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Appendix III

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APPENDIX III

Plant Introductions 1953-1977

(by John Dourley)

Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet' (1974)

This presumed hybrid (*A. uva-ursi* × *A. nummularia*) is a low-growing compact shrub 10" to 16" high, and a moderately fast grower with shiny emerald-green oval-shaped leaves about ½" long. Flowers appear in March, pale pink, but not in great profusion. The most attractive feature of this shrub is its foliage and its ability to retain a fresh green appearance throughout the summer.

Arctostaphylos 'Festival' (to be introduced)

A very appropriate name for this manzanita. The shrub is approximately 30' tall, spreading with ½" bright shiny green, oval-shaped leaves that are constantly changing color. The foliage during October could be described as green, gold, russet, bronze to the bright scarlet of the new growth. During March the shrub produces small, white, waxlike flowers with rose-pink at the base of the corolla, but the flowers cannot compete with the riot of colorful foliage that the plant displays from September to February.

Arctostaphylos 'Greensphere' (1974)

This fine ornamental could be described as an unusual form of *Arctostaphylos edmundsii* and has inherited both flowers and foliage of this species. The shrub has a remarkable uniformity of growth, short, thick lateral branches that emerge from a single trunk and are well clothed with small, dark green, roundish leaves. About 4' tall with a 6' spread, it nearly forms a perfect sphere.

Arctostaphylos 'Havens Neck' (to be introduced)

Although a hybrid this plant looks like a very good form of *A. uva-ursi*. It has trailing red stems from which arise erect branchlets 6" to 9" tall. The plants which are amazingly uniform in growth habit have leaves that are bright green and extremely narrow. A fast-growing groundcover, quite heat tolerant and with an occasional irrigation it retains its bright green color throughout the summer.

Arctostaphylos 'Indian Hill' (to be introduced)

A low-growing shrub, 9' to 12" tall with small oval-shaped grey-green

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leaves about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Flowers are white, flushed pink. It is a moderately fast grower with a tight compact habit of growth, and its fall and winter coloring make it a worthwhile groundcover.

Arctostaphylos 'Ophio-viridis' (1975)

An attractive groundcover 9" to 16" tall and spreading. Its most attractive feature is its unusual leaf pattern, the bright green leaves which measure $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more in length are spirally arranged along the prostrate stems. They are slightly convex and lie flat thus giving the plant a scalelike or reptilian appearance, hence the original name 'Greensnake.' The flowers are an attractive pale pink but not too conspicuous.

Arctostaphylos 'Point Reyes' (1956)

A low-growing shrub or groundcover 12" to 14" tall with trailing stems from which arise short, stout branchlets clothed with dark green oval-shaped leaves. The plants are quite compact and uniform in growth habit. During March the shrub produces small urn-shaped pink flowers that contrast well with the dark green foliage. An excellent and dependable ground cover that has proven to be both heat and smog resistant.

Arctostaphylos 'Sandsprite' (1976)

Low-growing shrub 14" to 16" tall spreading, with light green oval-shaped leaves. During March it produces attractive rose-pink urn-shaped flowers, later followed by mahogany red berries. In early fall the young emerging leaves appear in quite a brilliant red and from a distance are often mistaken for blossom. As winter approaches the foliage takes on attractive shades of bronze. An excellent subject for planting on slopes where it is displayed to great advantage.

Arctostaphylos 'Sea Spray' (to be introduced)

A low-growing shrub 2' tall and spreading to form a dense carpet. It has small dark green leathery leaves that terminate abruptly into a sharp point; around the edge of the leaves there is an attractive pale green iris. In spring it produces an attractive display of white, flushed pink flowers. The foliage is very colorful during fall and winter. *Arctostaphylos* 'Sea Spray' makes an excellent groundcover for unsightly slopes and is a good subject for the rock garden where it can cascade over rocks and ledges.

Arctostaphylos 'Winterglow' (1974)

This is a low-growing shrub about 2' tall, spreading, moderately fast-growing. It has small, pale green oval-shaped leaves which during the month

of March are completely hidden by a mass of soft pink flowers. By June it produces a crop of bright red fruits and as fall approaches the young new growth emerges in tones of coppery red, and by winter displays copper-red tones throughout.

Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks #1' (1956)

A most reliable groundcover which will normally grow 18" to 2' tall and spreads rather rapidly when planted on flat ground; growth tends to be slower on slopes. This clone has bright green leaves closely spaced along thin branches. A most desirable feature is the small size of male flower heads (has no white pappus) that are not as prominent during the flowering season as on the flower heads on some other forms. This clone responds to mowing, which, if required, should be done November to early March.

Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks #2' (1956)

There is a distinct difference in growth habit between clone #1 and clone #2. The latter is more compact and prostrate and has larger, dark green somewhat contorted leaves densely covering the woodier branchlets. This shrub is inclined to mound or become cushionlike with age. It does not lend itself to mowing but does to shearing and shaping. Twin Peaks #2 is by far the better subject for planting on slopes.

Berberis 'Golden Abundance' (Plant Patent 3332)

This exceptionally fine ornamental was introduced in 1973. It is a natural hybrid involving *B. amplexans* and probably to some extent *B. aquifolium*. A vigorous evergreen shrub to 8' tall with a comparable spread, foliage dark shiny green and the young emerging foliage an attractive yellow. During late February and early March the shrub bears an abundance of large golden-yellow delicately fragrant flowers, borne on somewhat drooping racemes, which are later followed by an attractive display of round purple-blue fruit resembling miniature concord grapes. Another outstanding feature is its ability to produce both fruit and flowers at the same time which makes it a valuable addition to the garden in the fall.

Ceanothus 'Blue Buttons' (1975)

A handsome evergreen shrub or small tree whether in flower or not. It is fast growing, possibly reaching its maximum height of 12' with a comparable spread in four or five years. The main branches are inclined to be rigid, all emerging from a single trunk giving the shrub a distinct vaselike form. The leaves are small, ¼" to ½" in size and are a blackish-green color. In

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March it produces a profusion of pale blue, buttonlike flowers that contrast strikingly with its dark foliage.

Ceanothus 'Blue Whisp' (1976)

This shrub is apparently a chance seedling of *C.* 'Blue Cloud' but is very different from the seed parent. About 8' tall with a slightly greater spread, it has small, pale green, narrow leaves that are spirally arranged in small, tight rosettes on short spurlike branchlets. The leaves are pleasantly aromatic when crushed. During early April the shrub produces an abundance of ice-blue flowers about 3" long which appear along the branches like a series of fingers, the effect being quite striking.

Ceanothus 'Fallen Skies' (1975)

This is another very fine form of the *ceanothus*; it was selected for its excellent flowering performance and its low prostrate habit. The foliage is typical having dark green, leathery, roundish leaves about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long by $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. A fast-growing shrub 9" to 14" tall it is capable of producing a nine-foot spread in less than three years—an excellent groundcover. In early March it becomes a carpet of pale blue flowers.

Ceanothus 'Frosty Blue' (1974)

An attractive evergreen shrub, 8' high with a 10' spread. It has dark green deeply veined leaves approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ " long. Flower spikes are $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, sky blue with a distinct frosted appearance.

Ceanothus griseus 'Santa Ana' (1953)

A dense evergreen shrub with dark green ovate leaves that are prominently veined, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. It can be 4' to 8' tall depending on location, where it is growing. It is less tall and more spreading on slopes, where it can spread 18' to 20'. It can be kept under control by pruning. In the spring the shrub produces lovely midnight blue flowers borne in dense compound clusters 2" to 4" long.

Ceanothus rigidus 'Snowball' (1954)

A handsome ornamental growing 6' to 7' tall with an equal spread. It is an intricately branched shrub, the branches having a tendency to bend inwards towards the center of the plant thus creating the rounded appearance. The branches are an attractive grey color and from these emerge short branchlets well clothed with small, dark green wedge-shaped leaves. In spring the shrub produces a mass of white flowers and the name 'Snowball' is most appropriate.

Fragaria Hybrid Strawberry #25 (1956)

This fine clone is considered to be a much better groundcover than the Beach Strawberry in that it is more vigorous, larger in all its parts, and produces dessert-quality fruit for the table. It was selected from a cross between *Fragaria chiloensis* 'Oso Flaco' and a commercial strawberry.

Fremontodendron 'California Glory' (1962)

This is a presumed hybrid involving *F. californica* and *F. mexicana*. It is a tall rather stiff shrub, 18' tall with a comparable spread and several central leaders from which emerge long arching branches. Leaves are roundish, three-lobed 1½" to 2½" wide, shiny, dark green surface changing to a dullish green with age. Flowers are lemon-yellow 2½" to 3½" across, they are shallow cupped and produced in great profusion in the Spring.

Fremontodendron 'San Gabriel' and *Fremontodendron* 'Pacific Sunset' (1974)

These two fine ornamentals were the result of a controlled cross between *F. californica* and *F. mexicana*. Both are large shrubs or trees 28' to 30' tall with twice the spread. Leaves are approximately 3" long by the same in width, three-lobed and shiny on the surface when young, they are inclined to be dullish green when mature. The leaves and flowers are borne on short spurlike branchlets. The flowers are the most distinguishing feature of these two shrubs, *F.* 'San Gabriel' flowers are butter-cup-yellow, open campanulate, and uniformly 3" across; *F.* 'Pacific Sunset' flowers are deep orange-yellow flat or saucerlike and are 3½" and occasionally 4" across.

Heuchera 'Santa Ana Cardinal' (1958)

This fine perennial was one of several selections made from a cross between *H. maxima* and *H. sanguinea*. A striking plant it has rich green, round, cordate basal leaves, long, sturdy 20" stems and small brilliant cardinal-red flowers. It does quite well in Claremont but requires shading from afternoon sun.

Heuchera 'Susanna' and *Heuchera* 'Genevieve' (1974)

Two other selections from the same cross. *Heuchera* 'Susanna' has deep pink flowers with good sturdy 18" stems, *H.* 'Genevieve' has pale pink flowers and more delicate stems and it flowers a week earlier than *H.* 'Susanna' and *H.* 'Santa Ana Cardinal.' Both require shade from the afternoon sun.