Spring greetings from the JC Raulston Arboretum! This gardening season is in full swing, and the Arboretum is the place to be. Emergence is the word! Flowers and foliage are emerging everywhere. We had a magnificent late winter and early spring. The Cornus mas ‘Spring Glow’ located in the paradise garden was exquisite this year. The bright yellow flowers are bright and persistent, and the exfoliating bark and attractive habit make it a winner. It’s no wonder that JC was so excited about this seedling selection from the field nursery. We are looking to propagate numerous plants this spring in hopes of getting it into the trade. The magnolias were looking fantastic until we had three days in a row of temperatures in the low twenties. There was plenty of damage to open flowers, but the good news is that, overall, everything fared quite well. As I told a local television station during an interview, the plants are much less worried about the cold than we are!

As spring progresses so do many Arboretum projects and programs. Mitzi and Karen are working hard to get the whole Arboretum mulched. With the help of Paul Lineberger, the Horticultural Field Lab Superintendent, and Brad Holland, his assistant, it will be done soon. Make sure you check out many of the special gardens in the Arboretum. Our volunteer curators are busy planting and preparing those gardens for another season. Many thanks to all our volunteers who work so very hard in the garden. It shows! Another reminder — from April to October, on Sunday’s at 2:00 p.m. visitors can join a guided tour of the Arboretum led by one of many volunteer tour guides. If you have never been on a guided tour, it would be a valuable experience. Our guides have a lot of fascinating information to share about the Arboretum.

Make sure you read the newsletter carefully to catch all the many opportunities and announcements. Once again, my special thanks to all our staff who continue to give more of themselves than is expected to keep things moving forward. I, for one, am thankful for each and every one of them.

Lastly, when you visit the garden I would challenge you to find the Euscaphis japonicus. We had a beautiful seven-foot specimen tree in the field nursery, but since last spring not one in the garden. Keith Cote, a graduate student in our department, volunteered to transplant the one in the field nursery into the garden. In between rain storms he managed to get it moved. We tried to pick a place where it will catch every visitor’s eye. Good luck and happy gardening!

Bryce Lane
Arboretum Director
The JC Raulston Arboretum was built by volunteers and staff with a passion for plants and creating beautiful gardens. Collectively, they focus the light that illuminates this spot of the earth, thereby attracting attention from all points of the globe. This is not a small thing which is happening at the Arboretum. It is a big thing. It is an important thing. It is the blending of energies, talents and gifts of so many people. Only in the past nine months, since I started work as program coordinator, have I seen the scope of the Arboretum’s work. I have come to appreciate all of the various groups that make contributions.

It is my hope that this newsletter will capture the creative, innovative, generous and hard-working spirit that people bring to the Arboretum. Let the light from the Arboretum shine ever brighter! Let its beacon draw those who will add their energies, talents, hopes and dreams into the mix. Let us build on the past 22 years and continue the vision to plan and plant for a better world.

Correction

*Illicium mexicanum* ‘Aztec Fire’ was incorrectly reported in the Fall, 1997 Newsletter to have been found by JC. It was discovered by John Fairey and Carl Schoenfeld at the *Rancho del Cielo Biosphere Reserve, Mexico*. We also incorrectly spelled John Fairey’s name. We regret both errors.
A Survey of Chinese Native Plants of Potential Ornamental and Economic Value for the Southeastern United States

Dr. Donglin Zhang (Assistant Professor, Landscape Horticulture, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5722)
F. Todd Lasseigne (Ph.D. Student, Dept. of Horticultural Science, NC State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7609)
Dr. Michael A. Dirr (Professor, Horticulture Department, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602)
(Adapted from a poster presentation exhibited at the 1995 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science, Montréal, Canada)

Preface

by Todd Lasseigne

During the fall quarter of 1994, while both Donglin Zhang and I were working on graduate degrees (Ph.D. and M.S. in Horticulture, respectively) at the University of Georgia, Donglin came up with an idea to write a paper on Chinese native plants that he wanted to present at the upcoming American Society for Horticultural Science (A.S.H.S.) meeting in Montréal, Canada, the following summer. At first, I was suspicious, knowing full well that papers of this sort are not the standard material which A.S.H.S. publishes. Nevertheless, we both thought the idea was a good one, and Donglin discussed it with Dr. Dirr (his Ph.D. advisor/committee chair), who voiced his approval. With that, we were off and running.

Why is an article of this nature important, and why is it being published in the Newsletter of the JC Raulston Arboretum at NC State University? There are several reasons that can justify this. First, the Arboretum’s mission is the promotion of “new” landscape plants and the diversification of American landscapes and gardens. JC himself was a fan of many plants that hailed from China, but for various reasons had been neglected by preceding American horticulturists. Secondly, after Donglin and I completed writing and compiling the paper and its accompanying list, we realized that it was unlikely that it would ever be acceptable to A.S.H.S. for publication. So, both during the A.S.H.S. meeting and afterwards, Donglin and I distributed copies of the list of plants to anyone who was interested. JC was one of those people who received it. He remarked to me one day back in the fall of 1996 how “remarkable and important” the list was.

The aim of the following article and accompanying list is to present (bewilder?) you with the absolutely stunning diversity of plants that hail from China. As authors, Donglin and I strived to indicate which plant species had already been introduced into cultivation (into the Western world, not only North America) as accurately as possible, but knew that our knowledge would only approximate the true number. Basically, if any plants were mentioned in Hortus Third, the Hillier Manual, Dirr’s Manual, Krussmann, the RHS Index of Gardening, or Bean, we said that they were “introduced” and “cultivated.” However, this simplistic view does not take into account the fact that some plants perish shortly after being introduced, as was the case with Quercus augustinii, a ring-cupped oak from China which once grew in England at the famous garden at Caerhay’s Castle but perished either in a freeze or storm. This example could be repeated several hundred-fold, if not a thousand-fold. Plants known to be introduced by nurseries such as Heronswood, Camel-lia Forest, Woodlanders, and arboreta such as the JC Raulston Arboretum, were also added to our list. The region of China which is highlighted in our list is south-central China, especially Hunan Province, from where Donglin hails and taught forest tree identification several years back. I remember commenting to Donglin when we first started typing the list how ridiculously large some of the generic lists seemed to be. It seemed impossible to me that so many oaks, maples, illiciums, iteas, photinias, callicarpas, and so forth, existed in that one part of China. Why hadn’t these plants turned up in England, when I had lived there for nearly one year? I had never seen or heard of these plants, and surely (sarcastically) the British had already collected all of the different tree species from China, I thought!!

In studying the list of plants that Donglin brought to my attention, I have realized just how many of these still await introduction into the United States. Ernest Wilson, during the first decade of this century, had seen many of these plants. (In fact, he named many of them!) I also learned, however, that Wilson and others had actually introduced some of these plants to the northern U.S., for example Boston, but unfortunately the northeastern climate was unsuitable for the plants, and they perished. Why these plants weren’t also sent to southern horticultural institutions (if there really were any equipped to handle them) remains unknown to

See China, next page
China, continued

me. The “take-home lesson” (as some of my professors might say) is that many of the plants native to China will NEVER be adaptable to the northern and midwestern U.S. Many will also never grow in the southeast. However, invariably, SOME plants from a certain part of China will grow in a certain part of the U.S. What we need to do, as southeastern horticulturists, is to get into cultivation those plants from locations in China that will furnish adaptable (“pre-adapted”) plants. It is also extremely likely that by collecting seed of plants already introduced from China, but using populations from more southerly locations in China, we may find that we actually can grow species “X”. For example, Sorbus are considered to be “northern” plants; that is, they do not perform well in the southern climate. However, several Sorbus are native in parts of southern China, and some even at low elevations. These plants may possess abnormally high (for Sorbus, that is) heat tolerance. If we always looked north for plants, we might have never realized that there were such things as evergreen Hamamelidaceae, the loropetalums and distyliums. We would not currently be growing the ring-cupped oaks, such as Quercus myrsinifolia (itself only the tip of a proverbial iceberg of other evergreen oaks and their relatives).

Furthermore, the Chinese flora (as with our own) is under siege from development, population, and land-use pressures. Many of the plants listed below are, in fact, threatened to some degree. Conservation, in the strict sense, is NOT accomplished by introducing plants into cultivation. But, we would be remiss, at the least, if we did not try to grow some of these plants before they disappear forever. Many of the plants native to China also date back to prehistoric eras, to a time when the Asian flora was linked to our American flora. Thus, sister species and genera to our American native plants (especially the southeastern plants) abound in China.

The information contained below is, as yet, not readily available in the North American horticultural literature. With the ongoing translation, updating, and publishing of the Flora of China, however, our knowledge of Chinese plants increases daily. In the meantime, only nondescriptive lists such as our compilation are available. (Even lists such as these are difficult to find, nondescriptive as they are.) Undoubtedly, there are errors or differences in opinion as to which particular plants constitute a “true species.” However, most of the names are correct and accepted by modern taxonomists. As a check, I compared several genera from this list with treatments that have already been published in the English-version Flora of China, such as Styrax, Osmanthus, Callicarpa, Ardisia, and Symphlocos. In all cases except Symphlocos, only one or two species had been reduced to synonymy with other names already listed. In the case of Symphlocos, the entire genus was recently revised by an expert in the group, upon which many of the older species were found to be too narrowly defined, such that many were lumped into variable, more broadly defined species. Ultimately, however, this is only a matter of taxonomic opinion, as someone of expert abilities may ultimately disagree in the future with even this current view of the Symphlocos.

Donglin and I hope that you will find inspiration from our article and the list. The age of plant exploration is not over. For the southeastern U.S. at least, it has only begun.

Introduction
China, E.H. Wilson’s “Mother of Gardens,” remains a vast untouched resource of ornamental plants to this day. Southeastern gardens and arboreta teem with plants from China, which boasts the most diverse temperate flora in the world, with as much as 30,000 species of plants described. Because of the geographical, climatic, and floristic similarities between China and the southeastern United States, many of the plants native to China are adaptable to the southeast. Based on studies of phytogeography, floristics, history of plant hunting, and performance of plants already introduced into cultivation from China, =2000 species of Chinese woody plants are presented for ornamental evaluation. These species represent genera that have not been fully trialed (e.g. Elaeocarpus) or lesser known species of more common genera (e.g. Acer, Quercus), being native to central and southern China. Characterization of these species’ geography and climatic preferences in China will allow horticulturists to more accurately predict the species’ performance throughout the southeastern United States. Maps of areas already explored in the past (by George Forrest, Ernest H. Wilson, and other contemporary explorers) as well as maps of suggested areas that have not been fully botanized are presented for review.

Similarities in Vegetation
The floristic relationships between eastern Asia and eastern North America have been studied by botanists and geobotanists for over 150 years. The most outstanding feature of these relationships is the large number of genera of predominantly woody flowering plants occurring disjunctly between these two regions. Geographically, both the United States and China are situated over approximately the same range of latitudes in the
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China, continued

northern hemisphere (see Figure 1). Although the total areas of China (9.6 million km$^2$) and the United States (9.3 million km$^2$) are similar, complex topography and the vast territories involved increase both the diversity of habitats and the variety of climatic types. Dominated by monsoonal winds arising from the differences in the heat-absorbing capacity of the Asian continent versus those of the Pacific Ocean in the southeast and the Indian Ocean in the southwest, the annual rainfall over the greater part of China is highly concentrated within the summer months. Likewise, influenced by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, the climate of the southeastern United States is also warm and humid in summer. In addition, the soil types of the southeastern United States and corresponding areas of China are similar. These similarities in diversity of physical environmental factors in China and the United States make it possible to introduce native Chinese woody plants with potential ornamental value to the southeast.

It has been reported that half of our woody ornamental plants originate from China. Generally, Chinese plants were brought to the United States via the following three routes. (1) Before 1700, many Chinese ornamental plants were cultivated in Japan by Buddhist monks and other plant enthusiasts. From Japan, they were later introduced into Europe and the United States. (2) During the eighteenth century, European travellers were enthralled by the mystique and richness of China whose floral treasures seemed endless. Beginning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, China was discovered to be an apparently inexhaustible source of fine plants, many of which thrived in European gardens. Among the most famous of the “plant hunters” sent to collect these wonders was Robert Fortune (1812-1880), who collected along the east coast cities of China (Guangzhou to Shanghai) and brought back thousands of plants to Europe (Ilex cornuta, Dicentra spectabilis, Mahonia bealei and Lonicera fragrantissima, among others). Thus, plants were introduced directly from China into the West. (3) Ernest Henry Wilson (1876-1930) collected in central and western China for more than ten years, earning the nickname “Chinese Wilson”. His early collections were sent back to the Veitch Nursery firm in England. His later collections, however, were conducted on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum (Boston, Mass.), beginning the era wherein Chinese ornamental plants were directly introduced into the United States. (Wilson is credited with introducing plants such as Acer griseum, the original Kurume azaleas, Kolkwitzia amabilis, Berberis julianae, and others.) The contributions of Frank N. Meyer, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Joseph J. Rock, and the Sino-American Expedition continued this trend. Plant introductions from China to the West continue to the present day, through the efforts of individuals like Roy Lancaster (Britain) in the 1980s, and a veritable flood of travellers in the 1990s, including individuals such as Dan Hinkley (Heronswood Nursery) and Dr. Clifford Parks (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). Areas already explored are presented in Fig. 2.

Proposed Areas for Exploration

Although thousands of Chinese plants have already been introduced into the United States, there is currently no coordination among Southeastern botanical and horticultural institutions for the introduction of “new” Chinese plants. The Chinese plants that flower in our gardens today are derived almost exclusively from past collections of the Arnold Arboretum, the U.S. National Arboretum, and other northern U.S. and European gardens and nurseries. Many plants (such as those collected by Wilson) that proved to be nonhardy at northeastern United States institutions were often lost or discarded. It is clear that the areas already explored by Europeans and Americans may still be worthy of further investigation by southeastern institutions. It is also clear that expeditions with a southern focus need to be undertaken.

Difficulties in transportation for early collectors rendered remote areas containing rich floras inaccessible. For instance, no collections are recorded from the mountainous areas of Hunan in southern China. With over 1900 woody plant species (25% of all woody plant species in China) and a climate similar to that of the southeastern United States, Hunan Province holds tremendous potential for future plant introductions. As examples, two plants introduced as recently as the 1980s can be highlighted. Both Heptacodium miconoides (discussed below) and Sinocalycanthus chinensis (Chinese sweetshrub) were found in Zhejiang Province. Dan Hinkley, of Heronswood Nursery, considers Sinocalycanthus to be “the most exciting new plant introduced into Western cultivation since Davidia involucrata.” Praise indeed! The lesson to learn from this is that unique plants remain to be introduced from China to the West. If plant exploration efforts in China continue to focus on the northern and southwestern provinces, we will miss out on a large portion of the plants from eastern and south-
China, continued

eastern China which are, in many cases, better adapted to the southeastern U.S. climate than plants native to other parts of China.

An accompanying list of ≈1200 “new” plants features those expected to perform well in some part of the southeastern United States based on knowledge of the physical environment in China where these plants occur as well as their affinities to Southeastern taxa. An additional ≈800 taxa already introduced, but not widely available and from different provenances, are presented concurrently in the list (entitled “Inventory of Selected Woody Plants of China”). Suggested areas worthy of exploration in China are presented in Figure 3.

Economic Value

Early Chinese woody plant introductions have played and continue to play a crucial role for the green industry. Millions of dollars are annually generated from these plants, many of which were introduced nearly 100 years ago. Ilex cornuta and Nandina domestica, for instance, have dominated the Southeastern market for many decades, with sales amounting to $10-15 million annually. Currently, Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum, hailing from southern China, is making inroads into the horticultural marketplace. Pink Chinese loropetalum (also called fringe flower) is desired for its fuchsia-pink flowers and colorful evergreen leaves. Other Chinese plants, such as Taxus chinensis and Heptacodium miconioides, may also bring tremendous economic value to the green industry. Chinese yew will be of value as a large, needle-leaved evergreen with outstanding heat tolerance and adaptability to pruning into hedges. Seven-son’s tree has been billed as the potential “crepe myrtle of the North”, owing to its superb exfoliating bark and pink calices that are showy in late summer through early fall. These few plants, and many more worth describing, all wait to contribute beauty to our gardens and economic value to our nurseries and landscapes. It is incredulously unreasonable to assume that all Chinese plants with future economic potential have already been introduced.

Conclusions

Chinese woody plants are the garden treasury of the southeastern United States. Zone maps now exist for both the United States and China that equate geographic areas with minimum winter temperature extremes. The use of these zone maps can suggest yet more areas to explore for plants that should perform well as superior garden subjects in the southeastern United States. The results of our survey, hopefully, will enhance a continued interest in the wonderful diversity of the Chinese flora.

Literature Cited


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1997 Bedding Plant Trials

by Doug Bailey, Associate Professor
Department of Horticultural Science, NC State University

Editor's note: Each year the colorful and educational annual trials are enjoyed by many at the Arboretum. Below is a summary from the summer of 1997, just in time to plan your summer annual plantings.

Over 450 entries of annual and perennial plants were evaluated during the 1997 bedding plant season at test gardens in Raleigh, North Carolina. The trial gardens are used each year to evaluate bedding plants for landscaper and homeowner use.

The trial gardens are located at the Horticulture Field Lab, 4301 Beryl Road, in Raleigh. The site is located on latitude 35˚47’N, longitude 78˚42’W, with an elevation of 400 feet. Transplants were grown in 2.5 inch by 2.2 inch containers, and most were planted in the trial garden on 13 May 1997. A few slower selections were planted when ready. Plant spacing in the trials was 18 inches in-row, and 24 inches between-row. Seven plants of each entry were used to evaluate the performance of the cultivars with the exception of All-America Selections judged entries, which had 14 plants each.

All plants were grown in full sun except for begonias, hypoestes, impatiens, New Guinea impatiens, setcreasea, and tuberous begonias; these were grown under 55% shade. When needed, water was applied using overhead irrigation.

Temperatures were cooler than normal during May and June and very close—slightly above in July and slightly below during August and September—to average for the remainder of the summer season. Looking at the entire five month season, temperatures were moderate and averaged about 1.5% below normal (73 °F average daily temperature).

Rainfall received during the five-month period (15.8 inches) was below our average of 21.2 inches (Table 1 and Figure 2) and much below our record 35.3 inches of rainfall during the 1996 season. May was much drier than average; June and July rainfall was above average. August and September were well below average for rainfall.

Beds were pretreated with Basamid® for weed control prior to planting. Fertilizer was applied as a preplant incorporation and as dry applications during the bedding plant season. No insecticide applications were made during the evaluation to document major pest problems. No major pests were noted during the 1997 season, however the Japanese beetle population seems to increase every year in the gardens. Plant diseases were less prevalent in 1997 than in 1996 or 1995. The lack of rainfall may have accounted for the reduction in diseases such as Rhizoctonia that sometimes present a problem. The major disease problems included Botrytis blight and bacterial leaf spot on geraniums.

Sources of Seeds and Plants

The following companies graciously sponsored the 1997 trial gardens. The companies are acknowledged in the ratings table and in the listings by the abbreviation that appears to the left of the company name. Appreciation is also given to Fafard, Inc. and to the North Carolina Commercial Flower Growers’ Association for their contributions towards the trials.

- AAS, All-America Selections,
- BALL, Ball Seed Co.
- BEN, Ernst Benary of America
- BG, Bodger Seeds Ltd.
- BWN, Berylwood Nursery, Inc.
- DHN, Dæhnfeldt Inc.
- ECKE, Paul Ecke Ranch
- FIS, Fischer USA, Inc.
- GOLD, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc.
- MI, Henry F. Michell Company
- NCSU, Department of Horticultural Science, NC State University
- NOV, Novartis Flower Seeds, Inc.
- OGL, Oglevee, Ltd.
- PA, PanAmerican Seed Co.
- SAK, Sakata Seed America, Inc.

NC State Leaders of the Pack

The following were selected in 1997 on their ability to display attractive landscape color throughout the majority of the bedding plant season. At any one time, other species or entries may have made a better short-term showing, but the “Leaders of the Pack” were selected for consistent, dependable full-season performance as a source of color and beauty in the landscape. The cultivar source is shown in parenthesis.

Ageratum
'Blue Hawaii’ (BG)

Begonia (Fibrous)
Mix: ‘Partyfun Mix’ (BEN)
Pink: ‘Super Olympia Pink’ (BEN), ‘Ambassador Pink’ (DHN), ‘Victory Green Leaf Pink’ (GOLD)
White: ‘Eureka Bronze White’

See Bedding, next page
Bedding, continued

(NOV), ‘Inferno White’ (DHN)
**Begonia (Tuberous)**
‘Panorama Scarlet’ (BEN)
**Celosia**
‘Prestige Scarlet’ (SAK)
**Coleus**
‘Rose Trailer’ (NCSU), ‘Touchelay’ (NCSU), ‘Camellia’ (NCSU), ‘Alabama Sun’ (BWN), ‘El Brighto’ (NCSU), ‘Black Trailer’ (NCSU)
**Dianthus**
‘Floral Lace Picotee’ (BALL), ‘Floral Lace Light Pink’ (BALL), ‘Floral Lace Cherry’ (BALL)
**Geraniums From Cuttings**
Coral: ‘Lucille’ (OGL)
Orange: ‘Lollipop’ (OGL)
Pink: ‘Gypsy’ (OGL), ‘Melody’ (OGL)
Red: ‘Melody Red’ (OGL), ‘Sincerely Yours’ (OGL), ‘Tango’ (FIS)
Salmon: ‘Morning Mist’ (OGL), ‘Schoene Helena’ (FIS)
White: ‘Lotus’ (FIS)
**Geraniums From Seed**
Coral: ‘Pinto Coral’ (NOV)
Red: ‘Maverick Scarlet’ (GOLD)
**Impatiens**
Blue/Violet: ‘Dazzler Violet’ (BALL), ‘Super Elfin Violet Improved’ (PA), ‘Accent Violet’ (GOLD)
Coral: ‘Tempo Coral’ (BG)
Mix: ‘Carnival Mix’ (DHN), ‘Dazzler Merlot Mix’ (BALL), ‘Accent Peppermint Mix’ (GOLD)
Orange: ‘Tempo Orange’ (BG)
**Impatiens, continued**
Pink: ‘Carnival Pink’ (DHN), ‘Tempo Watermelon’ (BG)
Rose: ‘Cajun Carmine’ (NOV), ‘Super Elfin Rose’ (PA), ‘Tempo Rose’ (BG), ‘Victorian Rose’ (GOLD)
Salmon: ‘Impulse Coral’ (NOV), ‘Accent Salmon’ (GOLD)
White: ‘Pride White’ (SAK)
**Lavender**
‘Lady’ (AAS)
**Marigold**
Gold: ‘Antigua Gold’ (GOLD), ‘Bounty Gold’ (SAK)
Gold/Red: ‘Hero Flame’ (BG)
Red: ‘96BP03’ (AAS), ‘Safari Red’ (BG)
Yellow: ‘Bananza Yellow Improved’ (PA)
**Narrow-Leaf Zinnia**
‘Crystal White’ (AAS)
**New Guinea Impatiens**
Blue: ‘Paradise Aruba’ (ECKE)
Orange: ‘Paradise Timor’ (ECKE)
Orange/Red: ‘Paradise Antigua’ (ECKE), ‘Pure Beauty Apollon’ (ECKE)
Pink: ‘Pure Beauty Jolana’ (ECKE)
Red: ‘Paradise Tarawa’ (ECKE)
Salmon/White: ‘Pure Beauty Melissa’ (ECKE)
**Nierembergia**
‘Purple Robe’ (AAS)
**Ornamental Pepper**
‘Velvet Elvis’ (NCSU)
**Osteospermum**
‘Sunscape Daisy Zimba’ (ECKE)
**Petunia**
Blue/Purple: ‘Purple Wave’ (PA), ‘Celebrity Lilac Morn’ (BG), ‘Plum Crazy Madness’ (BALL)
Mix: ‘Celebrity Watercolors Mix’ (BG)
Pink: ‘Pink Wave’ (PA), ‘Hurrah Pink’ (NOV), ‘Fantasy Pink’ (GOLD), ‘Fantasy Pink Morn’ (GOLD), ‘Eagle Pink’ (SAK)
Red: ‘Fantasy Crystal Red’ (GOLD)
Rose: PrimeTime Rose’ (GOLD)
White: ‘Hurrah White’ (NOV), ‘White Madness’ (BALL)
Yellow: ‘Celebrity Chiffon Morn’ (BG)
**Plectranthus**
‘Silver’ (BWN), ‘Variegatus’ (NCSU)
**Salvia**
Blue: ‘Signum’ (BG)
Purple: ‘Salsa Light Purple’ (GOLD)
Red: ‘Red Vista’ (PA)
Red/White: ‘Salsa Scarlet Bicolor’ (GOLD)
Rose: ‘Salsa Rose’ (GOLD)
White: ‘Salsa White’ (GLC)
**Sweet Potato**
‘Sulfur’ (NC State), ‘Pink Frost’ (NC State), ‘Blackie’ (NC State)
**Verbena**
Blue/Purple: ‘Imagination’ (AAS)
Red: ‘Quartz Scarlet’ (PA)
**Vinca**
Blue/Purple: ‘Blue Pearl’ (PA), ‘Grape Cooler’ (PA), ‘Heat Wave Grape’ (BG)
Pink: ‘Orchid Cooler’ (PA), ‘Blush Cooler’ (PA), ‘Icy Pink Cooler’ (PA)
Rose: ‘Rose Cooler’ (PA)
**Zinnia**
‘Profusion Orange’ (AAS), ‘Profusion Cherry’ (AAS)

NCSU Exceptional Performance Winners

Each year, the best of the best, those cultivars that exemplify outstanding performance during the trials, will be recognized as “Exceptional Performers”. The winners are judged on full-season performance and are recommended as outstanding selections for our region. Growers, retailers and landscapers are encouraged to consider these cultivars first for their color needs. Only six cultivars were selected from over 450 entries in the 1997 trial garden. The seasonal average score and the source of the plants are given for each winner:

1997 Winners
1. Begonia, ‘Ambassador Rose Blush’ (Dæhnfeldt Inc.)
2. New Guinea Impatiens, ‘Paradise Aruba’ (Paul Ecke Ranch)
3. Sweet Potato, ‘Sulfur’ (NC State University)
4. Begonia, ‘Inferno Red’ (Dæhnfeldt Inc.)
5. Begonia, ‘Eureka Bronze Rose’ (Novartis Flower Seeds, Inc.)
6. Zinnia, ‘Profusion Orange’ (Sakata Seed America, Inc.)
Japanese Garden Renovations Planned

by Dan Howe
Japanese Garden Curator

Renovations to the wall in the Zen Garden at the Arboretum are planned for this spring. The wooden cap on the garden wall has deteriorated over the years, and volunteers are soliciting donations from area lumber companies to replace it and to repair portions of the translucent wall on the other side of the garden. More renovations are in the planning stage for the Japanese Garden, and some of our design-oriented volunteers are beginning to rethink how the Japanese Garden will relate to the new plan for the Arboretum grounds once the Education Center is built.

If you are interested in joining in the demolition of the old wall cap and/or the construction of the new one, if you can donate materials (cedar or cypress) for the new cap, or if you are generally interested in participating in the on-going redesign and maintenance of the Japanese Garden, contact Dan Howe (890-3650 daytime, e-mail howeda@raleigh-nc.org). You will be notified when the work day is scheduled. Thanks are due to volunteers Bob Roth, Beth Webb, Beverly Norwood and Clarence Boyd for their hard work getting the Japanese Garden plans off the ground.

The Garden of Winter Delights
by Jonathan Nyberg

In October 1998, Frank Simpson and I took over the duties as curators to the Garden of Winter Delights (formerly known as the Winter Garden). Our goal is to create a beautiful garden while at the same time maintaining collections of selected plants. To fulfill this goal, we are soliciting donations of quantities of plants as well as plants donated for uniqueness. Doris Huneycutt, of Pittsboro, NC recently donated clumps of Helleborus orientalis seedlings. (For those members in Chatham Co., be sure to read Doris’s gardening column in The Chatham Record.) Perhaps others will donate more uncommon types that we can display, and maybe even inspire people to grow more varieties of hellebores. Who knows? We may someday have our own hellebore festival. My goodness, just a few years ago you couldn’t give away hellebores, and now within the span of eight days in March there were three hellebore festivals that I know of — Gethsemane Gardens, Pine Knot Farms and Picadilly Farms.

What accounts for the rise of the hellebore? One theory is the rise of the hosta. Gardens everywhere must be inundated with hostas by now. Well, hostas disappear from sight for 6 months of the year. What do you look at for the other six? Why not hellebores? They are very tough, look great all year, but especially good from December to February. They are long lasting plants that improve greatly with age and varmints don’t seem too fond of them. Their main drawback has been the inability to select clones, relying instead on seed strains. However, I’ve been told that tissue cultured clones are not too far away — so watch your checkbook!

One thing for sure, three hellebore festivals show a greater sophistication and awareness among nursery owners that promotion and marketing generally will sell more plants. This is a very positive move for our industry. At a recent Arboretum seminar, nurseryman David Johnson compared the nursery industry with Pepsi and Coke, which are products that may actually be bad for you, but are so heavily promoted that many of us buy them. Contrast this with the plant industry that provides a product with real value but is hesitant to promote itself. So if festivals work to bring people to the nursery, let’s have more festivals.

Then again, it might be that hellebores are more common because of a general increase in awareness of the delights of gardening during the winter. More and more people are agreeing with Elizabeth Lawrence, who opens her classic, A Southern Garden, with these words:

Perhaps it will seem contrary to begin the garden

St. Fiacre, donated by Marion Redd, marks the west entrance to the Garden of Winter Delights. Shown (with Joni bền)
In the Triangle there are several advantages to gardening during the winter. There is always plenty of water, therefore no irrigation is necessary. There are no biting, stinging insects or hot, blazing sun. The trunks and branches of deciduous trees are visible and quite attractive. Conifers look their best, and you can usually get a better view into your neighbor’s yard. I’ll agree there are fewer plants to choose from, but thank God! Who can choose from all those plants that are available from April through October?

At least with winter flowers you can get to know them a little.

Well, here is a list of genera that we want to get to know. If you are a plant-nut that has been smitten by one of the following groups, there exists a great opportunity to become, say, the curator of the Galanthus Collection at The JC Raulston Arboretum at NC State University. Now that would look good on a resume! Besides, we need plant-nuts at the Arb. It was built by plant-nuts, and that is the one group we absolutely can’t afford to lose. As plant-nuts go, so goes the Arboretum.

For summer interest, we want to work with Zephyranthes and Habranthus.

If you want to be involved with the Garden of Winter Delights, there are several possibilities: donation of plants, curator of a collection within the garden, or just plain dirt gardener. We want to thank Emily Brown, Andrew Goodridge, Michael Nyberg, Doris Huneycutt, Mitzi Hole, Karen Jones and Frank Hyman for helping us this past winter.

Oh! We do have a festival to announce. The first annual Prunus Mume Festival is going to be held in the Garden of Winter Delights on Sunday, February 7, 1999. So save the date and we’ll get you more details later. ■
WINTER’S BEAUTY

by Danese Thompson

An unusually balmy January morn,
spent spying on nature’s magic.
Most consider the winter garden quite forlorn,
Yet quiet contemplation will reveal the
sensual moods of life.

Evergreens and conifers flourish in striking
shades of silver, plum, green and gold.
Hollies, nandinas, pyracanthas and viburnums
awaken with fleshy berries in luring
shades of red, blue, yellow and black.
Each providing a safe winter’s haven and an
ample feast to nature’s gentle creatures,
all nestled together in their softest boughs.

Naked trees baring their majestic souls,
it would seem.
Their true shape and form no longer masked
by summer’s gleam.
Magnificent trunks embraced by smooth,
furrowed, or peeling bark;
in subdued shades of light and dark.
Trees swaying and softly moaning in the wind
with sumptuous bark pining to be touched, caressed.

Faint sweet scents wafting to the observant nose.
A winter’s gift from the honeysuckle, witchhazel,
mahonia and apricot.
Their diminutive blossoms of yellow, white, pink and rose;
a visual feast amid so many naked branches.

Brazen perennials, once considered beautiful,
now seemingly dead.
Tan blades and blonde heads of tall slender grasses,
lingering leaves in soft shades of brown.
All rustle and dance in rhythm to the poignant
song of the winter’s wind.

Jonquil blades shoving up through dark, rich dirt.
Buds swelling larger and larger with each passing day.
Every plant becoming fertile, awaiting the
sweet pollen of its mate.
Mother Earth quivering in rapture, will soon burst
forth with the rebirth of spring.
Work Day in the Klein-Pringle White Garden

by Harriet Bellerjeau

February 28th was an iffy situation with heavy rains in the morning threatening cancellation of the first of a series of Saturday work days for the Klein-Pringle White Garden. Co-curators Jeff Briggs, Karen Jones and Anne Owens worked with a fine group of volunteers. Thanks to Ed Kluttz they got a new screening fence built and painted. Four magnificent B&B viburnums were planted, donated by John Allen of Shiloh Nursery in Harmony, NC. They also planted two large conifers and moved a lot of mulch. As the first garden visitors see coming through the main entrance, their goal was to bring this special place into tip-top shape for the upcoming summer season. Thanks to the following volunteers who made this day possible: Christy Sporleder, Chris David, Doris Huneycutt, Wayne Friedrich, Tricia Tripp, Louise Binder and Catherine Maxwell.
Joslin’s Create New Public Garden

by Catherine Maxwell

The gardening community is richer today, thanks to the generosity of William and Mary Coker Joslin of Raleigh, who recently donated their four-acre home and gardens to NC State University. The property will serve as an interdisciplinary research, teaching, and outreach laboratory for the departments of horticulture, landscape architecture, botany, plant pathology, and parks and recreation management. The facility will be sustained by an endowment created by the Joslins, and maintained in perpetuity as a part of NC State.

Joan DeBruin, Director of Gift Planning, echoed the thoughts of many who have worked with the Joslins.

“The Joslins epitomize the word philanthropist,” she said. “Their goal is to leave things significantly better than the way they found them. This is exhibited by the many civic, cultural and educational institutions they have contributed time and resources to throughout their lives. It is really just a privilege to work with people with so much foresight.”

As philanthropists, public servants, and champions of education and the environment, William and Mary Joslin continue a rich heritage that reaches back generations. Mary Coker Joslin’s grandfather, James Lide Coker, founded Coker College in 1908. In 1932, her parents, David Robert and May Roper Coker, founded Kalmia Gardens in Hartsville, SC. Her father and grandfather founded the Pedigreed Seed Program. Her father was on the original board of trustees of Brookgreen Gardens. Locally, Mary Joslin’s uncle, Dr. W. C. Coker, founded the Coker Arboretum on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Both William and Mary Joslin have a lifelong commitment to public service. They serve on the board of Kalmia Gardens in Hartsville, SC. William Joslin is a former chairman of the board of the NC National Heritage Trust, and is past president of the board of the NC Nature Conservancy. He is also a past chairman of the NC Botanical Garden board. Mrs. Joslin has been a teacher of French at Ravenscroft School and at Saint Augustine’s College.

The Joslin’s creation and stewardship of their lovely home and garden has spanned four decades. Inspired by a love of the natural beauty of the area, and foreseeing the trend toward increasing density in development, the Joslins gradually acquired and protected four acres of beautiful land in the heart of Raleigh. The property, located on West Lake Drive near the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and St. Mary’s Street, includes a naturalistic stream and ravine garden, woodland, a formal perennial garden, a vegetable garden, a terrace garden and rose arbor, and beautifully landscaped grounds surrounding the home. Numerous species of plants, both native and exotic, comprise an extremely diverse flora. The late JC Raulston visited the home and garden in the summer of 1996, and gave his enthusiastic approval of the gift of the property to the university.

The Joslins will maintain residence and continue to maintain and build the garden. Upon their death, care of the property will become the responsibility of NC State University. The ongoing stewardship of the property will be monitored by an oversight committee composed of representatives from the university real estate office, landscape services, the physical plant, and the academic departments that the facility serves, as well as a representative from the family.

See Joslin, next page
The Joslin Gardens will offer learning opportunities for faculty, undergraduate, and graduate students in a wide range of university curricula. Because of its nature as a residential site, its varied topography, and its maturity, it will augment existing resources within the university.

For the Department of Horticultural Science, the Joslin Gardens will provide myriad benefits. The gardens will be a valuable satellite testing ground for plants introduced by the JC Raulston Arboretum. At the eight-acre arboretum, plants that have been tested must be moved out to leave room for new plants collected for evaluation. In the Joslin’s gardens, selected plants can be grown to maturity and observed in a residential setting. This will be a great asset both for ongoing plant evaluation and for students studying a variety of horticultural topics.

For students in plant identification and taxonomy, the gardens will provide a treasure trove of plant diversity and consistently available subjects for study. This becomes increasingly important as urban renewal encroaches on many of the mature specimens in neighborhoods near the university on which faculty have relied for years.

For students in landscape horticulture, the gardens will provide opportunities for design and hands-on garden development. For students in grounds maintenance classes, the wide variety of landscape styles and microclimates will provide many experiential laboratory opportunities. Perhaps of greatest importance, however, the gardens will serve as a springboard for research and teaching in the increasingly important field of urban residential horticulture.

Faculty and administrators in the departments of plant pathology, botany, and parks and recreation management have also expressed interest in incorporating the Joslin property in their programs. Of primary interest, however, is the concept of creating a fellowship for a student who will serve as the primary caretaker of the garden.

This fellowship will be available to graduate or undergraduate students with an interest in public garden management or urban horticulture. While serving as the principal groundskeeper for the gardens, the fellow will also pursue studies in such areas as integrated pest management or plant physiology. The fellow will be paid a stipend funded by the endowment, and will be invited to live rent free on site in the downstairs apartment.

“The Joslin’s generosity will be a great asset to our university and to the people of North Carolina for generations to come,” said Chancellor Larry Monteith. “Vision and foresight such as theirs led to the founding of NC State and have helped produce our outstanding university. We must thank them for keeping the spirit of stewardship alive and for allowing us to join them in the preservation of the wonderful resource they have created.”

“We when you cease to make a contribution you begin to die.”

Eleanor Roosevelt

Bumgardner Legacy Grows

by Catherine Maxwell

Dr. Harvey Bumgardner’s interest in horticulture began during his childhood years in King’s Mountain, North Carolina. His Grandfather Mabry shared his love for cultivating vegetables, flowers, and roses, including a rose Harvey calls “Papa Mabry” that flourishes in his Oakwood garden today.

In 1945, at age sixteen, Harvey left King’s Mountain to attend the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, finding a campus bustling with returning veterans. He later enlisted in the Marine Corps before returning to Chapel Hill, then transferred to NC State University. He graduated from State in 1951 in poultry science, and went on to receive his master’s and doctoral degrees from the University of Maryland. In 1955, he returned to NC State as a member of the faculty.

As a professor in the Department of Poultry Science at NC State, he made many contributions to the University and to the poultry industry. Perhaps most notably, he was a key participant in the North Carolina Mission to Peru, and served as Chief of the Mission from 1963 to 1969. During his tenure, the International Potato Research Institute in Peru was developed.

It was after he returned to Raleigh, however, that his love for roses was rekindled. A lunchtime discussion with Rebecca Gill inspired him to buy two roses from the Winn-Dixie. They flourished, and next year a dozen more joined them. Today,

See Bumgardner, next page
Harvey’s Oakwood garden includes some 300 varieties of roses among a host of other plants. An accredited life-judge and an official consulting rosarian, Harvey has won two national awards for his roses.

Not surprisingly, it is by his reputation as a rosarian and volunteer co-curator of the Finley Rose Garden in the Arboretum that the Arboretum community knows him best. The original rosarian at the Arboretum, Harvey began his curatorship with a few plants in the area that is now the mixed shrub border. In 1992, he and groundcover curator Suzanne Edney swapped locations. Harvey worked with students in Will Hooker’s and Dick Wilkinson’s landscape design classes to create the rose garden as it is today, a wonderful collection of roses, and a gracious garden retreat within the Arboretum. Harvey co-curates the roses with Anne Clapp.

Raleigh also knows him for the roses that he has planted and tended throughout town, especially in historic Oakwood.

“He worked for years at the Mordecai garden sale, and rooted many of the old roses himself,” said Pickett Guthrie. “He inspired me to start growing roses twenty years ago, and some of his grandchildren from the Mordaecai sales are still in my garden today. He has such a generous attitude in sharing his knowledge that you might mistake him for an amateur like the rest of us.”

Carol Caldwell, NC State’s former first lady, agrees.

“I really looked forward to his coming each week to tend my roses,” she said. “He knows roses inside out. He gave me such confidence.”

Harvey’s latest gift to the community is one that will live on forever. Through a charitable unitrust, he has established an unrestricted endowment fund for the JC Raulston Arboretum.

“We can never thank Harvey enough, both for his generosity and his vision in making this gift,” said Bryce Lane, arboretum director. “JC Raulston taught his students that the difference between a great garden and a great garden that endures is a strong endowment. Harvey’s gift will not only help ensure the future of the Arboretum, but will also set an example for the exceptional contribution that an individual can make through estate planning.”

Harvey’s continuing contributions are best summed up in the words of Carol Caldwell.

“As Raleigh grows, it is harder to feel a sense of community. Harvey has created a community through his work with roses and those who love them. Harvey’s work, both in his career on the faculty and as a rosarian, means so much to the Arboretum, to the University, and to the community,” she said. “The world is a better place because of him.”

Apology

Our sincere apologies go out to Charlotte Harris of Charlotte's Creative Designs, who donated an exquisite silver bracelet for the Gala auction, and whose name was inadvertently left out of the auction preview information.

New curators

Bill Satterwhite put on another volunteer hat and became our Blue Bird Houses curator last fall. Bill’s love of blue birds has taken him all over the area making and putting up homes for these beautiful, feathered friends. The new additions and rearrangement of boxes at the Arboretum are some of the 65 to 70 for which he monitors activity and reports it to the NC Blue Bird Society. We look forward to being on the receiving end of his vast interest and experience. The open fields and meadows are the blue bird’s best habitat, and with those that surround the Arboretum, Bill hopes for a successful nesting.

It was a bit ironic shivering under our umbrellas in the wet, looking at the specimen agaves, cactus, dasylirion, nolina’s and those marvelous things that prefer the hot, dry climates of our southwestern states, but there they were with James Brantley who is the new curator of the Southwest Garden. This avid gardener brings his experience from gardening in New Mexico and bringing into being his own six-acre garden in NC. He is looking forward to the new season and says that if you are an enthusiast whose interest is Southwest plants, he’d be happy to hear from you.

Retired curators

Lynn Hoyt, Blue Bird Houses and Larry Garver and Linda Jones, Wisteria Garden. Many thanks for sharing your time and talents with the Arboretum.
Volunteer, continued

Tour Guides
A special thanks to Vivian Finkelstein for organizing the 1998 tour guide training. Her appeal for new tour guides brought 18 new guides into our seasoned group. With a total of 44, up from last year’s number, Fran Johnson is busy at work matching guides to scheduled tours and the Sunday afternoon tours from April through October, ensuring that all tours have a guide. The tours range from groups of 10 and 15 to over 100. The larger groups are divided with each 20 visitors assigned to a guide. You can imagine the logistics involved when 115 seventh graders are coming for a tour.

At the time of this writing in mid-March, booked tours through mid-May indicate 27 scheduled tours alone will serve close to 1,000 visitors! This does not include the regular Sunday tours nor those that have not yet been requested. And the season is yet young.

Appreciation Luncheon
Every year, the Arboretum seizes the opportunity to fete the very core of the Arboretum’s heart. Seventy-five volunteers, who normally prefer to remain anonymous, accepted their invitation to be formally recognized, fed and pampered.

These are the volunteers who pull their mail to “save the stamp,” who drive from as far as Pittsboro and Knightdale, Durham and Chapel Hill on a regular basis to tend their gardens. They are the guides who give tours with more dedication than a letter carrier. Without grudging, they bag plants in the heat and prepare endless mounds of postcards and newsletters for mailings. They serve the arboretum with an exceptional degree of love and caring. And we can not say enough words to adequately thank them.

Susan Little, who spoke on behalf of the Arboretum Board, brought these wonderful words from Webster’s to describe a Arboretum volunteer. “A volunteer is: growing spontaneously without direct human control or supervision especially from seeds lost from a previous crop.”

When donations were asked for to help appreciate the volunteers, no one said no. There were gift certificates from nurseries and eateries, and the NCSU Bookstore. The Arboretum staff nurtured seedlings and provided enough plants for everyone. A JC Raulston Arboretum tee-shirt and sweat-shirt brought looks of envy. But the grandest prize came from Tony and Michele Avent at Plant Delights Education Center for $300 worth of classes throughout the year.

The Department of Horticultural Science, Arboretum board and staff recognizes the following volunteers for their significant contributions during 1997. We want to remember them again by printing the names of those whose hours during the year were 50 and up, and up, and up to over 450!!!


It is my distinct pleasure to work with all of the JC Raulston volunteers. Each of you is a treasure. Every hour is a special gift. The Arboretum is truly a reflection of your many acts of kindness. Thank you!

Other news
The tedious job of final edits and formatting the new Volunteer/Tour Guide Manual were taken on by Linda Quin to whom I give personal thanks. This was no easy task and her patience and attention to detail made this edition a joy to read. There is a copy in the Volunteer Office, Mitzi’s Office and at Kilgore Hall. We also thank Dr. Tom Monaco, department head and Vivian Finkelstein for their contributions to editing.

Help Wanted!!!!
We’re searching for folks to do mailings. This is a huge job. Mailings to our list of friends are sometimes sent out several times a month, then we’ll hit a dry spell with maybe one a month. Come join us for a day or two in the classroom. Snacks and drinks are provided along with the jovial camaraderie of fellow volunteers. It’s a great way to get to know others.

And we need to give our “regulars” a much deserved break.

We would also like to find photographers to take photos of the Arboretum, its plant materials, and to document workdays and events. The Saturday and Sunday slots are still open for folks who want to work in the volunteer office. Weekend and evening callers are especially needed to contact the many volunteers who work during the day. If you have plant identification or computer mapping skills, our plant recorder needs assistance drawing plants on the computerized maps. Please call Harriet at the arboretum office at 515-3132. For gardening opportunities, see the boxed list of curators on page 36.
Reviews and Previews

by Jonathan Nyberg

Dennis Werner gave a well-attended lecture about the timely topic of variegation. Personally, I believe we are in the ‘Age of Variegation,’ or so it will be dubbed by future horticultural historians. With more people looking for new plants than ever before in human history, it is becoming clear that the easiest way to find a new plant is to simply find a variegated form of a known plant. Well, Dennis helped us all understand the basis of variegation, what might be going on inside the leaf and how a plant breeder might use that information. Who can eat a peanut M & M again without thinking of the L1, L2 and L3 layers? Probably the highest testimony to the quality of his lecture happened the next day when a volunteer came up to me at the Arb and said, “I’ve never noticed all the different types of variegation before.” So, thank you very much Dennis — I have a feeling it won’t be your last Friend’s lecture!

C. Ritchie Bell enthralled a packed room with his anecdotes, opinions (“go call your lawyer now”), slides and knowledge about native perennials, natural history and social ills. He also generously donated to the Arboretum a set of three videos of Seasonal Wild Flowers, produced with his wife, Anne H. Lindsey. To order these beautiful videos, call 800-942-6516. Thank you, Dr. Bell, for your generosity.

As this goes to press there are still a few places in Doug and Edith’s Perennial Workshop on May 14th. I can’t even begin to put into words the value of these two, not only to the Arboretum but to the gardening world at large. We are blessed to have such treasures among us. Life is short; come learn from the best!

The Private Gardens of Asheville tour is not full yet. If you’ve been putting off your registration just put down this newsletter, write a check and send it in now. OK, didn’t that feel good?

Now, the next thing to do is go to your calendar and mark off Friday evening, November 6, 1998. You’ve had plenty of notice so you’ll have no excuses for not coming to a Education Center Benefit Lecture and Plant Auction featuring one of the most distinguished Plantsman of his or any generation, Dr. Michael Dirr, from the University of Georgia. Dr. Dirr is personally donating dozens of plants for the auction. But that’s not all, he is also conducting a Propagation Workshop at the Arb on Saturday November 7, 1998. The workshop will be geared to those in the nursery industry, but it will be open to everyone.

For those in the business of plants, the National Conference of the American Nursery and Landscape Association is being held this year in conjunction with the already huge Southern Nursery Association show in Atlanta, GA. The Arboretum will be there, too, so make plans to attend this fantastic show and to stop by and say hi to us.

I could, literally I think, go on and on forever. In short, thanks to all those who have made past events so meaningful. Please come out to an Arboretum event soon. Please consult the Calendar of Events for details of events mentioned above.

Mystery Solved!

(Continued from page 2)

Arboretum student-worker Lisa Johnson is the face behind the hair.

Pleasure for an hour, a bottle of wine;

Pleasure for a year, marriage;

Pleasure for a lifetime, a garden.

Chinese saying
Travel News

My heart is warm with the friends I make, And better friends I'll not be knowing; Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take, No matter where it's going.

Edna St. Vincent Millay

1997 Expedition to South Korea

by Tony Avent

Editor’s note: This is the second installment of Tony’s account of his recent trip to South Korea. See the Winter 1998 Newsletter for installment #1.

Tuesday 9-30-97

Ki-Hun had told us of a nice woodland walk along a river on our way to Chinbu, so off we went. After turning off the paved road, we bounced around, making occasionally “quickie” stops including forging one river in the van until the road abruptly ended. Even along the road, we passed a few scattered gems including a giant Cornus controversa (50’ tall) in full fruit, along with big patches of Clerodendron trichotomum. As we passed farm after farm, we were alarmed to see crops rotting in the field. Ki-Hun told us that there was such a glut of food in the market that prices were depressed and the farmers had chosen not to harvest. This is a stark contrast, where only a few miles to the North, their are claims of famine in North Korea.

From here, we walked thru a mile of fields until we entered the forests along the river. Even in some of the grown-over meadows that we passed, the vegetation was exciting with finds such as Trierygium regelii (a hydrangea look alike) and thousands of Patrinia scabiosifolia. Much of the walk was on a worn down path thru the short bamboo, sometimes on flat ground and sometimes on the edge of the cliff. The woods were anchored with Cornus controversa, linderas, and a variety of maples.

Our first truly exciting find was the rare Hanabusaya asiatica. This wonderful and hard to grow campanula relative was in full flower along moist slopes. The woods were also filled with Arisaema pensilnulae, although most of the plants had suffered miscarriages (ripe seed heads but no viable seed). Other interesting woodland gems included a variety of terrestrial orchids, veratrums, ferns, and even a asian skunk cabbage, Symplacarpus nipponicus, found by Darrell.

Tuesday night, we completed the drive two hours south to the small village of Chinbu, adjacent to our next site, Mt. Odore. This must have been the hardest floors yet, or else my bones were beginning to protrude from my body.

Wednesday 10-1-97

Off we went in the early morning to Mt. Odore, another National Park complete with monastery, monks...the whole bit. We hadn’t driven along the road far, when we spied a large patch of trillium and cephalanthera orchids. Each plant of the Trillium kantschaticum had a foliage spread of 2-3’. One of the more dominant ferns was an exact look alike to our native Osmunda cinnamonea, which indeed occurs also in Korea.

We made numerous stops along the ridge, either climbing up or down the steep 50-70% slope, to find more wonderful treasures including a forest of the evergreen Rhododendron brachycarpum and the deciduous Rhododendron schlippenbachii. I was quite shocked to find the hillside chocked full of military bunkers from a war that still hasn’t ended.

Thursday 10-2-97

From the same hotel, we headed southeast to our next stop, the port city of Pohang. Driving along the coastal highway, we watched the squid harvest in full swing. As the squids are returned to land, they are cut open and hung on close lines to dry along the highway...what an aroma. We made a lunch stop after a half day of driving on the shore (Sea of Japan). Instead of preparing sandwiches, we all left Sue at the van as we checked out the coastal flora. I was thrilled to find many of our most popular ornamental grasses all native to one area, Miscanthus sinensis, Pennisetum alopecuroides, Imperata cylindrica, and Calamagrostis brachytricha.

We arrived in Pohang, and immediately went to the post office for our first shipment home. Express mail made everything fairly easy, especially since the post office also provided the require brown paper wrapping and string. After the post office stop, everyone was running low on money, so we walked to the bank several blocks away.

Changing money was easy for everyone except Sue, who tried unsuccessfully to get money with a credit card. Due to a translation problem, we still don’t know what the problem was. During this time, Ki-Hun was phoning to make hotel reservations on Ullung Island for the following day.

While everyone was finishing in the bank, I went to check out the familiar “golden arch” sign that I’d
Travel, continued

seen on the street nearby. After three blocks in every direction, I stumbled into a nice, but well hidden McDonalds. Unfortunately, the menu wasn’t in English and “hold the pickles and the lettuce” didn’t translate well. I quickly found that pointing to a #3 value meal was just the trick. Upon returning to the bank, I discovered that I wasn’t the only one longing for a stomach settling meal, so after dinner we passed our smelly apparel to a professional cleaner.

Friday 10-3-97
We set out for the 1.5 hour drive back north to Chuwang, for the hike to the top of Mt. Chuwang. As we wound up back at the van, Ki-Hun had found that all of the hotels were filled on Ullung island (National Holiday) for Friday, so time to change plans (which had become a common occurrence). We would use the next day to visit Mt. Chuwang, just north of our hotel. As we were having trouble distinguishing the odor of the drying squid from ourselves, we thought it best to drop off our laundry, so after dinner we passed our smelly apperal to a professional cleaner.

Saturday 10-4-97
We departed Pohang around 8:30 a.m. with tickets in hand to catch the ferry to Ullung Island, some 216 km to the east. I was quite surprised at how nice the ferry is, with comfortable seats (by this time, any seats would have been a relief) and a big screen television. This was nothing to our surprise when the movies that they showed were all in American, and subtitled in Korean.

After a smooth and relaxing ride, we arrived at Ullung Island at 130 p.m. The steep volcanic rock cliffs surrounding the island gave way as we rounded the corner to a small depression into which the village had been sandwiched. The port was docked with squid boats, surrounded literally by miles of close line hanging with fresh squid. The families of the fishermen would work frantically killing, cleaning, and hanging the squid before the next shipment arrived.

As we de-ferried, we were scurried away to the military office at the ferry. We were asked our intentions, for identification, and other questions that we didn’t cherish. After being told that we needed to fill out special forms, the office clerk gave up when he found that the office had run out of the needed forms. Of course, he promised to “get with us later” which never happened. Most of the islands, such as Ullung are still heavily used as strategic military bases, although I can’t imagine we looked like North Koreans.

We made the short walk to our hotel, only to find that the guests that had been there the night before decided to stay, and they had no more rooms. After Ki-Hun and the desk clerk had a heated discussion, we discovered that they would send us to a nearby hotel up the road. We were escorted to the hotel, as our bags followed later by vehicle. The rooms were not bad, although the lack of a sink in the shrunken size bathroom made seed cleaning difficult at best.

Discontent with the room quickly faded as I stuck my head out the window to view steep volcanic cliffs full of *Ligularia tussilaginea* (Farfugium japonicum) just coming

See Travel, next page
**Travel News**

**Travel, continued**

into flower. Being one of my favorite plants, this was indeed a thrill. While others spent the afternoon investigating the village, Ki-Hun and I hiked up the mountain behind the hotel...I wanted to walk thru the ligularias.

There was no part of the village that even approached flat, and it got steeper the further we walked. Even walking across a farmers field on a 40% slope got me winded. The farmers on this island had gone as far as constructing their own chair lifts to move the produce and other items to and from the mountainous fields.

Arriving at the top, not only the ligularias greeted us, but wonderful trees such as *Camellia japonica*, *Neolitsea sericea* and *Machilus thunbergii*. All along the treacherous walk down an adjacent valley were fascinating plants including a variety of native artemisias, chrysanthemums, and a giant native stand of *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Moudry’. Arriving back at sea level, there was still another few miles to the hotel, but this part of the journey was on a relatively flat boardwalk (that circled the entire island) perched between the cliffs and the sea.

**Sunday 10-5-97**

We awoke to sunny skies, despite the weather forecast for a day of rain, and departed by bus from Podung to a larger fishing village further along the island, called Chowdung. We arrived just in time to board the ferry (The Chung Mu) for the journey further along the island to a small village called Chonpu (The sheer cliffs don’t allow a road all the way around the island). This was the impression of a ferry that I had pictured before the trip. The small ferry held about 1 vehicle along with 50 people, some in a small cabin, and the rest of us standing on the top deck.

Although we didn’t get the promised rain, we did get the wind and associated choppy seas. About halfway thru our journey, and after slowing several times for the rough seas, the boat was hit broadside by a wave that sent the boat well into a 45 degree lurch. I still don’t know what the screaming Koreans beside us were yelling, but from the look on their face, this was not supposed to happen. After the rocking subsided, the boat was reoriented and we continued, albeit a bit slower. We finally arrived at Chonpu to catch yet another bus to the village of Chuhan. The bus, speeding around the curves on the edge of the cliff wasn’t great, but it couldn’t compare to the now memorable boat ride.

Our trail upward began by following a steep road up past farm fields. At the first turn off, only 1000' feet up the road the vegetation began to change. The first thing I noticed was *Disporum flavens*...not just a few plants, but it was everywhere. And best of all, it was covered in fruit. Only a curve further and there were arisaemas...not just a few, but hundreds and many of them were loaded with fruit. This is the only island where many of the *Arisaema peninsulae* have dramatic silver patterns to the leaves, and sure enough, there they were.

As I was stumbling thru the disporums, I spotted another of our target plants for the trip, the giant hepatica, *H. maxima*. It was hard to imagine that this plant was going to live up to its advance billing, but there it was...18" wide clumps of glossy dark green leaves that were as large as the palm of your hand. While we only found a few plants at this point, we would soon arrive at areas where it literally carpeted the ground.

Further along the road, as the hepatica thickened, so did the arisaema seed heads and another surprise, *Trillium kamtschaticum*. I’d grow this trillium just for the arisaema like foliage that could span 2-3’ in width.

After a refreshing 3.5 hour hike, we arrived in the village of Nari, a small farming village in the center of the island at 1406’ (an old volcanic crater). The crops being grown in the village surprised us, including giant fields of platycodon (balloon flower) and codonopsis. After a delicious lunch of cold Spam sandwiches, we were on our way again, for what we had been warned was the most difficult part of the hike.

The climb was gradual and the woods were extremely rich with flora, especially ferns. It wasn’t far before I found both *Adiantum pedatum* (maidenhair fern) that appeared identical to our US native, and *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (the popular Hart’s tongue fern) growing nearby. The woods were filled both with spectacular *Arisaema peninsulae* specimens as well as hundreds of *Lilium hansonii* specimens (dormant except for seed pods on 3’ stems).

Another find that really excited me was a giant clump of ophiopogon. All of the ophiopogon that we had seen on the trip was typically running, but here was a solitary clump, nearly 2’ across and 1’ tall with narrower than normal foliage. Time will only tell if this is as good as it looked.

Continued in next newsletter
Wear a Piece of History: Vintage Arboretum T-shirts

Remember your favorite Arboretum t-shirt? The one you wore to all the events until it got too dirty, then wore completely out in the garden? Or the one you lost at the gym? Time and time again, you’ve asked us when we were going to reprint the shirts from years past. Well, here’s your chance.

To keep the cost of vintage shirts reasonable, however, we need to have advance orders of fifty or more per design. No money will be collected with the initial order. If a minimum order is reached, those ordering that specific shirt will be billed upon receipt of the shirt by mail. If a minimum order is not reached, you will also be notified.

If you placed orders at the Green and Growin’ Show or the Volunteer Luncheon, don’t worry, we still have your order, but feel free to add to it. The deadline to receive orders is July 1, 1998. You should receive your T-shirt or sweatshirt in September. Enormous thanks are due to Kate Boykin of Kate Boykin Photography for producing the following pictures.

How to order: Cut out or copy these pages. You can also place the order on your own paper, but be sure and indicate the year of the t-shirt. Fill out the mailing information. Indicate under each picture the quantity, size, color, and whether t-shirt or sweatshirt. Use additional paper if necessary.

T-shirts — $20 Sweatshirts — $30 (includes mailing) Total order....................$___________________

Mail order to: JC Raulston Arboretum, Vintage T-shirts, Box 7609, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695

Name:
Address:
Phone:

1990 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat
1991 White. State quantity, size, T or Sweat
**T-Shirt News**

1992  White.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat

1993  Peach.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat

1995  Navy Blue.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat

1992  White.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat

1994  White or Blue.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat

1996  Teal or White.  State quantity, size, T or Sweat
The dedication below is from the NC State University Horticulture Club Newsletter of 1979.

**Dedication**

by John Biernbaum

In an effort to recognize a man highly respected by the entire Club and his students, we dedicate this year of growth and experience to Dr. “J.C.” Raulston -- a man dedicated to the growth and experience of students.

Dr. Raulston came to N.C. State in 1975. He is presently an associate professor with 20% research and 80% teaching responsibilities. He previously taught at Texas A&M (1973-1975) and the University of Fla. (1969-72). His degrees were earned at Okla. State University (BS 1962) and the University of Md. (MS 1966 and PhD. 1969).

Since coming to State, Dr. Raulston as been actively involved with the Club -- serving as the advisor in 1976-77. He has helped with apple cider and his horticulture show experiences have been invaluable for the Southern Living Show. The Florida trips and other field trips have been important horticulture experiences to the students. Working with the arboretum will provide tools that students will use for many years to come.

In the classroom, his knowledge is undisputed and his experience is respected. He has the ability to be demanding without ever being questioned. His experiences throughout the world (travel to 28 countries) seem limitless and most importantly are shared with others; he is a true teacher. This dedication of time and effort is so critical to the student population. No matter how busy, he will make time to talk or help with a problem. Nothing can say it better than the 1978 Outstanding Teacher Award presented to Dr. Raulston -- he ranked as one of the top 12 out of 1200.

Everyone tends to marvel when they hear a list of his accomplishments and activities. Some of us begin to wonder why he does so much. But we end up realizing his total enjoyment of life. Surely a man like J.C. Raulston can sleep well every night, no matter how much he has to do tomorrow, because he has given today the most he can give. He is a dynamo whose aura of activity and success seems to inspire all those around him. His influence has been crucial to many of us who are at a point where we must decide what we want to accomplish in our lives and to determine our goals and limits. J.C. Raulston is making every day count, filling each moment with activity and learning experiences. This should be one of our goals set before leaving NCSU -- to experience life to its fullest everyday, and we should thank J.C. Raulston for giving us the example.
Inventory of Selected Woody Plants of China

*Acer wilsonii
*Acer tutcheri
*Acer tsinglingense
*Acer tonkinense
*Acer tetramerum
*Acer tenellum
*Acer sinopurpurascens
*Acer henryi
*Acer sinense
*Acer rubronervium
*Acer pubipalmatum
*Acer pseudosieboldianum
*Acer oliverianum
*Acer oligonuclum
*Acer olivaceum
*Acer oblongum
*Acer mono
*Acer nayongense
*Acer oblongum
*Acer ovata
*Acer oliverianum
*Acer plicatum
*Acer pseudosieboldianum
*Acer pubipalmatum
*Acer robustum
*Acer rubrerrubrum
*Acer sinense
*Acer sinopurpurascens
*Acer tenellum
*Acer tataricum
*Acer tonkinense
*Acer tsingkingense
*Acer tutcheri
*Acer wilsontii

Acer yangchuehii
Dipteronia dyeriana
*Dipterion sinensis

Actinidiaceae:
*Actinidia arguta
*Actinidia callosa
*Actinidia carsimosifolia
*Actinidia chrysantha
*Actinidia cinerascis
*Actinidia eriantha
*Actinidia fortunatii
*Actinidia fulvicaoma
*Actinidia glaucophylla
*Actinidia globosa
*Actinidia henryi
*Actinidia komomikuta
*Actinidia lanceolata
*Actinidia latifolia
*Actinidia longipilosa
*Actinidia macroserpma
*Actinidia melanandra
*Actinidia mellaiana
*Actinidia polygama
*Actinidia purpurea
*Actinidia rubricaulis
*Actinidia sabiaeolia
*Actinidia sorbitolia
*Actinidia styricofolia
*Actinidia tetramera
*Actinidia trichogyna
*Actinidia valvata
*Clematoclethra laxicodata
*Clematoclethra strigillosa

Betulaceae:
*Betula cylindrostachya
*Betula chinensis

Bignoniaceae:
*Dipteronia sinensis
*Dipteronia dyeriana

Calycanthaceae:
*Sarcococca longipetioila

Capparaceae:
*Capparis membranacea
*Capparis acutifolia

Capparidaceae:
*Schefflera venulosa
*Schefflera hypoleuca
*Schefflera delavayi
*Nothopanax davidii

Caryophyllaceae:

Capparidaceae:
*Berberis virgetorum
*Berberis poiretii
*Berberis oblanceifolia
*Berberis mingetensis
*Berberis impedita
*Berberis henryana
*Berberis dielsiana
*Berberis dasystachya

Capparidaceae:
*Berberis atrocarpa

Caryophyllaceae:

Capparidaceae:

Capparidaceae:

Caryophyllaceae:

Capparidaceae:

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Capparidaceae:

Caryophyllaceae:
China, continued

Plant News

Capparis aphylla

*Abelia bidiflora
*Abelia bidifiedoides
*Abelia chinensis
Abelia diehlii
*Abelia engleriana
Abelia forrestii
*Abelia grandiflora
*Abelia ionandra
Abelia macrotera
Abelia parvifolia
*Abelia schumannii
*Abelia umbellata
*Abelia uniflora
Abelia zanderi

Dervilla japonica
Dipelta elegans
*Dipelta floribunda
Dipelta ventricosa

*Dipelta yunnanensis
Diervilla japonica
*Abelia zanderi
*Abelia uniflora
*Abelia schumannii
Abelia parvifolia
*Abelia ionandra
Abelia macrotera
*Abelia umbellata

*Viburnum congestum
*Viburnum grandiflorum
Viburnum hanceanum
*Viburnum harranum
Viburnum hengshianicum
*Viburnum henyri
*Viburnum hongyuenense
*Viburnum iichangense
*Viburnum lobophyllum
Viburnum lutescens
Viburnum melanocarpum
Viburnum mongolicum
Viburnum oliganthum
Viburnum propinquum
Viburnum schesianum
*Viburnum sempervirens
*Viburnum setigerum
*Viburnum sympodiale
Viburnum taiwanianum
Viburnum tenuatum
Viburnum tabulosum
*Viburnum urceolatum
*Viburnum utile
*Viburnum wilsonii
Weigela japonica

*Viburnum cinnamomifolium

*Viburnum chingii
*Viburnum calvum
*Viburnum burejaeticum
*Viburnum buddleifolium
*Viburnum brachybotryum
*Viburnum cinnamomifolium

*Sambucus javanica

*Lonicera serreana
*Lonicera pekinensis
*Lonicera pampaininii
*Lonicera modesta
*Lonicera nervosa
*Lonicera rubra
*Lonicera pimpainii
*Lonicera pekinensis
*Lonicera reticulata
*Lonicera serreana
*Lonicera similis
*Lonicera tatarinovii

Sambucus adnata
*Sambucus javanica
Sambucus williamii
*Viburnum betulifolium
*Viburnum brachybotryum
*Viburnum buddleifolium
*Viburnum burejaeticum
*Viburnum calvum
*Viburnum chingii
*Viburnum chinshanense
*Viburnum chunii
*Viburnum cinnamomifolium
*Viburnum congestum
*Viburnum cordifolium
*Viburnum corymbiflorum
*Viburnum cymatium
*Viburnum dasyanum
*Viburnum eriosum
*Viburnum erubescens
*Viburnum farreri
*Viburnum footidum
*Viburnum formosanum
*Viburnum glandulosum
*Viburnum glomeratum

*Viburnum grandiflorum
Viburnum hanceanum
*Viburnum harranum
Viburnum hengshianicum
*Viburnum henyri
*Viburnum hongyuenense
*Viburnum iichangense
*Viburnum lobophyllum
Viburnum lutescens
Viburnum melanocarpum
Viburnum mongolicum
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*Viburnum wilsonii
Weigela japonica

*Viburnum cinnamomifolium

*Viburnum chingii
*Viburnum calvum
*Viburnum burejaeticum
*Viburnum buddleifolium
*Viburnum brachybotryum
*Viburnum cinnamomifolium

*Sambucus javanica
Phyllanthus urinaria
Phyllanthus matsumurae
Phyllanthus glaucus
Mercurialis leiocarpa
*Mallotus tenuifolius
*Mallotus repandus
*Mallotus philippinensis
*Mallotus paxii
*Mallotus milliettii
*Mallotus microcarpus
*Mallotus barbatus
*Mallotus apelta
Glochidion puberum
Croton tiglium
*Bischofia polycarpa
Antidesma
Antidesma japonicum
*Antidesma bunius
Alchornea trewioides
Euphorbiaceae:
*Vaccinium sprengelii
Vaccinium sinicum
*Vaccinium oldhamii
Vaccinium longicaudatum
Vaccinium henryi
*Vaccinium bracteatum
Rhododendron
*Rhododendron wilsonae
Rhododendron chinense
Rhododendron sutchuenense
Rhododendron stamineum
Rhododendron seniavinii
Rhododendron qiangyangense
Rhododendron halesianum
Rhododendron chinense
Indigofera nigrescens
Indigofera densifructa
Indigofera carlesii
Indigofera bungeana
*Indigofera amblyantha
*Gymnocladus chinensis
*Gleditsia sinensis
Gleditsia microcarpa
Gleditsia melanacantha
Gleditsia longoleguminosa
Gleditsia heterophylla
Derris marginata
Derris fordii
Dalbergia rimosa
Dalbergia mimosoides
Dalbergia millettii
*Dalbergia hupeana
Dalbergia benthamii
*Cladrastis sinensis
Cladrastis lichuanensis
*Cercis racemosa
*Cercis gigantea
*Cercis chingii
*Cercis chinensis
Caragana stenophylla
*Caragana sinica
Caragana rosea
*Caragana microphylla
Campylotropis ichangensis
Campylotropis giraldii
Bauhinia kwangtungensis
*Bauhinia glauca
*Bauhinia corymbosa
*Bauhinia championii
*Bauhinia apertilobata
Albizia macrophylla
Albizia chinensis
Acacia sinuata
Acacia pennata
Acacia concina
Eupteleaceae:
*Securingega suffruticosa
Lithocarpus edulis
Lithocarpus cucullatus
Flacourtiaceae:
*Quercus salicina
Quercus pachyloma
Quercus obovatifolia
Quercus ningangensis
Quercus multinervis
Quercus liaotungensis
Quercus lamellosa
Quercus hopeiensis
Quercus hui
Quercus jenisia
Quercus lanellosa
Quercus laotongensis
Quercus mongolica
Quercus multievosa
Quercus myrsinifolia
Quercus ningpoensis
Quercus rubra
Quercus oxyodon
Quercus oxyphyla
Quercus pachyloba
Quercus phillyraeoides
Quercus salicina
Quercus spinosa
Quercus stewardiana
Quercus variabilis
Quercus xiangiusian
Flacourtiaceae:
*Carrierea calycina
*Quercus xiangiusian
Hydrangeaceae:
*Decumaria sinensis
*Deutizia discolor
Deutizia glabrata
*Deutizia grandiflora
*Deutizia hamata
*Deutizia ningpoensis
*Deutizia parviflora
*Deutizia schneideriana
*Deutzia setchuenensis
Dichroa febrifuga
Dichroa yaoshanensis
Hydrangea angustipetala
Hydrangea anomala
Hydrangea aspera
Hydrangea chinensis
Hydrangea fulvescens
Hydrangea hedyotidea
Hydrangea grandiflora
Hydrangea linkwetensian
Hydrangea longipes
*Hydrangea rosthornii

See China, next page
Actinodaphne sessilifructa

Lauraceae:

Cryptocarya concinna
Cryptocarya chinensis

I ric at i ce a ce:

Nothapodytes pittosporoides

Illiciaceae:

Nothapodytes pittosporoides

Juglandaceae:

Illicium ternstroemioides
Illicium symplocifolium
Illicium simonsii
Illicium pachyphyllum
Illicium lanceolatum
Illicium jiadifengpi
Illicium dunnianum
Illiciaceae:

Nothapodytes pittosporoides

Schizophragma integrifolium
Schizophragma molle

Stauntonia obovata
Stauntonia leucantha

*Stauntonia hexaphylla
Stauntonia elliptica

*Sinofranchetia chinensis

Holboellia fargesii
Holboellia corniflora
Akebia trifoliata

Iteadaphne caudata
Cryptocarya concinna
Cryptocarya chinensis

Cinnamomum rigidissimum
Cinnamomum pedunculatum
Cinnamomum pauciflorum
Cinnamomum parthenoxylon
Cinnamomum micranthum
Cinnamomum jensenianum
Cinnamomum burmannii
Cinnamomum bodinieri
Cinnamomum argenteum
Cinnamomum austroisensis
Cinnamomum bodinieri

Itea virginica

Sassafras randaiense
Phoebe zhennan
Phoebe sheareri
Phoebe neurantha
Phoebe nanmu
Phoebe hunanensis
Phoebe faberi

*Phoebe chekiangensis

Persea velutina
Persea salicina
Persea phoenicis
Persea pauhoi
Persea leptophylla
Persea ichangensis
Persea grijsii
Persea daozhenensis
Persea chienkweiensis

*Nothaphoebe cavaleriei

Neolitsea umbrosa
Neolitsea shingningensis
Neolitsea sericea
Neolitsea shangsiensis
Neolitsea szechuanensis
Neolitsea europaea
Neolitsea leontopitys
Neolitsea sericea

*Menispermum dahuricum
*Cocculus orbiculatus

Toona sureni
Toona sinensis)
Toona ciliata
Munronia unifoliolata
Munronia hunanensis
*Melia toosendan

Osbeckia opiparea
Osbeckia chinensis

Melastomataceae:

*Hibiscus hamabo
*Hibiscus mutabilis
*Hibiscus psoterum
*Hibiscus sinosyriacus
*Hibiscus taiwensis
*Hibiscus urbicus
Urena procumbens

Malvaceae:

*Broussonetia kaempferi

Broussonetia kazinoki
Cudrania cochinchinensis
Cudrania fruticosa
Cudrania pubescens
Morus abelii
Ficus chartacea
Ficus erecta
Ficus formosana
Ficus foveolata
Ficus gasperiniana
Ficus hirta
Ficus pupata

*Morus koreana
Morus nigra
Morus nigra
Morus nitidula
Morus pubescens

*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius
Syzygium rumphianum
Syzygium suaveolens
Syzygium micrantherum
Syzygium myrtifolium

*Ficus benghalensis
Ficus benghalensis
Ficus benjamina
Ficus elastica
Ficus hirta
Ficus rubra

*Myrica esculenta
*Myrica rubra

Myrsinaceae:

Adina cordifolia
Adina brevipedunculata
Adina pavonina

*Ardisia primulifolia
*Ardisia pusilla
*Ardisia quinquegona
Ardisia sanguinolenta

*Morus alba
*Morus floribunda
*Morus paniculata
*Morus alternifolia
*Morus alba
*Morus sinensis

*Osmanthus heterophyllus
*Osmanthus delavayi
*Osmanthus sieboldii

*Magnolia hypoleuca
*Magnolia sprengeri
*Magnolia wilsonii

*Magnolia amoena
Magnolia biondii
Magnolia cocco
Magnolia delavayi
Magnolia globosa
Magnolia nitida
Magnolia officinalis
Magnolia rostrata
Magnolia sieboldii
Magnolia sinensis
Magnolia sprengeri
Magnolia wilsonii
Magnolia zeylanica

*Magnolia wallacei
Manglietia solandra
Manglietia pachyphylla
Manglietia patungensis
Manglietia aurita

*Magnolia fergusoniana
*Magnolia sieboldii

*Michelia champaca
*M. alternifolia
*Michelia doltsopa
*Michelia floribunda
*Michelia fischeri
*Mellisia chinensis

*Michelia wilsonii
*Mellisia chinensis
*Mellisia biondii
*Mellisia amurensis

*Magnolia zanonia
Magnolia soulangeana
Magnolia henryi
Magnolia henryi
Magnolia heterophylla
Magnolia hirsuta

*Magnolia campbellii
*Magnolia laurina
*Magnolia macrophylla
*Magnolia grandiflora

*Syzygium rehderianum
*Syzygium handelii
*Syzygium hancei
*Syzygium grijsii

Myrtaceae:

*Syzygium aromatica
*Magnoliaceae:

*Magnolia hypoleuca
*Magnolia sprengeri
*Magnolia wilsonii

*Magnolia campbellii
*Magnolia grandiflora
*Magnolia delavayi
*Magnolia biondii

*Ficus benghalensis
Ficus benghalensis
Ficus benghalensis
Ficus benghalensis

*Ardisia primulifolia
*Ardisia pusilla
*Ardisia quinquegona
Ardisia sanguinolenta

*Morus alba
*Morus floribunda
*Morus paniculata
*Morus alba
*Morus sinensis

*Osmanthus heterophyllus
*Osmanthus delavayi
*Osmanthus sieboldii

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Magnolia hirsuta

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Myrtaceae:

*Syzygium aromatica
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Magnolia henryi
Magnolia henryi
Magnolia heterophylla
Magnolia hirsuta

*Magnolia campbellii
*Magnolia laurina
*Magnolia macrophylla
*Magnolia grandiflora

*Syzygium rehderianum
*Syzygium handelii
*Syzygium hancei
*Syzygium grijsii

Myrtaceae:

*Syzygium aromatica
### Plant News

**China, continued**

### Oleaceae:
- **Oleaeae**:  
  - *Schoepfia chinensis*  
  - *Schoepfia jasminoides*

### Larixaeae:
- *Larix mastersiana*
- *Larix chinensis*
- *Keteleeria pubescens*
- *Keteleeria fortunei*
- *Keteleeria davidi*
- *Larix chinensis*
- *Larix principis-rupprechtii*
- *Larix species*
- *Picea asperata*
- *Picea aurantica*
- *Picea brachytyla*
- *Picea crassifolia*
- *Picea likiangensis*
- *Picea meyeri*
- *Picea morisonicola*
- *Picea neoveitchii*
- *Picea shrenkiana*
- *Picea wilsonii*
- *Pinus amamiensis*
- *Pinus armandii*
- *Pinus bungeana*
- *Pinus davisianensis*
- *Pinus densata*
- *Pinus finzeliana*
- *Pinus gerrardiana*
- *Pinus henryi*
- *Pinus kwangtungensis*
- *Pinus massoniensis*
- *Pinus morrisoniocola*
- *Pinus tabuliformis*
- *Pinus taiwanesensis*
- *Pinus wangii*
- *Pinus yunnanensis*
- *Pseudolarix amabilis*
- *Pseudotsuga brevifolia*
- *Pseudotsuga guanshien*
- *Pseudotsuga sinensis*
- *Pseudotsuga wilsonii*
- *Taxodium distichum*
- *Thuja orientalis*

### Pittosporaceae:
- *Pittosporum adaphniphyllodes*
- *Pittosporum brevicalyx*
- *Pittosporum densinervum*
- *Pittosporum flabellatum*
- *Pittosporum ilicoides*
- *Pittosporum koushanianum*
- *Pittosporum lineale*
- *Pittosporum polyphylla*
- *Pittosporum racemosa*
- *Pittosporum sinica*

### Rhamnaceae:
- *Berchemia barbigera*
- *Berchemia florcibunda*
- *Berchemia kudinghuali*
- *Berchemia kuiliengensis*
- *Berchemia lineata*
- *Berchemia polyphylla*
- *Berchemia racemosa*
- *Berchemia sinica*
- *Berchemiella wilsonii*
- *Hovenia acerba*
- *Hovenia dulcis*
- *Hovenia trichophylla*
- *Paliurus hemsleyanum*
- *Paliurus hisurtus*
- *Paliurus ninosissimus*
- *Rhamnella franguloides*
- *Rhamnus aurantiaca*
- *Rhamnus braschiophyda*
- *Rhamnus bungeana*
- *Rhamnus crenata*
- *Rhamnus davurica*
- *Rhamnus dumeretorum*
- *Rhamnus fulvotincta*
- *Rhamnus globosa*
- *Rhamnus grandiflora*
- *Rhamnus hemsleyana*
- *Rhamnus iteophyllum*
- *Rhamnus lamprophylla*
- *Rhamnus leptophylla*
- *Rhamnus nepalesis*
- *Rhamnus obwatis*
- *Rhamnus parvifolia*
- *Rhamnus rugulosa*
- *Rhamnus schneideri*
- *Rhamnus suursierica*
- *Rhamnus utilis*
- *Rhamnus virgata*
- *Rhamnus wilsonii*

### Rosaceae:
- *Malus spectabilis*
- *Malus prunifolia*
- *Malus micromalus*
- *Malus melliana*
- *Malus kansuensis*
- *Malus hupehensis*
- *Malus halliana*
- *Malus honanensis*
- *Malus hupehensis*
- *Malus kansuensis*
- *Malus obwatis*
- *Malus saravsii*

### Rosaceae:
- *Rubus delavayi*
- *Rubus corchorifolius*
- *Rubus cockburnianus*
- *Rubus chinensis*
- *Rubus amabilis*
- *Rubus angustifolius*
- *Rubus alnifolius*
- *Rubus aestivus*
- *Rubus affinis*
- *Rubus amabilis*
- *Rubus insularis*

See China, next page.
**Plant News**

China, continued

Rubus formosensis
Rubus gongshanensis
Rubus grayanus
Rubus hanceanus
Rubus hepturalis
Rubus hunanensis
Rubus ichangensis
Rubus kawakamii
Rubus lambertianus
Rubus lasiostylus
Rubus leucanthus
Rubus lineatus
Rubus lobophyllus
Rubus lutescens
Rubus multiflorus
Rubus multibracteatus
Rubus niveus
Rubus oblongus
Rubus paniculatus
Rubus parvifolius
Rubus pectinarius
Rubus phoeocalis
Rubus pinnatisepalus
Rubus polyanthemos
Rubus potentilloides
Rubus pottoicus
Rubus paniculatus
Rubus niveus
Rubus lutescens
Rubus multiflorus
Rubus multibracteatus
Rubus niveus
Rubus pellosus
Rubus rufus
Rubus reflexus
Rubus sorbaria
Rubus rosifolius
Rubus rufus
Rubus shihai
Rubus simplex
Rubus wardii
Rubus tsongorum
Rubus viburnifolius
Rubus wangi
Rubus yunnanensis
Rubus zhaozoghanensis
Rubus arborea
Rubus karakoramensis
Rubusarborea
Rubus homoloxylon
Rubus caloneura
Rubus aroniioides
Rubus angustifolius
Rubus dunnii
Rubus hemsleyi
Rubus hainanica
Rubus chengii
Rubus discolor
Rubus hainanensis
Rubus epiphyllum
Rubus fortunei
Rubus hainanensis
Rubus pseudocalva
Rubus heterophyllus
Rubus artezianus
Rubus arnoldii
Rubus hainanicus
Rubus komarovii
Rubus arboreus
Rubus subrotundus
Rubus triloba
Rubus fortunei
Rubus pseudocalva
Rubus heterophyllus
Rubus artezianus
Rubus arnoldii
Rubus hainanicus
Rubus komarovii
Rubus arboreus
Rubus subrotundus
Rubus triloba
Rubus fortunei

**Rutaceae:**

*Spiraea canescens
Spiraea acaulis
Spiraea canescens
Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Spiraea alstoniana
Spiraea artemisia
Spiraea triloba
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See China, next page
Plant News

China, continued

Prema — Verbenaceae
Prunus — Rosaceae
Pseudocydonia — Rosaceae
Pseudolarix — Pinaceae
Pseudopanax — Araliaceae
Pseudotsuga — Pinaceae
Pterocarya — Juglandaceae
Pteroceltis — Ulmaceae
Pterolobium — Fabaceae
Pterostyrax — Styracaceae
Pyracantha — Rosaceae
Pyrularia — Santalaceae
Pyrus — Rosaceae
Quercus — Fagaceae
Quisqualis — Combretaceae
Randia — Rubiaceae
Rapanea — Myrsinaceae
Rheedia — Sterculiaceae
Rehderodendron — Styracaceae
Rhamnella — Rhamnaceae
Rhamnus — Rhamnaceae
Rhaphiolepis — Rosaceae
Rhododendron — Ericaceae
Rhodoleia — Hamamelidaceae
Rhododendron — Stachyuraceae
Rhodosia — Anacardiaceae
Ribes — Grossulariaceae
Rosa — Rosaceae
Rubus — Rosaceae
Sabal — Sabiaceae
Sageretia — Rhamnaceae
Salix — Salicaceae
Sambucus — Caprifoliaceae
Sapindus — Sapindaceae
Sapindum — Sapindaceae
Sapins — Euphorbiaceae
Sarcococca — Buxaceae
Sargentodoxa — Sargentodoxaceae
Sassafras — Lauraceae
Schefflera — Arecaceae
Schisandra — Schisandraceae
Schizophragma — Hydrangeaceae
Schneippia — Olacaceae
Securinega — Euphorbiaceae
Semilatix — Hamamelidaceae
Seriessa — Rubiaceae
Sinoacycanthus — Calycanthaceae
Sinofranchetia — Lardizabalaceae
Sinosassafras — Lauraceae
Sipontonia — Hamamelidaceae
Skimmia — Rutaceae
Sloanea — Elaeocarpaceae
Sophora — Fabaceae
Sorbaria — Rosaceae
Sorbus — Rosaceae
Spirea — Rosaceae
Stachyurus — Stachyuraceae
Staphylea — Staphyleaceae
Stapellus — Lardizabalaceae
Stephania — Rosaceae
Sternota — Asclepiadaceae
Sterculia — Sterculiaceae
Stewartia — Theaceae
Tayloria — Taxodiaceae
Tamarix — Tamaricaceae
Tetradium — Euphorbiaceae
Tetragonoptera — Euphorbiaceae
Tetrapa — Euphorbiaceae
Tetraploca — Euphorbiaceae
Tetrastigma — Vitaceae
Tilia — Tiliaceae
Toddalia — Rutaceae
Toona — Meliaceae
Tonkinia — Cornaceae
Torreya — Taxaceae
Toxicodendron — Anacardiaceae
Trachelospermum — Apocynaceae
Trachycarpus — Palmae
Trachycarpus — Palmaceae
Trachelospermum — Vitaceae
Trichosanthes — Cucurbitaceae
Tsuga — Pinaceae
Turpinia — Staphyleaceae
Ulmus — Ulmaceae
Uncaria — Rubiaceae
Urena — Malvaceae
Vacinia — Euphorbiaceae
Vernicia — Euphorbiaceae
Viburnum — Caprifoliaceae
Vitex — Verbenaceae
Vitis — Vitaceae
Wilkstroemia — Thymelaeaceae
Wisteria — Fabaceae
Xanthoceras — Sapindaceae
Xylosma — Flacourtiaaceae
Zamithoxyllum — Rutaceae
Zelkova — Ulmaceae
Zenia — Fabaceae

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- Organization $50
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- Patron $500
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Department of Horticultural Science
Box 7609
Raleigh, NC 27695-7609
World Wide Web Address: http://arb.ncsu.edu

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Jonathan Nyberg, Editor

JC Raulston Arboretum Staff

Director: Bryce Lane 515-1189
Development Director: Catherine Maxwell 515-2000
Program Coordinator: Jonathan Nyberg 515-3132
Volunteer Coordinator: Harriet Bellerjeau 515-3132
Arboretum Secretary: Pamela Christie 515-3132
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Gardener: Karen Jones 515-1632
Plant Recorder: Valerie Tyson 515-1632
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