

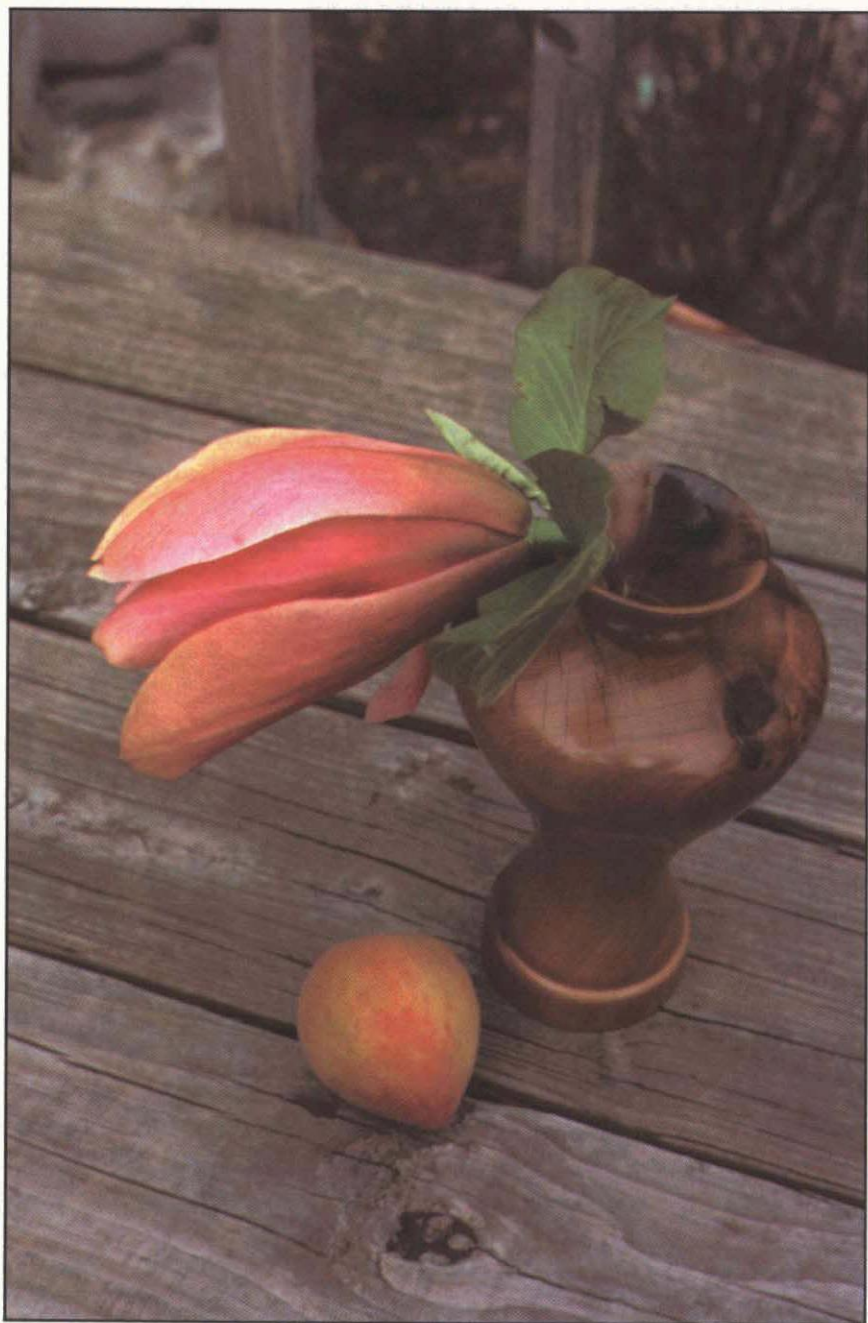
Cultivar Registrations 1993 - 1994

Dorothy J. Callaway, Registrar

A recent example involving the first two cultivars listed below has again prompted me to encourage registration of new cultivars. In 1993, Alleyne Cook of British Columbia, Canada, registered a magnolia under the name 'Barbara Cook' in honor of his wife. A year later, Ms. Patricia Walton of New Jersey sent in a registration for a different magnolia which she wished to name 'Barbara Cook' in honor of an actress. Ms. Walton was very accommodating in changing the name of her cultivar to 'Barbara Nell'. But had these cultivars not been registered, neither person would have been aware of the other and we would have two entirely different *Magnolia* 'Barbara Cook' forms in cultivation. The chances of this happening may seem small, but as you see, it *does* happen! So register those cultivar names! For registration forms, guidelines for naming and registering cultivars, or to use the TMS copy of the Royal Horticultural Society color chart, contact me at the address inside the back cover of the journal.

'Barbara Cook' (*Magnolia dawsoniana*). This *M. dawsoniana* form was found to have an exceptional pink flower color. It originated as a seedling in the garden of Dr. Bowman of Fort Bragg, California and was selected in 1967. Registered in May, 1993 by Alleyne R. Cook of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and named in honor of his wife. Mr. Cook reports that 'Barbara Cook' blooms in 9 years from seed in full sun, 18 years in the shade. This form is being propagated by Briggs Nursery, Olympia, Washington.

'Barbara Nell' (*M. acuminata* 'Fertile Myrtle' x *M. sprengeri* 'Diva'). This cultivar is pyramidal in growth with an upright leader, resembling *M. acuminata*. The flowers are creamy white (RHS yellow-white 158B) with an overlay of pink (RHS



Magnolia 'Peachy' — M. acuminata 'Fertile Myrtle' x M. sprengeri 'Diva.'
The vase is carved of the wood of Magnolia acuminata.

Red 36B) shading from the base of the tepal up the midrib. The effect up close is a pale yellow to peach, and from a distance the flowers appear very pale yellow. The final form of the flower is cup-and-saucer with 10 tepals. The outer tepals are 4 in. by 2 in. at the widest point, with inner tepals slightly smaller. 'Barbara Nell' is the result of a cross made by Phil Savage, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in 1979. Some seedlings were obtained by Richard B. Figlar, Pomona, New York, who gave one to Patricia Walton, Mahwah, New Jersey. Ms. Walton named the cultivar in honor of Broadway actress Barbara Nell Cook, who was inducted into the Theatre Hall of Fame this spring. Ms. Walton notes that the flowers have a pleasant fragrance and are perhaps best viewed up close. Her tree first bloomed at 10 years of age. It is now 20 feet tall at 15 years of age, very vigorous on naturally acid soil, and is very floriferous. It blooms in late April and early May in her garden, is hardy at least to zone 6 and has never shown frost damage. Registered by Ms. Walton in June, 1994. This is a sister seedling to 'Peachy',

'Briar' (*M. sargentiana* var. *robusta*). This unusual form has new foliage that emerges tubular or cornucopia-shaped and, after various contortions over about 3 months, eventually becomes normal. The flowers are about the same size and color of typical *M. sargentiana* var. *robusta*, but the inside of the flowers is quite pale. Originated in the garden of Dr. Bowman, Fort Bragg, California, and registered by Alleyne Cook of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. 'Briar' is being propagated by Briggs Nursery, Olympia, Washington.

'Crowley's Ridge' (*M. acuminata* [var. *ozarkensis*]). This cultivar was selected from the wild in Avert, Missouri (Stoddard County), on Crowley's Ridge by Richard B. Figlar. This plant conforms to the description of *M. acuminata* var. *ozarkensis* published by Hardin in 1954. It differs from typical *M. acuminata* in having broadly elliptic and subglossy leaves. Many leaves of 'Crowley's Ridge' are almost round with an abrupt pointed (rather than acuminate) leaf apex, with wavy margins. Flowers are smaller than typical and appear a glaucous blue in bud. This form grows faster and has a more pendulous branching habit than typical, and the secondary veins in the leaves are more prominent. Leaf backs are sparsely pubescent and light green, differing from the pu-

bescent glaucous leaf undersurfaces in typical *M. acuminata*. The fruit of this cultivar is pictured in Plate 1 of Callaway's *The World of Magnolias*. Figlar reports that var. *ozarkensis* has largely been extirpated from the wild. Herbarium specimen (voucher # 1460) located at Clemson University. Registered in June 1994 by Richard Figlar, Pomona, New York.

'Crystal Bay' (*M. grandiflora*). This cultivar was selected by Richard B. Figlar, Pomona, New York, from a group of seedlings that originated at Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. It was initially selected because of its abundance of axillary branches. Ultimately the tree grows to a large spreading form with considerable branching. It differs from typical *M. grandiflora* in having bright white flowers with 12 tepals, and in having medium green leaves with little or no indumentum on the undersurfaces. It is not as hardy as some *grandiflora* clones, but should be hardy to zone 6B. Registered by Figlar in June, 1994.

'Green Giant' (*M. grandiflora*). This robust, dense-growing magnolia has large glossy leaves and minimal pubescence on the backs of the leaves. Leaf drop is reported to be minimal and the growth rate moderate to fast when under irrigation. This selection was made by Westervelt Tree Company, Selma, Alabama in 1986, and registered by them in January of 1993. The plant appeared in their 1992-1993 catalog as *Westervelt's No. 6* and first became available in their 1994 catalog. Hardiness of this cultivar has not yet been determined, but hardiness tests are being carried out. Westervelt plans to patent this cultivar.

'Harold Epstein' (*Magnolia sieboldii*). This is a semi-double flowering form of *M. sieboldii* which probably originated as a seedling purchased by Harold Epstein. The original plant is over 50 years old. Although the plant is reported to be difficult to propagate, Dr. August Kehr writes that he has had success propagating this form by grafting and cuttings. He also reported that in his garden the plant flowered in the fall with fully-double flowers rather than the semi-double flowers which appeared the earlier spring. 'Harold Epstein' should be hardy to zone 5. Registered in October, 1993, by August Kehr, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

'Hot Lips'. This plant (Herkenrode inventory reference # 86308) was selected by Philippe de Spoelberch and was

purchased by him in 1986 from Esveld Nurseries, Boskoop, Netherlands as *M. campbellii* var. *mollicomata*. It is presumed to be a hybrid between *mollicomata* and an unknown selection (possibly *M. sprengeri* 'Diva'). It has flowers which are pink on the outside, with a rich maroon midrib, darkening to almost entirely maroon at the base of the tepals. (It was this "rich, voluptuous base of the petals" that inspired the name 'Hot Lips'). The inner surfaces of the tepals are pale pink to white. Flower size is similar to that of *M. sprengeri* 'Diva', although in the first few years flowers were more sparse, and larger. The leaves are rich green, nearly oval, and can be as large as 23 cm by 23 cm, with petioles 3 cm long, on vigorous terminal branches. It flowers at an early age and is easy to propagate from cuttings. Philippe reports that it flowers with or before *M. x proctoriana* at Herkenrode, and all flowers were frosted in 1994. The original tree reached the same size as a plant of *M. 'Wada's Memory'* (no. 84573) purchased two years earlier. 'Hot Lips' is hardy to zone 7(6). This form was previously mentioned and illustrated in TMS journal issue 54, pages 19 and 21. Registered by Philippe de Spoelberch, Herkenrode, Belgium in November 1993.

'Mister Yellowjacket' (*M. acuminata* var. *subcordata*). Richard B. Figlar, Pomona, New York, selected this cultivar which has brilliant canary yellow to orange yellow (RHS 9A to 9B) flowers. It blooms profusely in mid summer and again (less profusely) in late summer. The flowers are less glaucous than typical. 'Mister Yellowjacket' was selected from the yard of an abandoned home on Red Schoolhouse Road, Montvale, New Jersey. The original tree, estimated to be over 60 years old, is a small rounded tree with spreading habit, 25 feet tall by 30 feet wide. This habit is somewhat different from typical *M. acuminata* var. *subcordata*. This cultivar is probably hardy to USDA zone 5. Registered by Figlar in June, 1994.

'Ontario' (*M. acuminata*). This cultivar was selected by Richard B. Figlar from a wild population occurring in Charlotteville Tp., Ontario, Canada in an area known as the "Smith Tract." Figlar reports that the species is endangered in Canada and that less than 50 truly wild trees exist in two centers of population. This cultivar was selected by Figlar to preserve genetic material from an authentic Canadian wild population and to make this presumably hardy material

available to breeders without disturbing wild Canadian populations. Figlar believes that this northerly form may be less tolerant to drought and heat than others, but is hardy to zone 4 and perhaps 3. An herbarium specimen of this cultivar is located at Clemson University (Voucher #1458). 'Ontario' was registered by Richard B. Figlar, Pomona New York, in June of 1994.

'Peachy' (*M. acuminata* 'Fertile Myrtle' x *M. sprengeri* 'Diva'). This cultivar, a sister seedling of 'Barbara Nell', results from a cross made by Phil Savage, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, using 'Fertile Myrtle' as the seed parent. It was selected and registered by Richard B. Figlar, Pomona, New York. It is a fast-growing fastigate tree (similar in habit to 'Wada's Memory'), spreading somewhat with age. The leaves are intermediate between the two parents. The flowers are large, somewhat floppy, with a pleasant fragrance. The 9 tepals are about 5 in. long by 2 in. wide; the color is orange/red (RHS 35C to RHS 26C) on the outer surface and creamy white (RHS 20D) on the inner surface, giving the appearance of a mottled peach. Figlar reports that it blooms in his garden in early May, about the same time as *M. fraseri*. The original tree is 25 feet tall in 15 years with a trunk diameter of over 12 in. It is hardy to USDA zone 6 and probably into zone 5. Registered by Figlar in June, 1994.

'Raspberry Fun' (*M. x loebneri* 'Leonard Messel' x unknown). Ferris Miller selected this form in 1987 from open-pollinated seedlings of 'Leonard Messel' acquired by him from the TMS seed counter. It differs from 'Leonard Messel' in having more numerous, wider tepals (usually 16-18) on flowers clustered in groups of 2-3 rather than offered singly as in 'Leonard Messel'. Flower buds of 'Raspberry Fun' are slightly darker in color than those of the female parent, and the inside of the tepals are pink rather than white. Ferris reports that at Chollipo Arboretum, 'Raspberry Fun' grows faster than 'Leonard Messel' and has a more zig-zag branching pattern. Both forms bloom at approximately the same time. Although its hardiness has not been tested outside zone 8B, 'Raspberry Fun' should probably be as hardy as 'Leonard Messel'. Registered in March, 1994, by C. Ferris Miller, Chollipo Arboretum, Korea.

'Striped Spice' (*M. x soulangiana*). This cultivar originated as a seedling of *M. liliiflora* and is probably a backcross of *M. x*