarpus henkelii

Henkel's Yellowwood, Long-leaf Yellowwood

Large, pyramidal-growing tree. Shiny, dark-green, narrow leaves clothe the pendent branches. Protect from heavy frosts. *Podocarpus henkelii* is evergreen and native to Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

10 Year Size



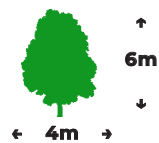
Podocarpus laetus

Hall's Tōtara, Mountain Tōtara

Closely related to *Podocarpus totara*, but has longer juvenile leaves and thin, flaky, paper-like bark. Great for hedging. Yellow-green catkins in mid-spring to early-summer are a source of pollen for bees. *Podocarpus laetus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus hallii*,
Podocarpus cunninghamii

10 Year Size



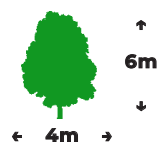
Podocarpus macrophyllus

Yew Pine, Fern Pine

An upright grower with pale-green, slender leaves. Can make very narrow and dense hedges and screens. Tolerant of semi-shade. Excellent street tree. *Podocarpus macrophyllus* is evergreen and native to China, Japan, Myanmar, and Taiwan.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus macrophyllus* var.
macrophyllus, *Podocarpus forrestii*

10 Year Size



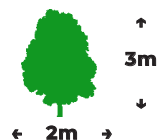
Podocarpus macrophyllus* var. *maki

Yew Pine, Fern Pine

Has a strongly-columnar growth habit. Features dense, medium to deep-green foliage that takes very well to shearing, 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.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus japonicus*,
Podocarpus chinensis

10 Year Size



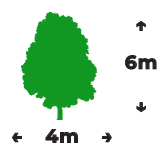
Podocarpus parlatorei

Pino del Cerro, Parlatore's Podocarp

Makes an excellent hedge or screen, as responds well to trimming. Light-green new leaves mature shiny deep-green. *Podocarpus parlatorei* is evergreen and native to Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus angustifolius*

10 Year Size



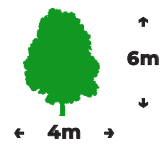
Podocarpus totara

Tōtara

This tall pyramidal tree is covered with olive-green to bronze, needle-like leaves. New leaves are a fresh-green. Red-brown bark peels in long strips. Very tough tree tolerating dry and windy conditions. Easily trimmed as a screen or hedge. Excellent street tree. Yellow-green catkins in mid-spring to early-summer are a source of pollen for bees. *Podocarpus totara* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus totara* var. *totara*

10 Year Size

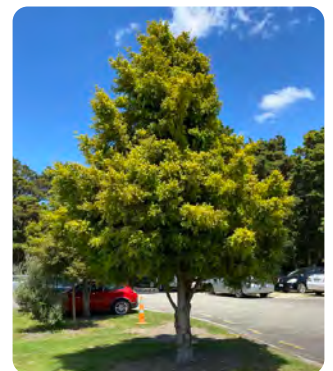
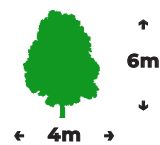


Podocarpus totara 'Aurea'

Tōtara

Similar growth habit to *Podocarpus totara* but with more graceful branches and softer leaves. The leaves emerge yellow-green in spring before changing to yellow in summer and deepening to golden-yellow in winter. Very tough tree tolerating dry and windy conditions. *Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea' is a hybrid between *Podocarpus totara* and *Podocarpus acutifolius*. *Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea' was possibly first cultivated by James Yates who discovered a seedling in the early 1900s, which he grew at his farm in the Waikato district. In 1937, James wrote to Wellington about the *Podocarpus totara* 'Aurea', and two horticulturists from Massey University came to view the tree in 1938 and returned with cuttings for propagation.

10 Year Size



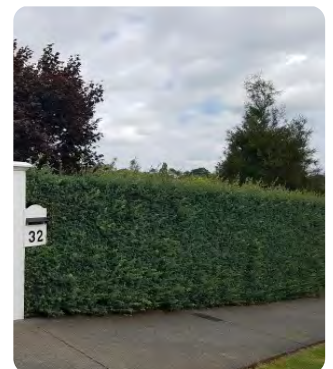
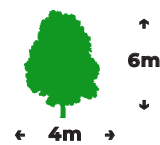
Podocarpus totara 'Matapouri Blue'

Tōtara

Blue-grey leaves are a feature of this *Podocarpus totara* cultivar. Slow-growing. Can be clipped into any shape and size. Great for hedging and screening. Yellow-green catkins 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.

Synonym(s): *Podocarpus totara* var. *totara* 'Matapouri Blue'

10 Year Size



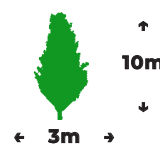
Populus 'Crows Nest'

Poplar

Has a narrow, fastigate form and is great for shelter belts. New leaves are red-orange, maturing to dark-green on the upper surface and light-green below with a red midrib. Can tolerate some drought. Has a low to moderate resistance to poplar leaf rust. Yellow autumn leaves. *Populus* 'Crows Nest' is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and is a hybrid between *Populus x canadensis* (syn. *Populus x euramericana*) and *Populus nigra*. *Populus* 'Crows Nest' was developed in New Zealand by Manaaki Whenua (Landcare Research) and was released in 1994 (PVR 936).

Synonym(s): *Populus* 'Crowsnest'

10 Year Size



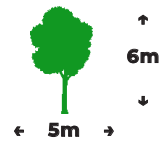
Prumnopitys ferruginea

Miro, New Zealand Brown Pine

A most beautiful slow-growing tree with very dark-green, feathery leaves. Mature trees bear attractive red fruit from late-spring to early-autumn which pigeons adore. Grow in semi-shade. *Prumnopitys ferruginea* is correctly known as *Pectinopitys ferruginea*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Pectinopitys ferruginea* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Pectinopitys ferruginea*

10 Year Size

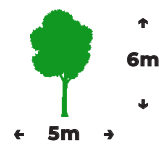


Prumnopitys taxifolia

Mataī, New Zealand Black Pine

Very similar looking to *Pectinopitys ferruginea*, except during the juvenile stage when Mataī bears a tangle of orange-brown branches. Mature trees bear purple-black fruit throughout the year. *Prumnopitys taxifolia* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

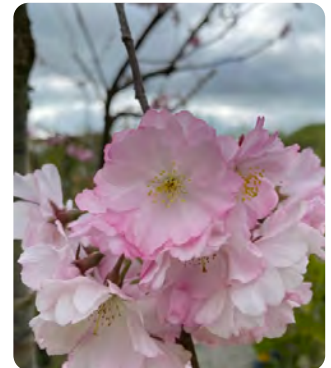
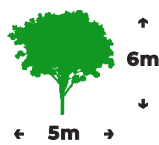


Prunus 'Accolade'

Flowering Cherry

Has a vase-shaped form and spreading branches. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. Semi-double, frilled, rich-pink flowers hang in clusters. Early-spring flowering. Excellent street tree. Protect from strong winds. *Prunus 'Accolade'* 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

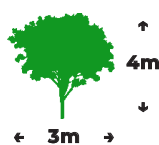


Prunus x blireiana

Flowering Plum

A beautiful tree giving a profusion of fragrant, rose-pink, double blossoms from late-winter to early-spring. Rich purple leaves persist though summer and remain this colour until they fall in autumn. Great for smaller gardens. 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

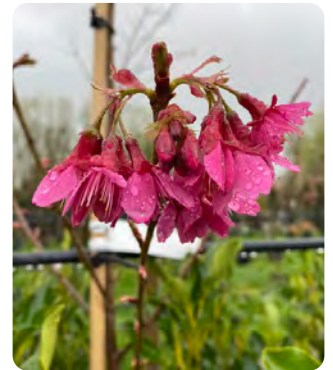
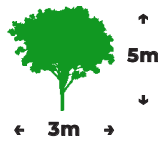


***Prunus campanulata* 'Felix Jury'**

Taiwan Cherry

Flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Profuse display of large, deep rose-red, single blossoms in pendulous clusters. Blossoms are full of nectar to the delight of birds. Autumn leaves are a rich blend of red, gold, and orange. Forms an upright, pyramidal tree. Excellent street tree. 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

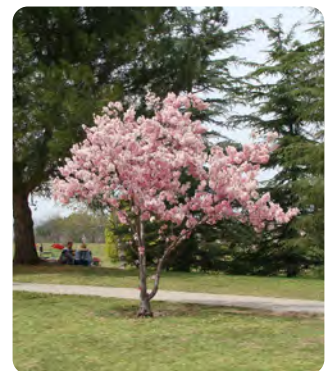
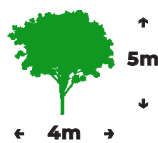


***Prunus campanulata* 'Pink Cloud'**

Taiwan Cherry

Delightful rounded, neat-headed tree with spreading branches. Great shade tree for a smaller garden. Clusters of soft-pink, single flowers hang from the branches from late-winter to early-spring. Blossoms are full of nectar to the delight of birds. Excellent street tree. A sterile cultivar. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. *Prunus campanulata* 'Pink Cloud' is not banned in Auckland. *Prunus campanulata* is deciduous and native to China and Taiwan. *Prunus campanulata* 'Pink Cloud' was developed by Felix Jury in New Zealand.

10 Year Size



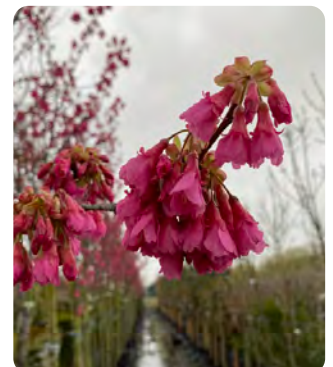
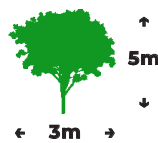
Synonym(s): *Prunus campanulata* 'Pink Clouds'

***Prunus campanulata* 'Superba'**

Taiwan Cherry

Hybrid which flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Profuse display of deep rose-red, single blossoms in pendulous clusters. Blossoms are full of nectar to the delight of birds. Forms an upright, pyramidal tree. Great for the smaller garden and lining driveways. Excellent street tree. Not sterile. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. *Prunus campanulata* is deciduous and native to China and Taiwan.

10 Year Size

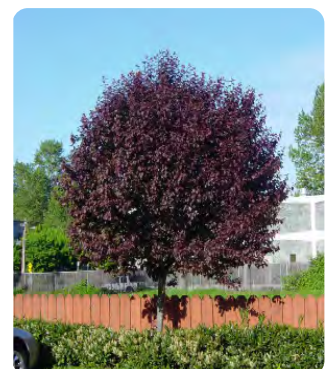
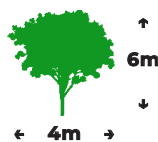


***Prunus cerasifera* 'Thundercloud'**

Cherry Plum, Myrobalan Plum

Stems are wreathed in dainty, pink blossoms in early-spring. Leaves emerge red and darken to purple. Colour persists all summer and into autumn when the leaves fall. Upright-grower. Excellent street tree. *Prunus cerasifera* is deciduous and native to southeast Europe and western Asia. *Prunus cerasifera* '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



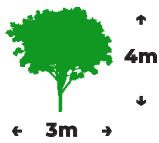
Synonym(s): *Prunus cerasifera* 'Thunder Cloud'

***Prunus cerasoides* 'Puddum'**

Himalayan Cherry

Prunus cerasoides 'Puddum' is a beautiful upright tree that produces small single pink cluster flowers in late winter, attracting birds and bees. Tui's love the blossoms, as they are nectar laden. Leaves emerge green during the spring and summer, but autumn transforms them into orange and yellow, before dropping in the winter. Plant in full sun with well-drained soils. *Prunus cerasoides* is deciduous and native to Eastern Asia, southern China, northern India, Burma and Thailand.

10 Year Size

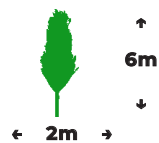


***Prunus x hillieri* 'Spire'**

Flowering Cherry

Densely-branched, narrow, upright form with smaller leaves. Green leaves turn red and orange in autumn. Becomes a cloud of dainty, white to soft-pink blossoms in early-spring. Great for narrow spaces and lining driveways. 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

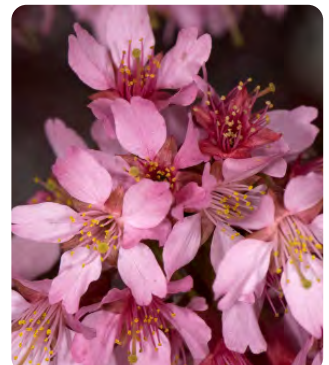
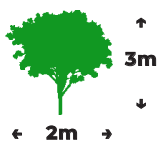


***Prunus x incam* 'Jim's Delight'**

Okamé Cherry

A vase-shaped tree with a slight spreading habit. Small, single, pink flowers in spring. Great for driveways or as a street tree. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. *Prunus x incam* is deciduous 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



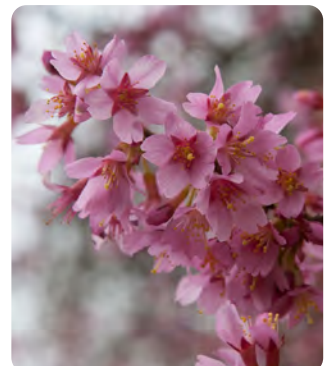
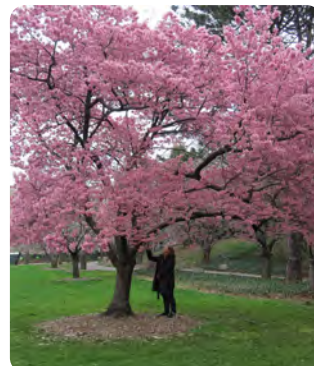
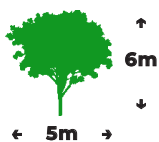
Synonym(s): *Prunus campanulata* 'Jim's Delight', *Prunus* 'Jim's Delight'

***Prunus x incam* 'Okamé'**

Okamé Cherry

Has a compact, rounded-head. Masses of bright, pink, bell-shaped, single blossoms hang in pendant clusters. Flowers from late-winter to early-spring. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. Great for the smaller garden. Excellent street tree. A superb tree for attracting birds and bees as flowers are full of nectar. Not sterile. *Prunus x incam* is deciduous 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



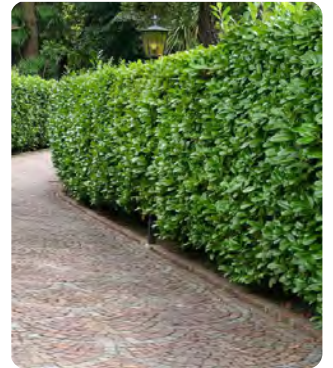
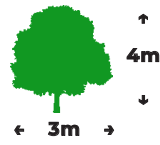
Synonym(s): *Prunus campanulata* 'Okamé', *Prunus* 'Okamé'

Prunus laurocerasus

Cherry Laurel, Common Laurel, English Laurel

Vigorous, hardy tree with large, shiny leaves. Long panicles of white flowers in spring. Dense-growing screen or hedge, popular 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

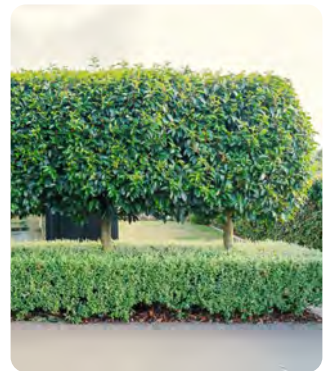
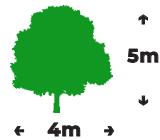


Prunus lusitanica

Portugal Laurel

This tree forms a pyramidal shape with dark-green leaves. Panicles of scented, white flowers during summer. An excellent subject to prune into any shape, form, and size. Used extensively for topiary. *Prunus lusitanica* is evergreen and native to Spain and Portugal.

10 Year Size

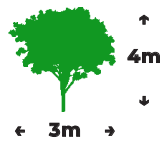


Prunus mume

Japanese Apricot

Produces flowers in mid-winter to early-spring that range in colour from white to pink to red. Needs a sheltered site with full sun. Avoid planting in areas with late-frosts as the frosts will damage the flowers. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Prunus mume* is deciduous and native to China.

10 Year Size

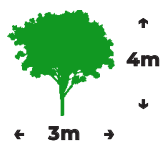


Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'

Japanese Apricot

Produces beautiful, double, rose-pink flowers in spring. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Prunus mume* is deciduous and native to China. *Prunus mume* '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



***Prunus mume* 'The Geisha'**

Japanese Apricot

Flowers from mid-winter to early-spring. Delightfully-fragrant, pink, semi-double flowers with numerous central stamens appear on the bare branches. Needs a sheltered site with full sun. Avoid planting in areas with late-frosts as the frosts will damage the flowers. Yellow autumn leaves. *Prunus mume* is deciduous and native to China.

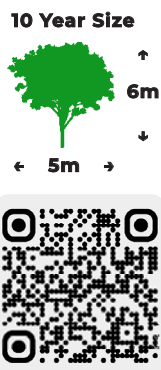
Synonym(s): *Prunus mume* 'Geisha'



Prunus serrula

Paperbark Cherry, Tibetan Cherry

Prized for the glistening, polished, red-brown, and mahogany-like peeling bark. Long, narrow, serrated, green leaves appear with the single, white blossoms in mid-spring. Stunning yellow autumn leaves. Bare branches glow in the winter sun. Forms an upright tree. *Prunus serrula* is deciduous and native to China.

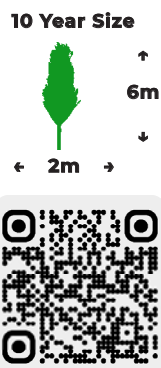


***Prunus serrulata* 'Amanogawa'**

Japanese Cherry

Fragrant clusters of semi-double, white to pale-pink flowers. Flowers in mid to late-spring. Orange and yellow autumn leaves. A tree for narrow spaces where height is required. Also for lining avenues and driveways. Excellent street tree. *Prunus serrulata* 'Amanogawa' can still be sold in Auckland until 1 September 2023 when they will make a final decision. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Amanogawa' originated in the 19th century in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* f. *erecta*

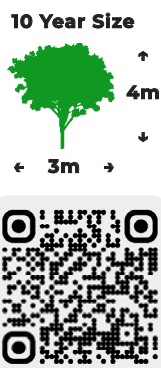


***Prunus serrulata* 'Ichiyo'**

Japanese Cherry

Has a spreading habit with gracefully ascending main branches. Double, shell-pink flowers open from pink buds in mid to late-spring. These flowers fade to white as they age. Leaves emerge bronze-green in spring, age to deep-green over summer, and turn beautiful tones of orange and red in autumn. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Ichiyo' originated in the 19th century in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* 'Pink Champagne', *Prunus serrulata* f. *unifolia*



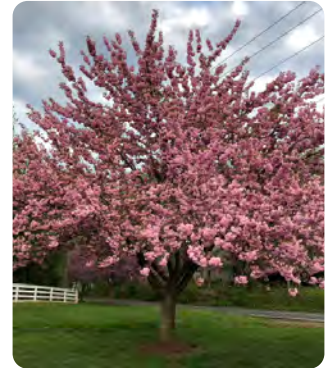
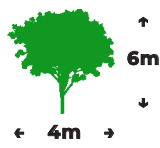
***Prunus serrulata* 'Kanzan'**

Japanese Cherry

Young trees have a narrow, erect, vase-shaped growth habit, but spread out as they mature. Deep-pink buds open to large, fully-double, pink flowers held in drooping clusters. Bronze leaves emerge with the flowers to contrast nicely. Flowers in mid to late-spring. Red, orange, and yellow autumn leaves. Great for lining avenues and driveways. One of the wind-hardest flowering cherries. *Prunus serrulata* 'Kanzan' is not banned in Auckland. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Kanzan' was developed in Japan in the Edo period (1603-1867).

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* 'Sekiyama',
Prunus serrulata f. *purpurascens*

10 Year Size

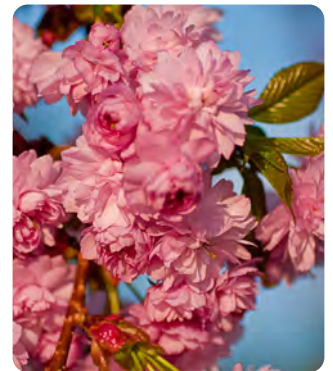
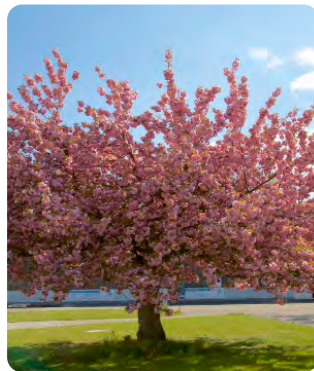
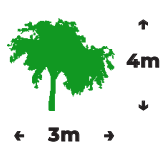


***Prunus serrulata* 'Kiku-shidare-zakura'**

Japanese Cherry

Branches arch before cascading to the ground. Large, double, frilly, pink flowers are borne in clusters in mid to late-spring. Bronze spring leaves are green through summer and red, orange, and yellow in autumn. *Prunus serrulata* 'Kiku-shidare-zakura' can still be sold in Auckland until 1 September 2023 when they will make a final decision. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Kiku-shidare-zakura' originated in Japan in the 19th century.

10 Year Size

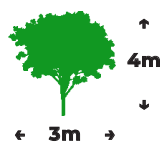


***Prunus serrulata* 'Pink Perfection'**

Japanese Cherry

Erect, spreading, vase-shaped tree. Bronze new leaves are green through summer and orange, yellow, and red in autumn. Fully double flowers with frilled margins are a bright rose-pink in bud, opening to clear-pink. Flowers mid to late-spring. Great for lining driveways and avenues. Excellent street tree. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Pink Perfection' was developed in 1935 by Messrs Waterer, Son and Crisp in the United Kingdom.

10 Year Size



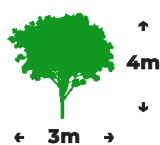
***Prunus serrulata* 'Shimidsu-sakura'**

Japanese Cherry

One of the loveliest flowering cherries which grows into a broad-spreading tree with gracefully-arching branches. Mid to late-spring flowering. Pink buds open to double flowers of pale-pink, which fade to white, in pendulous clusters. Orange and red autumn leaves. *Prunus serrulata* 'Shimidsu-sakura' is not banned in Auckland. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Shimidsu-sakura' originated in the 19th century in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* 'Shogetsu',
Prunus serrulata 'Shimidsu-zakura', *Prunus serrulata* 'Shimizu-zakura', *Prunus serrulata* 'Okumiyako', *Prunus serrulata* f. *longipes*

10 Year Size



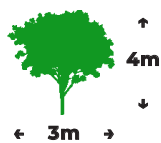
***Prunus serrulata* 'Shirotae'**

Japanese Cherry

Strong-growing, wide-spreading, flat-top cherry with tiered, horizontal branches. Grows as wide as its height. Large, fragrant, pure-white, semi-double flowers from white buds that are sometimes tinged with pink. Flowers in mid-spring. Serrated, green leaves turn yellow, red, and orange in autumn. A superb shade tree. *Prunus serrulata* 'Shirotae' can still be sold in Auckland until 1 September 2023 when they will make a final decision. *Prunus serrulata* 'Shirotae' originated in the 19th century in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* 'Mount Fuji', *Prunus serrulata* 'Kojima', *Prunus serrulata* 'Hosokawa', *Prunus serrulata* f. *albida*

10 Year Size

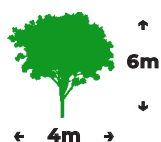


***Prunus serrulata* 'Tai-haku'**

Japanese Cherry

Tall, spreading tree with a rounded crown. The large, pure-white, single, slightly-fragrant flowers are borne in large clusters in mid-spring from pink buds. The large leaves mature deep-green through summer, turning yellow, red, and orange in autumn. Spectacular blossom tree. *Prunus serrulata* 'Tai-haku' can still be sold in Auckland until 1 September 2023 when they will make a final decision. *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 *Prunus serrulata* 'Tai-haku' has returned to cultivation.

10 Year Size



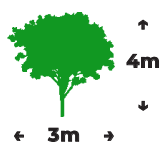
***Prunus serrulata* 'Ukon'**

Japanese Cherry

Vase-shaped tree with upright, spreading branches. Soft-pink buds open to light-green to cream flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Large, double flowers are very unique and nestle among the bronze-coloured emerging leaves. Flowers early to mid-spring. Yellow, orange, and red autumn leaves. *Prunus serrulata* 'Ukon' can still be sold in Auckland until 1 September 2023 when they will make a final decision. *Prunus serrulata* is deciduous and native to China and Korea. *Prunus serrulata* 'Ukon' originated in the 19th century in Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus serrulata* f. *grandiflora*, *Prunus serrulata* f. *luteovirens*

10 Year Size

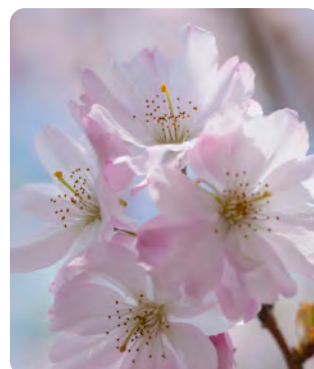
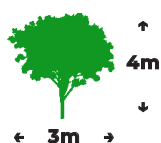


***Prunus x subhirtella* 'Autumnalis Rosea'**

Higan Cherry, Winter-flowering Cherry, Spring Cherry, Rosebud Cherry

Compact tree with upright-growing branches. Semi-double, scented flowers are borne in dainty clusters from late-autumn to early-spring. Small flowers open pale-pink from deep-pink buds. Small, deeply-serrated leaves turn red and orange in autumn. Great for smaller gardens. Excellent 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



***Prunus x subhirtella* 'Falling Snow'**

Higan Cherry, Winter-flowering Cherry, Spring Cherry, Rosebud Cherry

Builds up tiers of arching and gracefully-pendant branches. Branches are smothered from early to mid-spring with pink buds opening to small, single, pale-pink to white flowers. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Prunus x subhirtella* is a hybrid between *Prunus itosakura* (syn. *Prunus subhirtella*) and *Prunus incisa*. *Prunus x subhirtella* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Falling Snow' was developed in about 1985 by Lake County Nursery in Madison, Ohio, United States.

Synonym(s): *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Snofozam',
Prunus x subhirtella 'Snow Fountains',
Prunus x subhirtella 'White Fountain'



***Prunus x subhirtella* 'Peggy Wilson'**

Higan Cherry, Winter-flowering Cherry, Spring Cherry, Rosebud Cherry

Vase-shaped growth habit with spreading branches, making it well-suited to smaller gardens. It flowers very well in warmer climates, and in early-spring, *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Peggy Wilson' becomes smothered with large, pale blush-pink blossoms, adding a soft and delicate look to the landscape. In the autumn months, the leaves of *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Peggy Wilson' turn shades of orange and yellow, 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. *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Peggy Wilson' was developed in New Zealand.

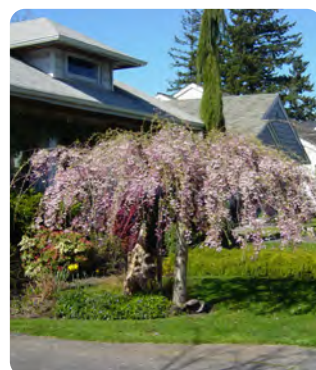


***Prunus x subhirtella* 'Pendula Rosea'**

Higan Cherry, Winter-flowering Cherry, Spring Cherry, Rosebud Cherry

Slender, willowy, arching branches build up in tiers to create a wide-spreading fountain effect. Branches are smothered from late-winter to early-spring with deep-pink buds opening to small, single, pink flowers. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. *Prunus x subhirtella* is a hybrid between *Prunus itosakura* (syn. *Prunus subhirtella*) and *Prunus incisa*. *Prunus x subhirtella* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Pendula Rosea' was introduced to Britain in around 1870.

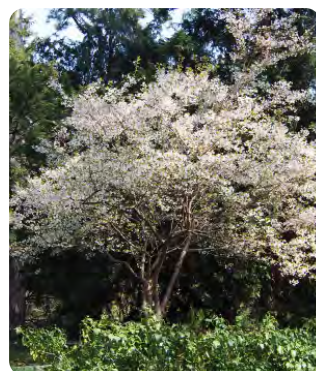
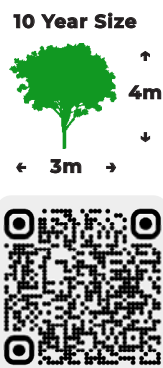
Synonym(s): *Prunus pendula* 'Pendula Rosea',
Prunus subhirtella var. *pendula* 'Pendula Rosea'



***Prunus x subhirtella* 'Southern Gem'**

Higan Cherry, Winter-flowering Cherry, Spring Cherry, Rosebud Cherry

Upright growth habit. Dainty, semi-double, blush-pink blooms fading to white throughout autumn, winter, and spring. Tolerates root confinement. Autumn foliage is yellow, orange, and red. *Prunus x subhirtella* is a hybrid between *Prunus itosakura* (syn. *Prunus subhirtella*) and *Prunus incisa*. *Prunus x subhirtella* is deciduous and native to Japan. *Prunus x subhirtella* 'Southern Gem' was developed in Dunedin, New Zealand.



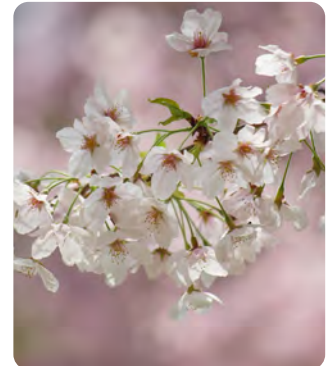
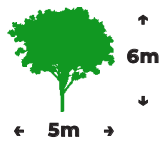
Prunus x yedoensis

Yoshino Cherry

Graceful, upright tree with arching branches. In early-spring, becomes smothered with almond-scented, blush-white, single blossoms. Spectacular in full flower. Orange-red autumn leaves. Excellent street tree. *Prunus x yedoensis* is a hybrid between *Prunus speciosa* and *Prunus itosakura* (syn. *Prunus subhirtella*). *Prunus x yedoensis* is deciduous and native to Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus yedoensis*

10 Year Size



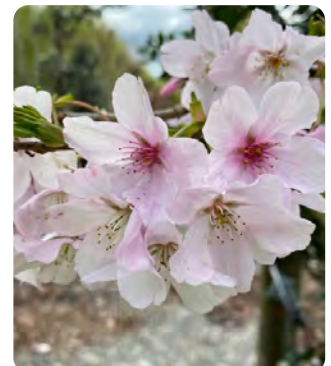
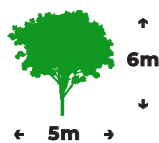
***Prunus x yedoensis* 'Awanui'**

Yoshino Cherry

Erect, vase-shaped, spreading grower. In early-spring, becomes smothered in fragrant, blush-pink, single blossoms, from deep-pink buds. An avenue of this cherry in full flower is an unforgettable sight. Yellow and orange autumn leaves. Excellent street tree. *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.

Synonym(s): *Prunus yedoensis* 'Awanui'

10 Year Size



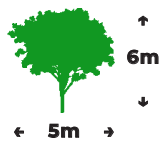
***Prunus x yedoensis* 'Mountain Haze'**

Yoshino Cherry

Masses of small, pale-pink to white flowers with deep-pink centres cover the gently-arching branches in early-spring. Forms a tidy, rounded tree. Autumn colours are orange, red, and yellow. *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* 'Mountain Haze' was developed in New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Prunus yedoensis* 'Mountain Haze'

10 Year Size



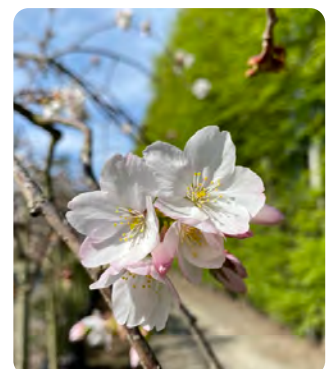
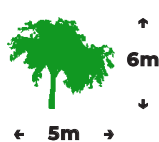
***Prunus x yedoensis* 'Perpendens'**

Yoshino Cherry

Large, spreading, tree bears branches that weep at their tips. Large, blush-pink to white, single blossoms smother the branches in mid-spring. Gold, orange, and red autumn leaves persist well into winter. Plant in a sunny and well-drained spot for best results. *Prunus x yedoensis* is a hybrid between *Prunus speciosa* and *Prunus itosakura* (syn. *Prunus subhirtella*). *Prunus x yedoensis* is deciduous and native to Japan.

Synonym(s): *Prunus x yedoensis* f. *perpendens*, *Prunus x yedoensis* 'Pendula', *Prunus yedoensis* 'Perpendens'

10 Year Size

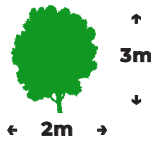


Pseudopanax arboreus

Puahou, Five Finger

Forms a rounded tree with an open-habit and spreading framework of slender stems. Large, glossy, handsome leaves. Decorative bunches of purple-black berries in autumn which birds relish. A versatile plant which is very hardy. Can be pruned to any size. Small, white flowers flushed with red-pink from mid-winter to early-spring. *Pseudopanax arboreus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

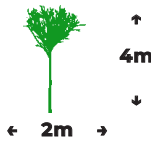


Pseudopanax crassifolius

Horoeka, Lancewood

Narrow-growing tree with a tall, erect trunk. Juvenile leaves are long and narrow and hang from the main trunk. After many years the foliage changes to a small head of leaves. Foliage varies in colour from dark-green to orange-brown, usually with an orange-yellow midrib. Provides a focal point for restricted sites where a hardy, dramatic tree is required. Small, green-yellow flowers from mid-summer to early-autumn. Similar to *Pseudopanax ferox*, but has less prominently-toothed leaves. *Pseudopanax crassifolius* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

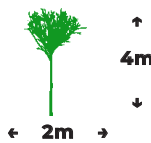


***Pseudopanax crassifolius* 'Fiddlesticks'**

Horoeka, Lancewood

Long, narrow leaves adorn the upright, slender stems. Leaves are brilliantly-coloured. Foliage has dark-green tops with orange-yellow to red-yellow midribs and red-pink undersides. Hardy. Slow, sturdy grower. Small, green-yellow flowers from mid-summer to early-autumn. *Pseudopanax crassifolius* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudopanax crassifolius* 'Fiddlesticks' was developed by Duncan & Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

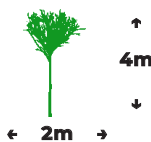


Pseudopanax ferox

Horoeka, Toothed Lancewood

A narrow-growing tree with a tall, erect trunk. Juvenile leaves are short and narrow, distinctly-toothed, and hang from the main trunk. After many years the foliage changes to a small head of leaves. Foliage varies in colour from dark-green to orange-brown, usually with an orange-yellow midrib. Provides a focal point for restricted sites where a hardy, dramatic tree is required. Similar to *Pseudopanax crassifolius*, but has more prominently-toothed leaves. *Pseudopanax ferox* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

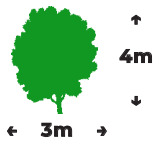


Pseudopanax laetus

Five Finger

A tropical-looking, multi-stemmed grower. Clothed in large, leathery, glossy, deep-green leaves on purple-red new stems. Decorative bunches of black berries in spring which birds relish. A versatile plant which is very hardy. Can be pruned to any size. Small white flowers in late-winter to late-spring. Purple fruits in late-spring to late-summer that birds love. *Pseudopanax laetus* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

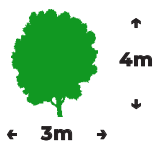


Pseudopanax lessonii

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

A dense, bushy grower with tough, leathery, green leaves. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler or a dense screen. Can be pruned to any size. *Pseudopanax lessonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

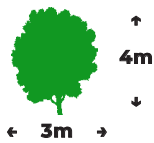


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Adiantifolius'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

Has erect stems and glossy, bright-green, palmate leaves. A dense, bushy grower with tough, leathery, green leaves. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler or as a dense screen. Can be pruned to any size. *Pseudopanax lessonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

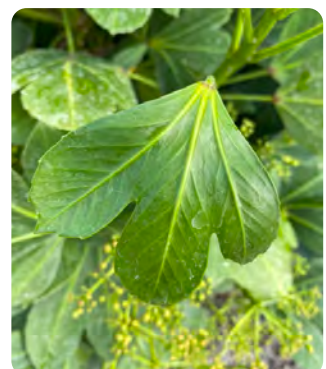
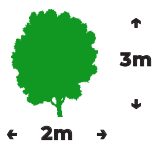


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Cyril Watson'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

Distinct, low-growing tree with a compact, bushy habit. Very thick and leathery, broad, green leaves. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler or in a container. Slow-growing, never outgrows its position. *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 this cultivar.

10 Year Size

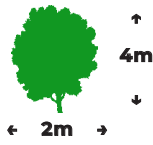


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Dark Star'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

Handsome, narrow grower with erect stems. New growth emerges purple, fading to dark-green with purple margins. A great choice for small spaces. Excellent hardy filler which will grow anywhere including the coast. *Pseudopanax lessonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Dark Star' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

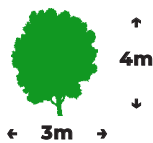


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Purpurea'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

A dense, bushy, compact grower. Leaves emerge purple before maturing to dark-green. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler or a dense screen. Can be pruned to any size. *Pseudopanax lessonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Purpurea' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

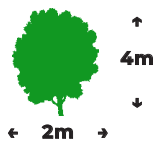


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Sabre'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

An erect, narrow grower with long, lance-shaped leaves. Dark-green leathery leaves have a yellow midrib and slightly saw-toothed edges. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a focal point or in 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

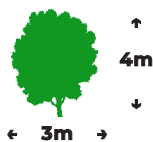


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Telstar'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

A dense, bushy grower with tough, leathery, green, palmate leaves which are finely-cut. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler or a dense screen. Can be pruned to any size. *Pseudopanax lessonii* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Telstar' was developed in New Zealand.

10 Year Size

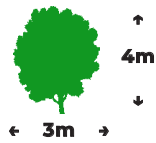


***Pseudopanax lessonii* 'Trident'**

Houpara, Coastal Five Finger

An erect grower with a small trunk from which arise many upward-growing branches. Densely-clothed with three-lobed, tough, leathery, green leaves. Prefers a dry position and is coastal hardy. Excellent as a filler, to line driveways, or as a street tree. Can be pruned to any 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

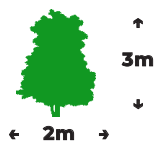


Pseudowintera colorata

Horopito, Pepper Tree

Attractive grower with aromatic foliage that is rich-red when young, maturing to a yellow-green speckled and margined with red. Makes a stunning hedge. Tolerates colder climates. *Pseudowintera colorata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

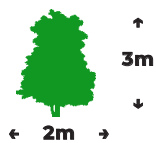


***Pseudowintera colorata* 'Red Hot'**

Horopito, Pepper Tree

A selection of *Pseudowintera colorata* with deeper and more consistent colouring. Attractive grower with aromatic foliage that is rich-red when young, maturing to a yellow-green speckled and margined with red. Makes a stunning hedge. *Pseudowintera colorata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudowintera colorata* 'Red Hot' was developed before 2018 by Elliots Wholesale Nursery in Amberley, New Zealand (PVR 34007).

10 Year Size

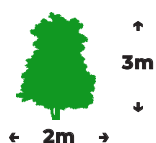


***Pseudowintera colorata* 'Red Leopard'**

Horopito, Pepper Tree

A selection of *Pseudowintera colorata* with deeper and more consistent colouring. Attractive grower with aromatic foliage that is rich-red when young, maturing to a yellow-green speckled and margined with red. Makes a stunning hedge. *Pseudowintera colorata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Pseudowintera colorata* 'Red Leopard' was developed before 1996 by D. Hughes at Blue Mountain Nurseries in Tapanui, New Zealand (PVR 1403).

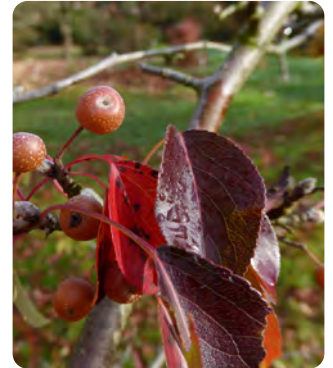
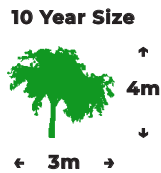
10 Year Size



***Pyrus betulifolia* 'Autumn Leaves'**

Birchleaf Pear

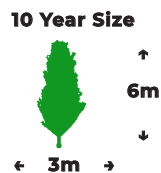
Has graceful, branches. Dark-green foliage through spring and summer before changing to beautiful red and orange tones in autumn. White flowers in spring. Tolerates frosts, moderate winds, and periods of drought. *Pyrus betulifolia* is deciduous and native to China, Laos, Tibet, and Russia.



***Pyrus calleryana* 'Amber Pillar'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

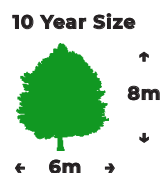
An elegant, upright ornamental pear tree that brings a touch of sophistication to any landscape. With its narrow, columnar form, this tree is perfect for smaller gardens, narrow spaces, or as a feature plant in formal rows or hedges. In spring, it bursts into bloom with clusters of delicate white flowers 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.



***Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

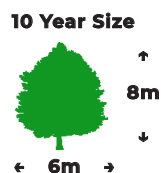
Pyramidal-growing tree with an open form and spreading branches that can be trained to grow horizontal. Profusion of white flowers in early-spring. Glossy-green leaves turn red and yellow in autumn. Tolerant of poor drainage and pollution. Excellent street tree. *Pyrus calleryana* is deciduous and native 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).



***Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

Pyramidal-growing tree with densely-packed branches. A profusion of white, early-spring blossoms is a stunning feature. Glossy green leaves turn red, orange, and maroon in autumn. Excellent 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.

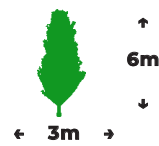


***Pyrus calleryana* 'Candelabra'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

A dense, columnar growth habit makes it ideal for avenues, streets, and narrow spaces. Lustrous dark-green leaves turn vibrant shades of red and orange through autumn. Very wind tolerant. Grows in both dry and poor soils, plus heavy intermittently wet soils. White flowers in spring. *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

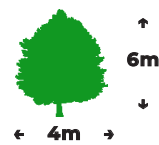


***Pyrus calleryana* 'Kea'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

A multi-branched tree with a dense, bushy growth habit. Glossy, green leaves turn red and orange in autumn. Tolerates both dry and heavier wet soils. White spring flowers. *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

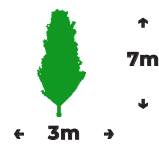


***Pyrus calleryana* 'Slim Jim'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

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

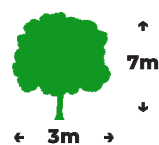


***Pyrus calleryana* 'Tawa Tower'**

Callery Pear, Ornamental Pear

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 golden yellow. 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

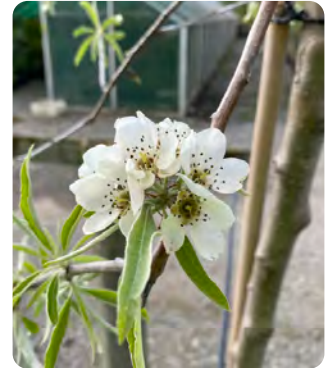
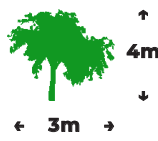


***Pyrus salicifolia* 'Pendula'**

Weeping Pear, Willow-leaved Pear

Willow-like leaves are silver-white in spring, becoming grey-green in summer. Forms tiers of branches and can be easily clipped. Small, white blossoms in spring. Withstands strong winds and drought conditions. *Pyrus salicifolia* is deciduous and native to Iran, Turkey, Russia, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

10 Year Size



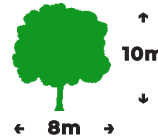
Quercus bicolor

Swamp White Oak

An easily-grown, rounded tree. Glossy leaves are felt with grey beneath. Orange-red autumn leaves. The best autumn colour is produced in warm, sunny autumns. Produces acorns. Tolerant of moist soils. Grows well on the edge of water. *Quercus bicolor* is deciduous and native to southeast Canada and north-central and eastern United States.

Synonym(s): *Quercus platanooides*

10 Year Size

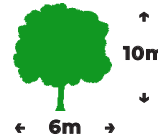


Quercus canariensis

Mirbeck's Oak, Algerian Oak

A handsome, large, fast-growing tree. Grey, deeply-fissured bark. Glossy-green leaves turn yellow and brown through autumn. Can be semi-evergreen in warm climates. Large crops of acorns. Grows equally well on light and heavy soils. Tolerant of dry, coastal sites. *Quercus canariensis* is deciduous and native to Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and Tunisia.

10 Year Size



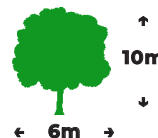
Quercus canariensis x robur

Hybrid English Oak

This oak is one of the hardiest and can tolerate strong winds and drought conditions once established. Its thick, glossy, green leaves last through summer, and turn yellow in autumn. *Quercus canariensis x robur* produces abundant quantities of acorns and has an upright and broadly-spreading form. *Quercus canariensis x robur* is deciduous and native to Morocco and Spain.

Synonym(s): *Quercus x carrisoana*

10 Year Size

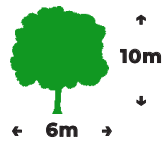


Quercus cerris

Turkey Oak, Bitter Oak, Mossy-cupped Oak, Wainscot Oak

Fast-growing oak that is coastal-hardy. Makes a wide-spreading tree of noble proportions. Rich-green, oblong, lobed leaves turn yellow in autumn. Excellent for both shelter and as a specimen tree, but does not grow well in high winds. 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

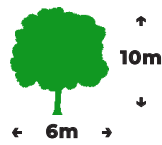


Quercus coccinea

Scarlet Oak

One of the most brilliantly-coloured oaks with its fiery-scarlet autumn leaves that persist well into winter. Forms a stately specimen with an open-branching structure which allows lawn to grow underneath. More narrow-growing than most oaks. *Quercus coccinea* is deciduous and native to north-central and eastern United States.

10 Year Size

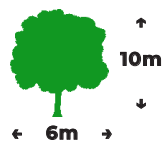


Quercus ellipsoidalis

Northern Pin Oak

Glossy, green, deeply-cut leaves turn scarlet and purple in winter. Tolerant of strong, prevailing winds. *Quercus ellipsoidalis* is deciduous and native to Canada and the United States.

10 Year Size

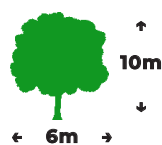


Quercus ilex

Evergreen Oak, Holm Oak, Holly Oak

Forms a large tree with a dense, wide-spreading crown. Small, leathery leaves are dark-green with grey undersides. Coastal and drought-hardy. With its dense form and smaller leaves, can be clipped into a tough hedge or screen. Excellent for training into topiary forms. *Quercus ilex* is evergreen and native to south-central Europe and parts of the Mediterranean.

10 Year Size

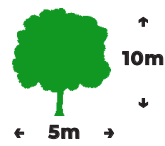


Quercus palustris

Pin Oak, Swamp Spanish Oak

Has a neat, pyramidal habit with spreading branches. Glossy, green, deeply-cut leaves turn scarlet and orange in autumn. Tolerant of wet soils and strong winds. *Quercus palustris* is deciduous and native to north-central and eastern United States and Ontario, Canada.

10 Year Size



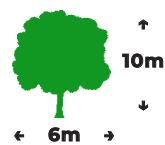
Quercus petraea x robur

Hybrid English Oak

This handsome, full-canopy shade tree differs from *Quercus robur* with its long-stalked, broadly-oval, large leaves. Clusters of oval acorns are a feature. Coastal and drought hardy. *Quercus petraea x robur* is deciduous and native to Europe.

Synonym(s): *Quercus x rosacea*

10 Year Size



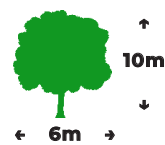
Quercus robur

English Oak, Common Oak

The classic oak, famed for its broad shape, deep-fissured bark, and characteristic acorns. Lime-green leaves in spring mature dark-green. The leaves turn yellow in autumn and persist into winter. Ideal for parks, paddocks, lining avenues, and as a magnificent specimen tree. *Quercus robur* is deciduous and native to Europe.

Synonym(s): *Quercus pedunculata*

10 Year Size



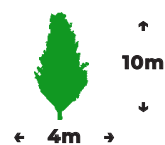
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'

English Oak, Common Oak

Neat, tight, columnar habit. Great for narrow spaces where height is required. Dark-green leaves turn yellow in autumn, then brown in winter. Plant as a screen, to line avenues and driveways, or as a focal point. Excellent street tree. *Quercus robur* is deciduous and native to Europe.

Synonym(s): *Quercus robur* f. *fastigiata*, *Quercus fastigiata*

10 Year Size

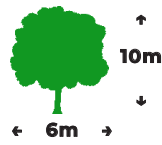


Quercus rubra

Red Oak, Northern Red Oak

Large, broad-headed tree with deep-green leaves. Red and yellow autumn leaves. Becomes a high-branched, wide-spreading tree with a deep rooting-system, allowing lawn and other plants to be grown underneath. Produces acorns. *Quercus rubra* is deciduous and native to southeastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States.

10 Year Size

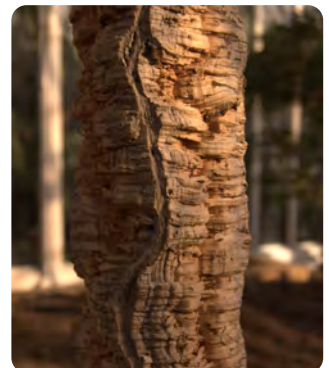
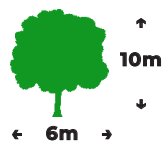


Quercus suber

Cork Oak

Thick, fissured, corky bark is a feature. Small, oval, toothed leaves are dark-green with grey undersides. Coastal and drought hardy. Can be clipped into a tough hedge or screen. Ideal for training into topiary forms. Excellent street tree. *Quercus suber* is evergreen and native to Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and Tunisia.

10 Year Size

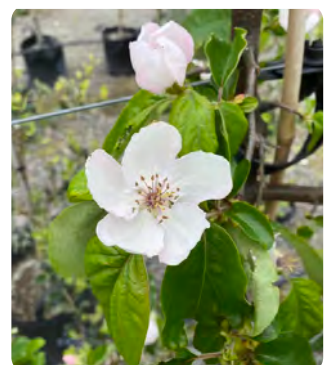
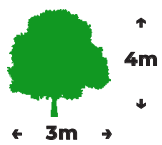


Quince 'Pineapple'

Cydonia oblonga 'Pineapple'

An attractive fruiting tree with large, pale-green fruit. The skin is a soft yellow when ripe. The white flesh has a slight pineapple taste. Tastes best when cooked or mixed with other fruit. Hardy and tolerant, but happiest in the sun. Fruits from mid-autumn through to early-winter. Pink buds open to white flowers in mid to late-spring. Self-fertile. *Cydonia oblonga* is deciduous and native to the Hyrcanian forest region south of the Caspian Sea. *Cydonia oblonga* 'Pineapple' was developed in the late 1800s by Luther Burbank (1849-1926) in Santa Rosa, California, United States.

10 Year Size

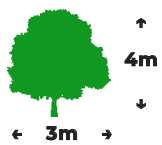


Quince 'Taihape'

Cydonia oblonga 'Taihape'

The aromatic, yellow-skinned fruit have lemon-coloured flesh. Tolerant, and easy to grow in a sunny spot. Use for making cider, jams, and preserves. Fruits from mid-autumn through to early-winter. Pink buds open to white flowers in mid to late-spring. Self-fertile. Disease-resistant. *Cydonia oblonga* is deciduous and native to the Hyrcanian forest region south of the Caspian Sea. *Cydonia oblonga* 'Taihape' was developed from an old tree growing at the Brown Sugar Cafe in Taihape, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

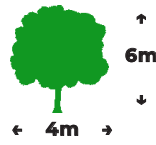


Radermachera sinica

China Doll, Emerald Tree, Serpent Tree

Erect stems are covered in bipinnate, glossy, green leaves. Excellent quick-growing, narrow screen. Can be cut back severely to renew growth quickly. Tolerates only moderate frosts. Excellent container plant. Has white, trumpet-like, hanging flowers in late-summer. *Radermachera sinica* is evergreen and native to China and Taiwan.

10 Year Size

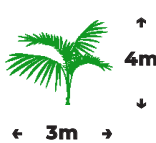


Rhopalostylis sapida

Nikau

Elegant, graceful, and slow-growing palm. Grows best in a shady, sheltered spot in moist soil, but will grow out in the open (the leaves won't be as lush). Looks best planted in groups. Frost tender. *Rhopalostylis sapida* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

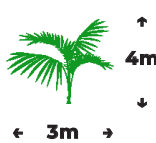


Rhopalostylis sapida var. chathamica

Pitt Island Nikau, Chatham Island Nikau

World's most southern palm. Hardier than *Rhopalostylis sapida* to frost and drought and has broader leaves. Will handle coastal and exposed conditions. *Rhopalostylis sapida* var. *chathamica* is evergreen and native to New Zealand in the Chatham Islands.

10 Year Size

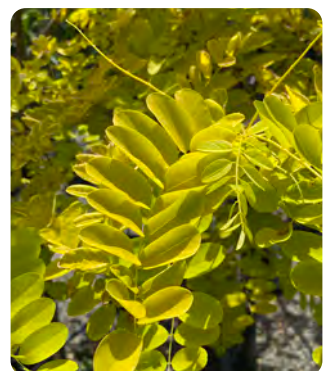
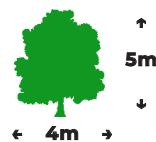


Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'

Black Locust

One of the most brilliantly-coloured, yellow-foliaged trees. Forms a neat, rounded head on a sturdy trunk. Golden-yellow colour is maintained until leaf-drop. Tolerant of heat, drought, and pollution. Excellent street tree. Sometimes has long, white, pea-like flowers in early-summer. *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



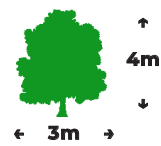
***Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Lace Lady'**

Black Locust

Rich, green, pendulous leaves cover stems which are uniquely contorted and twisted. Ideal for container planting and small gardens. Soft-yellow autumn leaves. Tolerates heat and drought. Sometimes has long, white, pea-like flowers in spring. *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).

Synonym(s): *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Twisty Baby'

10 Year Size

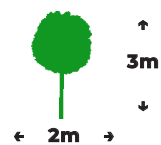


***Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Umbraculifera'**

Black Locust

Has a compact, rounded head of spineless branches. Fresh, soft-green foliage. Yellow autumn leaves. Tolerates heat and drought. *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



***Rosa* 'Iceberg'**

Iceberg Rose

One of the most popular and reliable floribunda roses, renowned for its abundant blooms and exceptional disease resistance. This classic variety produces clusters of pure white, lightly fragrant flowers from late spring through to autumn, creating a stunning display. *Rosa* 'Iceberg' is ideal for garden beds, borders, or as a striking hedge. Hardy and low-maintenance, it thrives in full sun with well-drained soil. *Rosa* 'Iceberg' was bred by Kordes in Germany in 1958.

10 Year Size



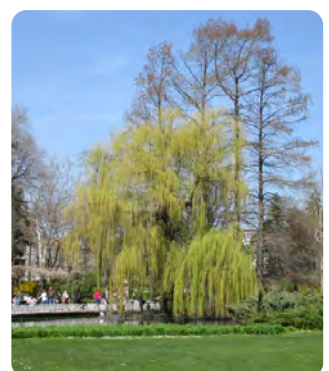
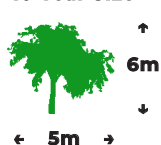
Salix babylonica

Weeping Willow

Has arching, wide-spreading branches that weep to the ground. Branches are polished brown and covered with slender, deep-green leaves with blue-grey undersides. Yellow autumn leaves. Slender catkins appear with new spring leaves. Wonderful paddock, park, or shade tree. Looks great planted next to water. *Salix babylonica* is deciduous and native to China and Korea.

Synonym(s): *Salix pendula*

10 Year Size



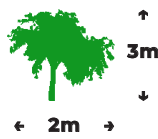
Salix caprea 'Pendula'

Kilmarnock Willow, Great Sallow, Goat Willow, Pussy Willow

Has a beautiful weeping form. Excellent tree for moist areas and small gardens. Large, silver catkins adorn the bare branches in late-winter. Large, green, coarse leaves are blue-green underneath. Leaves turn yellow in autumn. *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.

Synonym(s): *Salix caprea* 'Kilmarnock'

10 Year Size



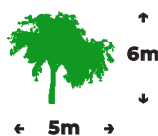
Salix vitellina 'Pendula Aurea'

Golden Weeping Willow

Graceful tree with arching, wide-spreading branches that weep to the ground. Golden-yellow new branches are covered with slender, soft-green leaves. Golden-yellow autumn leaves. *Salix vitellina* 'Pendula Aurea' is correctly known as *Salix x sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma', but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Salix x sepulcralis* is deciduous, not native to New Zealand, and a hybrid between *Salix alba* and *Salix babylonica*.

Synonym(s): *Salix x sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma', *Salix x sepulcralis* var. *chrysocoma*

10 Year Size

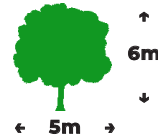


Schinus molle

California Pepper Tree, Peruvian Pepper Tree, Brazilian Pepper Tree, Mulli

Has a graceful, habit with aromatic, dark-green foliage. Produces white to yellow flowers in summer, followed by red to purple berries in autumn and winter. Drought-tolerant and withstands extreme heat. *Schinus molle* is evergreen and native to northeast Argentina, southern Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

10 Year Size

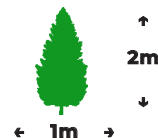


Sciadopitys verticillata

Umbrella Pine, Koyamaki

A unique and rare tree that grows very slow. Will grow to 30m in the forest, but stays within 2m even after several decades when grown in a pot or small garden. Forms a neat, pyramidal tree with symmetrical and horizontal branches. Has fibrous red-brown bark and leathery, glossy-green leaves in whorls. Prefers moist soils. Protect from severe frosts when young. *Sciadopitys verticillata* is evergreen and native to Japan.

10 Year Size

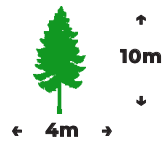


Sequoia sempervirens

California Redwood, Coastal Redwood

A stately tree of pyramidal form. One of the most handsome conifers. Noted for its longevity. Quick-growing. This conifer likes adequate moisture in free-draining soil, and a sheltered site. Straight, towering trunks are covered in thick, red-brown bark. *Sequoia sempervirens* is evergreen and native to the states of California and Oregon in the United States.

10 Year Size

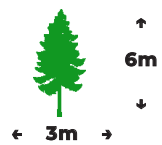


***Sequoia sempervirens* 'Korbel'**

California Redwood, Coastal Redwood

A selection of *Sequoia sempervirens* which is more compact and smaller-growing. Forms a bushy, conical tree with grey-green to silver-blue needles. Quick-growing. Prefers damp soil in a sheltered area. 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

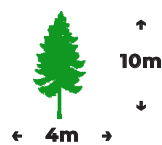


Sequoiadendron giganteum

Giant Redwood

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

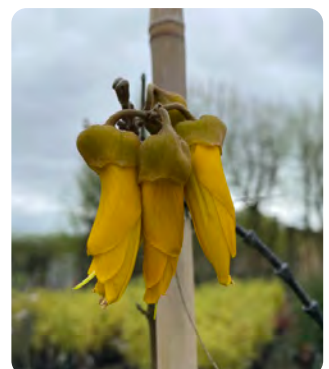
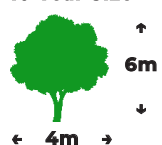


Sophora chathamica

Coastal Kōwhai

Bears a profusion of golden-yellow flowers from late-winter to mid-spring. Does not go through a juvenile tangle of shoots. Larger leaves are more densely packed on the stems. Very hardy, tolerant of dry and windy positions. *Sophora chathamica* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

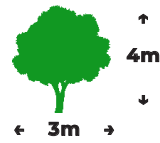


Sophora fulvida

West Coast Kōwhhai

Has a neat, spreading form. Small, grey-green leaves tolerate moderate coastal conditions and dryness. Large, golden-yellow flowers attract nectar-seeking birds. Excellent street tree. Flowers from mid to late-spring. *Sophora fulvida* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

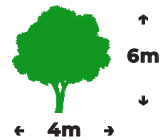


Sophora godleyi

Rangitīkei Kōwhhai

A distinctive grower with an upright form and pendulous side branches. From a distance the leaves appear grey-green. Yellow flowers from mid-spring to early-summer. *Sophora godleyi* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

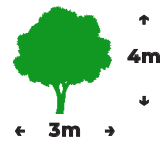


Sophora godleyi 'Goldie's Mantle'

Rangitīkei Kōwhhai

A bushier and more compact-growing cultivar of *Sophora godleyi* with pendulous branches. Yellow flowers from mid-spring to early-summer. *Sophora godleyi* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Sophora godleyi* 'Goldie's Mantle' was selected by John Goldie from a tree near Ōhingaiti, New Zealand.

10 Year Size

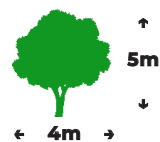


Sophora longicarinata

Limestone Kōwhhai

Forms a slender tree with tiny, fresh-green leaves. Has large, pale-yellow flowers which nectar-seeking birds adore. Excellent street tree. Flowers from mid-spring to mid-summer. *Sophora longicarinata* is evergreen and native to New Zealand on the limestone hills of Tākaka.

10 Year Size

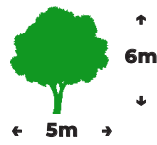


Sophora microphylla

Small-leaved Kōwhai, Weeping Kōwhai

Develops gracefully arching and spreading branches with small leaves. Golden-yellow flowers attract nectar-seeking birds. Grow in sun or semi-shade. Avoid very dry sites. Looks lovely sited overlooking water. Flowers from late-winter to mid-spring. *Sophora microphylla* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

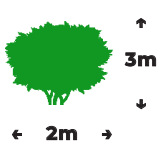


***Sophora molloyi* 'Dragon's Gold'**

Cook Strait Kōwhai, Molloy's Kōwhai, Stephens Island Kōwhai

A wide-spreading, bushy grower with dense foliage. Bears a profusion of yellow flowers which attract nectar-seeking birds. Will withstand cold conditions and coastal winds. Flowers from late-autumn to early-spring. *Sophora molloyi* is evergreen and native to New Zealand. *Sophora molloyi* '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

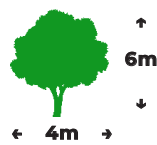


Sophora tetraptera

Large-leaved Kōwhai

Larger leaves and flowers than *Sophora microphylla*. A slender tree with an airy, graceful form. Golden-yellow flowers attract nectar-seeking birds. Grow in sun or semi-shade, and not too dry. Looks lovely sited overlooking water. Flowers from mid-spring to early-summer. *Sophora tetraptera* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

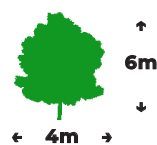


***Sorbus aria* 'Lutescens'**

Whitebeam, Common Whitebeam

Compact, upright tree with a pyramidal form. Bold, rounded leaves are covered with a dense layer of white hairs, giving the leaves a silvery look. Yellow leaves in autumn. Excellent street tree. *Sorbus aria* is deciduous and native to west, central, and southern Europe and northwestern Africa. *Sorbus aria* 'Lutescens' was released into commerce in France before 1885 by Messrs Simon-Louis.

10 Year Size



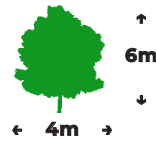
Synonym(s): *Aria nivea* 'Lutescens',
Aria edulis 'Lutescens'

Sorbus aucuparia 'Scarlet King'

Common Rowan, Mountain Ash

Erect-growing tree with a compact, oval crown. Grey-green pinnate leaves turn light-orange in autumn. White flowers in late-spring develop into large bunches of bright-red, oval fruit from late-summer to autumn. Grows best in climates with cold winters. Excellent street tree. *Sorbus aucuparia* is deciduous and native to most of Europe, parts of Asia, and northern Africa.

10 Year Size



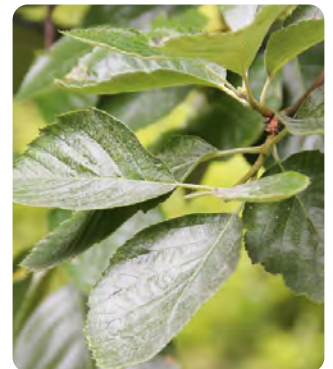
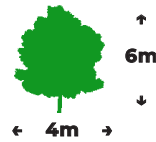
Sorbus devoniensis

Devon Whitebeam

Compact, oval, rounded form. Large, rounded, green leaves are grey underneath. Yellow autumn leaves. White flowers in spring are followed with bunches of brown, speckled fruit from late-summer to autumn. *Sorbus devonensis* is correctly known as *Karpatiosorbus devoniensis*, but the incorrect name has been retained for consistency with the New Zealand market. *Karpatiosorbus devoniensis* is deciduous and native to Great Britain and Ireland.

Synonym(s): *Karpatiosorbus devoniensis*

10 Year Size

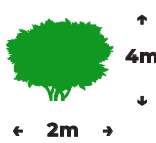


Strelitzia nicolai

Giant White Bird of Paradise

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

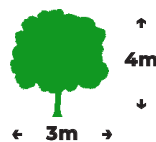


Styrax japonicus

Japanese Snowbell

Beautiful tree with a slender trunk and a wide-spreading, fan-like, branching structure. Can be used for pleaching. Fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers with golden stamens hang gracefully beneath the branches in early-summer. Yellow autumn leaves. *Styrax japonicus* is deciduous and native to China, Japan, and Korea.

10 Year Size

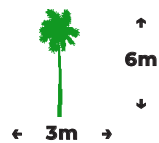


Syagrus romanzoffiana

Queen Palm, Cocos Palm

A tall, elegant palm for temperate areas. The trunk remains narrow to give wonderful height with a canopy of deep-green, upright, spreading fronds. Soft leaves. Tolerant of strong winds and some coastal winds. *Syagrus romanzoffiana* is evergreen and native to northeast Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

10 Year Size

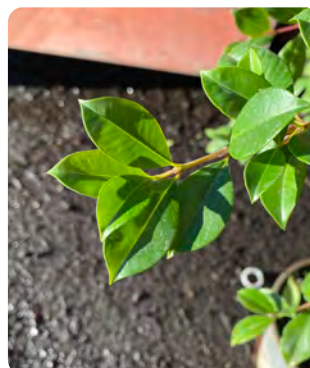
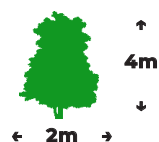


Syzygium australe

Lilly Pilly, Brush Cherry, Scrub Cherry, Creek Lilly Pilly

Has a compact and upright growth habit that can be easily trimmed and shaped. The new foliage of *Syzygium australe* starts out maroon-red and gradually changes to a glossy, dark-green color as it matures. In the spring, *Syzygium australe* produces white flowers, which are then followed by small, edible, pink or dark-red fruit in autumn and winter. *Syzygium australe* is suitable for use as a hedge, screen, or for topiary. Once established, it is also able to tolerate both coastal and drought conditions. *Syzygium australe* is evergreen and native to the states of New South Wales and Queensland in Australia.

10 Year Size

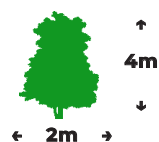


Syzygium australe 'Resilience'

Lilly Pilly, Brush Cherry, Scrub Cherry, Creek Lilly Pilly

Resistant to psyllids, grows faster, has a straighter central leader, and a better root system than *Syzygium australe*. Has glossy-green foliage, preceded by red new growth. Produces white flowers in spring, followed by small, edible, pink or dark-red fruit in autumn and winter. Great for hedging, screening, and topiary. Once established, will tolerate coastal and drought conditions. *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

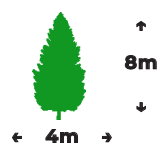


Taxodium distichum

Swamp Cypress, Bald Cypress

Pyramidal tree with soft-green, feathery spring leaves. The leaves turn russet and gold in autumn and persist well into winter. Will grow in up to 0.6m depth of water, but will thrive in all marshy ground and ordinary garden soil as well. *Taxodium distichum* is deciduous and native to eastern and southeastern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala.

10 Year Size

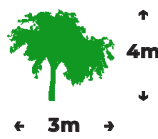


Taxodium distichum 'Cascade Falls'

Swamp Cypress, Bald Cypress

Has soft-green, feathery spring leaves. Pendulous side branches. The leaves turn russet and gold in autumn and persist well into winter. Will grow in up to 0.6m depth of water, but will thrive in all marshy ground and ordinary garden soil as well. *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

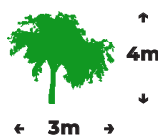


Taxodium distichum 'McLaren Falls'

Swamp Cypress

Has soft-green, feathery spring leaves. Pendulous side branches. The leaves turn russet and gold in autumn and persist well into winter. Will grow in up to 0.6m depth of water, but will thrive in all marshy ground and ordinary garden soil as well. *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

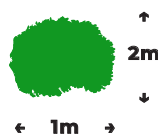


Teucrium fruticans

Bush Germander

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

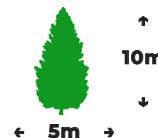


Thuja 'Green Giant'

Hybrid Arborvitae

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.

10 Year Size

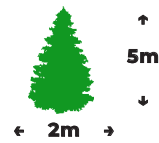


Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'

Northern White Cedar, Eastern White Cedar, Arborvitae

Very erect, columnar growth with flattened, fan-like sprays. Reliable, enduring, and quick-growing conifer with deep-green leaves. Makes a superb narrow screen that never requires trimming. Great as a focal point or to line avenues and driveways. Superb container plant. *Thuja occidentalis* is evergreen and native to central and eastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States.

10 Year Size



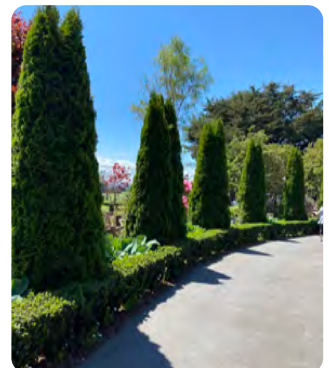
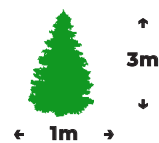
Thuja occidentalis 'Smaragd'

Northern White Cedar, Eastern White Cedar, Arborvitae

Shorter and finer-leaved than *Thuja occidentalis* 'Pyramidalis'. Leaves are a fresh-green. Forms a dense, narrowly-conical habit. Very reliable and quick-growing. Excellent for screens and focal points. Superb container plant. *Thuja occidentalis* is evergreen and native to central and eastern Canada and north-central and eastern United States. *Thuja occidentalis* 'Smaragd' was selected in 1950 by D. T. Poulsens Nursery in Kvistgård, Denmark.

Synonym(s): *Thuja occidentalis* 'Emerald Green', *Thuja occidentalis* 'Emerald'

10 Year Size

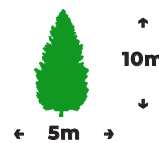


Thuja plicata

Western Red Cedar

Great shelter tree providing permanent shelter and privacy. Quick-growing, with a nice pyramidal, bushy form that requires little pruning. Hardy to wind and drought. Canker-resistant. Cattle can eat the foliage without coming to any 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

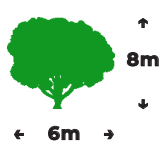


Tilia cordata

Small-leaved Linden, Small-leaved Lime

Green leaves through summer, yellow in autumn. Forms a dense, pyramidal tree with masses of pale-yellow, sweetly-scented flowers in summer that attract bees. The pliable branches can be trained along wires for pleaching. Also can be grown as a hedge. *Tilia cordata* is deciduous and native to most of Europe.

10 Year Size

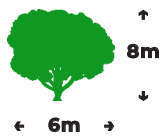


Tilia x europaea

Common Linden, Common Lime

Forms a large, umbrella-shaped tree with green, heart-shaped leaves which turn yellow in autumn. Produces a mass of pale-yellow flowers in summer which attract bees. Great park tree and for large avenues. Can be used 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

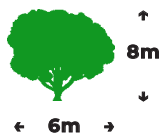


Tilia platyphyllos

Large-leaved Linden, Large-leaved Lime

Forms a large, umbrella-shaped tree with broad, green, heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn. Produces a mass of pale-yellow flowers in summer which attract bees. Great park tree, for large avenues, and driveways. Can be used for pleaching. *Tilia platyphyllos* is deciduous and native to much of Europe.

10 Year Size

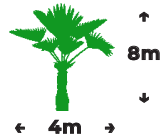


Trachycarpus fortunei

Chinese Windmill Palm, Chusan Palm

The most cold hardy of the palms, able to survive in the colder regions of New Zealand. A thick layer of protective hair on the trunk is a distinctive characteristic of this palm. Big, light-green, fan-shaped leaves form a compact canopy. Coastal and wind hardy. *Trachycarpus fortunei* is evergreen and native to China and Myanmar.

10 Year Size

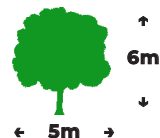


***Ulmus carpinifolia* 'Variegata'**

Field Elm, Smooth Elm, Silver Elm, Tartan Elm

Beautiful tree with a graceful, open, vase-shaped habit. Deep-green leaves are marbled and speckled with white. Looks particularly good planted in groups. Excellent for lining avenues and as a standalone specimen tree in a lawn or paddock. Tolerates strong winds and poor soils. Yellow autumn leaves. *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



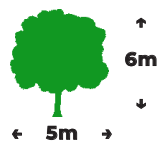
Synonym(s): *Ulmus minor* 'Variegata', *Ulmus carpinifolia* 'Argenteo-Variegata'

***Ulmus* 'Frontier'**

Elm

Forms a vase-shaped tree with a rounded head. Small, dark-green leaves turn glowing burgundy in autumn and persist well into winter. Tolerant of moderate coastal winds and drought. Great shade tree. Does not produce seeds. Excellent street tree. Highly resistant to Dutch elm disease. *Ulmus* 'Frontier' is a hybrid between *Ulmus carpinifolia* (syn. *Ulmus minor*) and *Ulmus parvifolia*. *Ulmus* 'Frontier' is deciduous 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

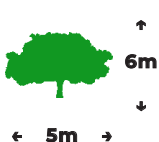


***Ulmus glabra* 'Horizontalis'**

Wych Elm, Scotch Elm, Horizontal Elm

Unique tree with wide-spreading, horizontal branches. Good shade tree. Branches can be pruned to keep the size required. Hardy to wind and drought. Yellow autumn leaves. *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

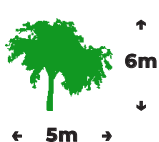


***Ulmus glabra* 'Pendula'**

Wych Elm

Forms an umbrella of branches to the ground. Large, coarse, green leaves turn yellow in autumn. Can train branches outwards on a frame to make a more wide-spreading, shade tree. Very hardy to wind and drought. *Ulmus glabra* is deciduous and native to most of Europe.

10 Year Size

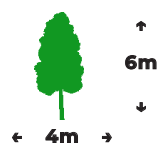


***Ulmus* 'Lobel'**

Elm

Vigorous tree with a striking, upright growth habit. Bronze new leaves mature deep-green, then turn yellow in autumn. Resistant to Dutch elm disease. Coastal and drought hardy. Great hardy screen tree for lining large avenues. Excellent street tree. *Ulmus* 'Lobel' is a hybrid between *Ulmus minor* 'Bea Schwarz' and the hybrid formed between *Ulmus* 'Exoniensis' and *Ulmus wallichiana*. *Ulmus* '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



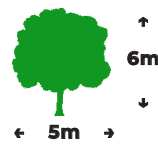
Ulmus 'Louis Van Houtte'

Golden Elm

Vase-shaped tree with a large, spreading canopy. Large, yellow-green leaves emerge in spring before maturing to yellow and holding this colour through autumn before falling. Best leaf colouring in full-sun. Excellent specimen tree. *Ulmus* 'Louis van Houtte' is deciduous and not native to New Zealand.

Synonym(s): *Ulmus* 'Vanhouttei',
Ulmus procera f. *vanhouttei*

10 Year Size



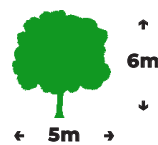
Ulmus parvifolia

Chinese Elm

Forms a rounded-head with graceful, pendulous branches, a slender trunk, and peeling bark. Small, dark-green leaves turn orange and yellow in autumn. Tolerant of moderate coastal winds and drought. Excellent street tree. Resistant to Dutch elm disease. *Ulmus parvifolia* is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Synonym(s): *Ulmus chinensis*

10 Year Size

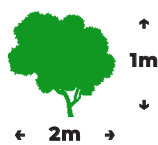


Viburnum davidii

David's Viburnum

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

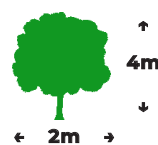


Viburnum odoratissimum 'Dense Fence'

Sweet Viburnum

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



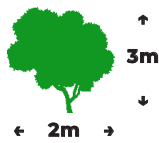
Viburnum opulus 'Sterile'

Snowball Tree, Guelder Rose

Viburnum opulus 'Sterile' produces large, snowball-shaped flowers that emerge lime-green and mature to a pure-white color. The flowers bloom in mid-spring and are quite striking. *Viburnum opulus* 'Sterile' is characterized by its robust, upright growth habit and arching branches, which add to its overall ornamental value. The green, maple-like leaves of *Viburnum opulus* 'Sterile' turn into a beautiful shade of orange and red in the autumn season. It is important to note that *Viburnum opulus* 'Sterile' does not produce berries. *Viburnum opulus* 'Sterile' has been known in European gardens since the 16th century.

Synonym(s): *Viburnum opulus* 'Roseum'

10 Year Size

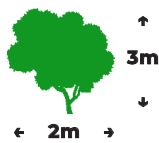


Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'

Laurustinus

Multi-branched with a dense, rounded form. Small, dark-green, leathery leaves. Blush-white flowers from carmine-pink buds in spring, followed by blue fruit in autumn. An excellent hedge or screen as grows right to the ground and clips readily. Will grow in shade. More floriferous, has smaller leaves, and smaller-growing than *Viburnum tinus*. *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 *Viburnum tinus* 'Eve Price' in 1960.

10 Year Size

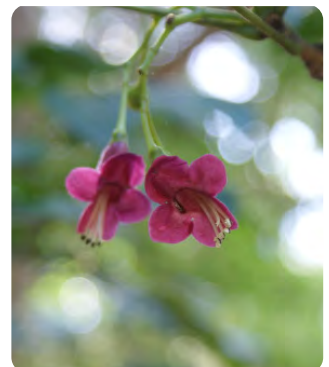
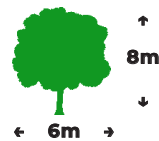


Vitex lucens

Pūriri

Young trees are quite upright, forming a large canopy after many decades. Rich, green leaves have wavy edges. Pink-red flowers from late-autumn to mid-spring attract tuis and bellbirds, while wood pigeons favour the red berries that are produced from mid-summer to mid-spring. Tolerant of wind and coastal exposure, but only light frosts. *Vitex lucens* is evergreen and native to New Zealand.

10 Year Size

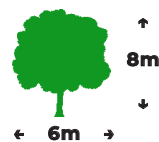


Walnut 'Meyric'

Juglans regia 'Meyric'

Large walnuts. Prefers free-draining soil. Produces walnuts from about five years of age. Brown nuts are held in a green husk. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with another walnut cultivar like *Juglans regia* 'Shannon' or *Juglans regia* 'Wilson's Wonder'. *Juglans regia* is deciduous and native to the region stretching from the Balkans eastward to the Himalayas and southwest China. *Juglans regia* 'Meyric' was discovered by Chris Ryan in Hawkes Bay, New Zealand and then propagated by Vernon Harrison.

10 Year Size



Walnut 'Shannon'

Juglans regia 'Shannon'

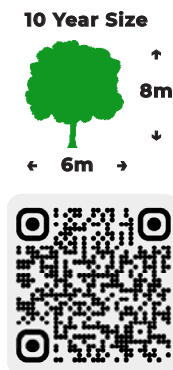
A top-quality walnut bearing large crops of well-flavoured nuts. Easy to crack. Prefers free-draining soils. Produces walnuts from about five years of age. Brown nuts are held in a green husk. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with another walnut cultivar like *Juglans regia* 'Meyric' or *Juglans regia* 'Wilson's Wonder'. *Juglans regia* is deciduous and native to the region stretching from the Balkans eastward to the Himalayas and southwest China. *Juglans regia* 'Shannon' was propagated by Vernon Harrison in New Zealand.



Walnut 'Wilson's Wonder'

Juglans regia 'Wilson's Wonder'

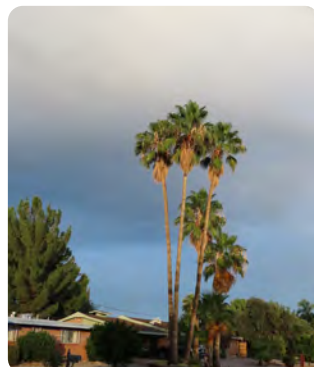
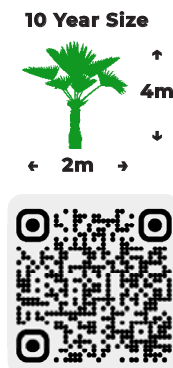
Vigorous and bears from a young age. Large thin-shelled nuts are sweetly-flavoured. Prefers free-draining soil. Produces walnuts from about three years of age. Brown nuts are held in a green husk. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with another walnut cultivar like *Juglans regia* 'Meyric' or *Juglans regia* 'Shannon'. *Juglans regia* is deciduous and native to the region stretching from the Balkans eastward to the Himalayas and southwest China. *Juglans regia* 'Wilson's Wonder' was imported into New Zealand by Vernon Harrison and others.



Washingtonia robusta

Mexican Fan Palm, Skyduster

Vigorous and bears from a young age. Large thin-shelled nuts are sweetly-flavoured. Prefers free-draining soil. Produces walnuts from about three years of age. Brown nuts are held in a green husk. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with another walnut cultivar like *Juglans regia* 'Meyric' or *Juglans regia* 'Shannon'. *Juglans regia* is deciduous and native to the region stretching from the Balkans eastward to the Himalayas and southwest China. *Juglans regia* 'Wilson's Wonder' was imported into New Zealand by Vernon Harrison and others.



Yucca gigantea

Giant Yucca, Spineless Yucca

Has green, stiff, hard, spinless, dagger-like leaves that can grow up to 1.2m in length. Produces clusters of beautiful white flowers in summer. These are edible and are used in a range of dishes from meat stews to salads. Can be grown outside as a specimen tree or inside as a houseplant. *Yucca gigantea* is evergreen and native to Mexico and Central America.

Synonym(s): *Yucca guatemalensis*, *Yucca elephantipes*

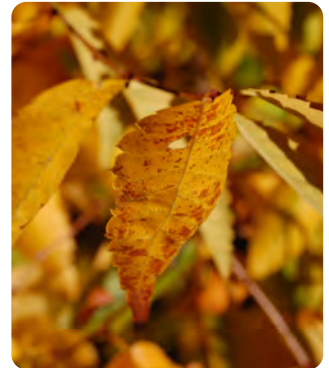
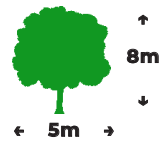


Zelkova serrata

Japanese Elm, Japanese Zelkova, Keyaki

Forms a vase-shaped tree with a spreading crown of branches which weep at their tips. Narrow, pale-green leaves turn yellow, orange, and scarlet in autumn. Tolerant of drought once established and withstands strong winds. *Zelkova serrata* is deciduous and native to China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

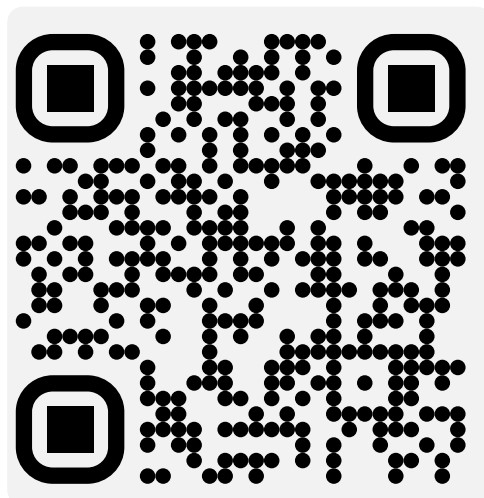
10 Year Size



Credit Application

For wholesale customers wanting to set up an account, please download and fill out our credit application form.

Email all forms to accounts@leafland.co.nz



Leafland's Stock

Rosa 'Iceberg'



Aesculus x carnea



Pyrus salicifolia 'Pendula'

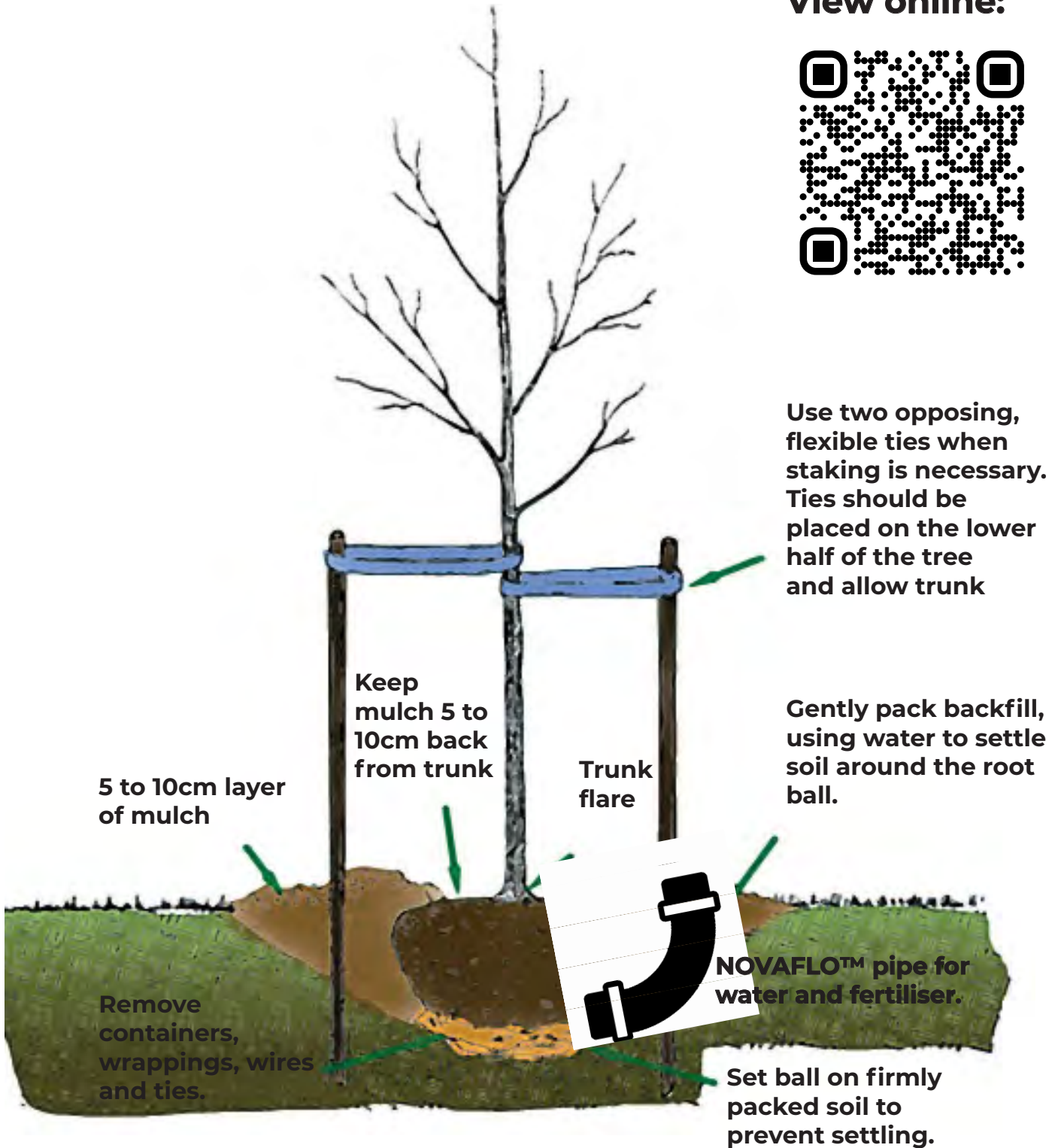
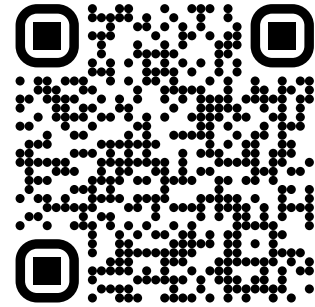


Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'



Tree Planting Guide

View online:



Planting and Staking

Dig the hole up to about 25% wider than the root ball. Make sure the hole is no deeper than the root ball.

Gently tease the outer roots away from the root ball. Then place the tree in the hole and firm up the soil around the root ball. If in heavy wet soils, mound up the site so water doesn't pond around the trunk.

In an avenue or street tree situation, bury a short section of slotted pipe such as NOVAFLO™ in the ground beside the root ball. Leave the top protruding above the surface for easy watering of the tree. The pipe can also be used for feeding the tree with fertiliser.

Ensure that the tree is planted with the top of the root ball at, or slightly above, ground level. The trunk flare (see diagram) should be partially visible when the tree has been planted.

Use two stakes for smaller trees and three stakes for larger trees, positioned beyond the root ball. For three stakes, position them in a triangle. Put the point of the triangle on the side of the prevailing wind. This will help keep the tree upright when the worst winds hit.

When staking, angle the stakes outward to increase the tension and help prevent the stakes from moving. Stakes should be solid wood or metal batons.

For tying, use something soft and non-abrasive to hold the tree (tyre tubing works well). Ties should be positioned about halfway up the tree, leaving the top to sway in the wind which will strengthen the trunk.

Staking is crucial for at least the first year, as it prevents the root ball from moving to allow new roots to establish.

Watering and Mulching

After planting, water in with a good amount of water.

Fixed amounts of how much water a tree needs cannot be given. It all depends on the weather conditions, the type of tree, the size that has been planted, and the site conditions. If the tree needs water, give a good amount of water at once, instead of a little every day.

It is important that the water reaches the entire root ball and not only the top layer. Let the soil dry a little before you water again, so that the roots are stimulated to look for water by themselves and start to grow outside the root ball. However, never let the soil dry out completely. Keep the root ball moist, but don't water too much! If the site is continuously soaked, the roots will rot, eventually causing the tree to die.

When you are having doubts if you need to give extra water, it is wise to check the moisture of the root ball. This can be done, for example, by digging a narrow hole right next to the root ball.

Make sure the water penetrates through the soil to reach the roots. Just sprinkling water on top of the soil will not water the tree. The soil needs to be soaked through.

An effective way to retain moisture in the soil is to use mulch. This is especially important if planting from late-spring to early-autumn. Mulch also helps suppress weeds.

Cover the root zone with about 10cm of bark or mulch (not lawn clippings). Make sure to keep the mulch about 10cm away from the trunk.

If the mulch is piled around the trunk, the moisture can cause collar rot in the trunk and kill the tree.

Terms of Trade

This is the most up-to-date version of our terms of trade and cancels all previous printed versions. Prices quoted exclude GST. GST will be shown separately on each invoice. Prices shown are net at nursery and are subject to change without notice.

Freighting: Leafland Limited has a great network of freighting companies who deliver trees New Zealand wide. Remote/rural addresses usually incur a surcharge, but this is set at the trucking company's discretion. Delivery times and freight charges are subject to change without notice. Trees will be delivered in a large curtain-side truck approximately 4.2m high x 10m long. Truck drivers will deliver trees within 5m of access, where access is determined at the driver's discretion. Drivers are not responsible for moving trees around a customer's property. Customers are responsible for organising unloading to and transporting around their property of large and/or bulky trees as required.

Claims and Replacements: All trees are dispatched uninsured and at the buyer's risk. Claims for damages must be made within a week of receiving the trees. Once Leafland Limited has verified the claim, we will seek to replace or refund the damaged trees. After a week of receiving the trees, Leafland Limited will not be liable for any damage or death that occurs to the trees.

Returns: Once an order is completed and dispatched, if a customer then changes their mind, the trees must be returned to Leafland Limited, and the customer will pay the cost of transport in both directions. Refunds for the trees will only be paid once Leafland Limited have received the trees and verified they are in good condition. A return to stock charge may be added at Leafland Limited's discretion.

Credit Application: Please complete our credit application form and scan and email it back.

Payment: For customers who have completed a credit application with Leafland Limited, payment is due on the 20th of the month following dispatch. For non-account customers payment is to be made either when the order is collected or before the order is freighted.

Quotes: All quotes expire after one month. If the quoted prices have changed after the quote was issued, the new prices apply after the quote expiry date.

Deposits to Secure Stock: Leafland Limited encourage forward orders to ensure you get the stock you require. A 50% deposit may be required to hold trees for a month or longer. If the trees are not collected by the agreed date, Leafland Limited reserves the right to charge a holding fee at our discretion. Any cancellations of orders will result in a 20% cancellation fee, with the remainder of the deposit being refunded.

Ownership: Goods remain the property of Leafland Limited until paid for in full.

Overdue Accounts: Interest at 2% per month may be charged on overdue accounts. Leafland Limited may, at its discretion, forward details of any amounts outstanding and overdue for payment, to a recovery agent for the purpose of effecting collection of any monies owing. Should Leafland Limited utilize the service of a recovery agent, you, the customer, undertake to make payment of all debt collection costs in regard to any monies owed by you.

Information: All information about the trees on our website and printed media is given in good faith, but we give no guarantee as to the outcome of the final product as it is subject to natural variables beyond our control.

Tree Suitability: It is the customer's responsibility to thoroughly and fully research the desired trees before purchasing from Leafland Limited. The customer takes full responsibility to ensure the desired trees are suitable for their site (including, but not limited to, wind tolerance, livestock protection, moisture tolerance, height clearance, and drought tolerance).

Leafland Limited take the greatest care to have all trees dispatched true to name but will give no warranty as to growth or description. As we have no control over the environment the trees are planted in, the way they are planted, or the way they are cared for, we do not undertake to replace any failures that occur from incorrect planting, planting in an unsuitable environment, or the trees not being cared for properly.

Placing an order with Leafland Limited constitutes full acceptance of the above terms of trade.



The best time to plant a tree
was 15 years ago...

Make up time today and
visit leafland.co.nz!

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