

**9. Seven-Son Flower** (*Heptacodium miconioides*) – Discovered in China in 1907 and introduced to North America in 1980. This is a true autumn plant. Clusters of fragrant, creamy white flowers open in late summer to early fall. Flowers appear in whorls within each cluster, with each whorl containing seven tiny flowers (hence the name). Flowers are followed in fall by an equally showy display of purplish-red fruits surrounded by showy red bracts.

**10. Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia soulangeana*) – A deciduous magnolia, also called Chinese Magnolia since it is a hybrid of two Chinese magnolias. Often grown in a multi-trunked, shrubby form. Fragrant pink flowers emerge dramatically on a bare tree in early spring, with dark green, oval-shaped leaves appearing shortly thereafter, lasting through summer until autumn.

**11. Katsura Tree** (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) – Native to Japan and China. Introduced in 1865. Katsura is the Japanese name for tree. The symmetrical canopy, heartshaped leaves and showy autumn foliage make it an attractive ornamental. The amber-colored autumn leaves have a spicy, burnt-sugar aroma.

**12. Japanese White Pine** (*Pinus paviiflora*) – This pine is in the white pine group and native to Japan. A dense pine that tends to develop spreading branches. Usually grows as broad as it is tall. Cones are near the end of the branches and spread horizontally. Bark on younger trees is gray, aging to scaly dark gray. Grown as an ornamental tree in parks and gardens.

**13. Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies* 'Pendula') – Native habitat is northern and central Europe. Norway spruce is a pyramidal evergreen. 'Pendula' is an unusual weeping cultivar of Norway spruce.

**14. Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) – Known only from fossils until rediscovered in China in 1947. One of the few cone-bearing deciduous trees. Its branchlets and needles are arranged in opposite pairs in feather-like sprays. Bright green needles turn brick red before being shed in autumn.

**15. Japanese Stewartia** (*Stewartia pseudocamellia*) – Unusual bark is smooth-textured, exfoliating as the plant ages, producing a camouflaged appearance with patterns of dull orange, green and gray. White flowers bloom in summer and are shaped like those of the related Camellia – round, flat, and somewhat cupped. Foliage turns yellow and red to purple in fall.

**16. Yoshino Cherry** (*Prunus yedoensis*) – A widely planted, flowering hybrid cherry. Fragrant flowers emerge before the leaves in early spring. Presented as a gift from Japan to the United States in 1912 and responsible for the spectacular show in early spring in Washington, D.C.

**17. Paperbark Maple** (*Acer griseum*) – This slow-growing understory tree is grown as an ornamental. Admired for its decorative exfoliating bark. It also has spectacular autumn foliage which can include red, orange, and pink tones.

**18. Kousa Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*) – Also called Japanese Flowering Dogwood. A deciduous tree native to eastern Asia. Extremely showy when in flower. "Flowers" are actually white bracts surrounding a cluster of inconspicuous yellow-green flowers. Flowering is in late spring after the tree leafs out.



*Exotic: From another part of the world; of foreign origin.*

Exotic trees are tree species brought into an area where they did not ecologically develop or where they are not considered native. Exotic trees have the allure of being different or beautiful and are often incorporated into landscape designs as ornamentals. The exotic trees were selected and planted by founder Dorothy Knippenberg. These trees have become an important part of the arboretum, adding interest and variety to the environment.

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# Exotic Tree Tour

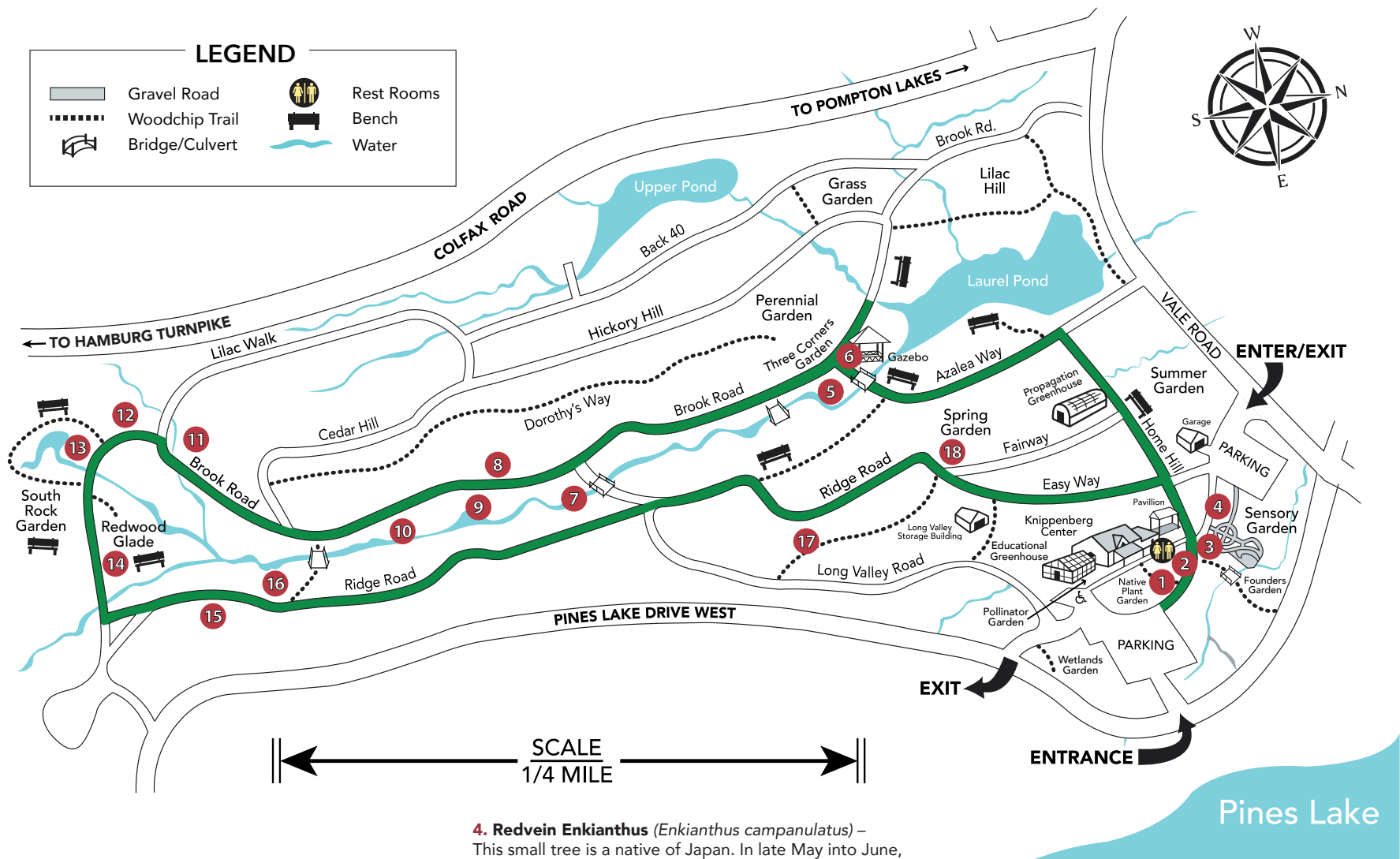


Photo by Lorraine Meyer

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**1. Cornelian-cherry Dogwood** (*Cornus mas*) – Yellow flowers on short stalks bloom in early spring in dense, showy, round clusters. Fruits are fleshy, one-seeded berries which mature to cherry red in mid-summer. Common name refers to cherry-like fruits which resemble the semi-precious gemstone cornelian. Native of Europe.

**2. Japanese Cedar** (*Cryptomeria japonica*) – Introduced in America in 1861. Evergreen with a spiral branch and needle arrangement, relatively graceful in appearance. Needles are blue-green with a bronzy sheen in winter. Cones are rounded with a prickly tip on scales. Bark is beautiful reddish brown.

**3. Japanese Umbrella Pine** (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) – This species is more than 200 million years old, having existed since the Triassic period. Not really a pine, but a coniferous evergreen in its own family. The stiff, plastic-like needles radiate around their stem, creating an umbrella effect.

**4. Redvein Enkianthus** (*Enkianthus campanulatus*) – This small tree is a native of Japan. In late May into June, it gets creamy white bell-shaped flowers veined in red. The fall leaf color is brilliant yellow to orange and red.

**5. Cedar of Lebanon** (*Cedrus libani*) – Considered the patriarch of true cedars because of its dominating presence. Native of southwestern Asia. Culturally associated with Lebanon, a cedar appears on the Lebanese flag. It is also mentioned several times in the Bible. A stately tree with a thick, massive trunk and very wide-spreading branches. Wood has an exquisite fragrance.

**6. Star Magnolia** (*Magnolia stellata*) – Native to Japan, this small deciduous tree can grow 20 feet tall. It produces showy, fragrant white flowers that resemble stars in early spring and that benefit pollinators. Produces showy bark that is smooth in a striking gray tone, and leaves that are dark green, narrow and oval-shaped that last until the fall. In winter, it offers buds that are plump and fuzzy.

**7. Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum*) – Grown in temperate areas around the world since the 1800s and cultivated in Japan for centuries. A small deciduous tree often grown as an understory tree. Leaves have five to seven acutely pointed lobes and fruit is a pair of samaras. A samara is a “winged seed” that is easily transported by the wind.

**8. Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) – A unique species of tree with no living relatives. The ginkgo is a living fossil, recognizably similar to fossils dating back 270 million years. Native to China. It has various uses in traditional medicine and as a food source. The distinctive leaves are fan-shaped, with veins radiating out into the leaf blade. Prized autumn foliage is a deep saffron yellow. The female of the species produces fruit with a distinctly unpleasant smell.