

8.

Commented inventory of trees and shrubs in gardens and plantations

Yvirlit við viðmerkingum yvir trø og runnar í gørðum og viðarlundum

Søren Ødum, Leivur Hansen, and Sigga Rasmussen

Abstract

The present list of ligneous species cultivated in the Faroe Isles is based on field-notes made by the first and last authors during the last ten years. Sigga Rasmussen has particularly recorded from gardens in Tórshavn and dealt with recent imports, while Ødum has made observations particularly in the arboretum and additionally taken notes in plantations, gardens, and cemeteries. Leivur Hansen has contributed with valuable information from his life-long experiences with introduction of plants to plantations and gardens and with observations of establishment and growth of species and provenances.

This list is probably not complete. A garden-owner here or there might, of course, have introduced a species or cultivar not observed from a Nordic or Scottish nursery.

Some localities, which are rich in species, are repeatedly referred to: The plantations in Gundadalur (Tórshavn) and Selatrað (Eysturoy). The arboretum and nursery-area is initiated in Hoydalar. The old cemetery, Rigsombudet, and the old gardens of the families Lützen and Restorff are situated downtown Tórshavn, while Læraraskúlin, the hospital and the new cemetery at Vika are situated in SW-Tórshavn.

The species are grouped in gymnosperms and angiosperms and listed in alphabetical order. When existing, Danish and Faroese names are added.

Søren Ødum, Royal Vet. & Agric. Univ. Arboretum, DK-2970 Hørsholm, Denmark.

Leivur Hansen, Tróndareyd, FR-188 Hoyvík, Faroe Islands.

Sigga Rasmussen, Láarvegur 54, FR-100 Tórshavn, Faroe Islands.

Gymnospermae, conifers, nåletræer, nálatrø

Abies (Pinaceae), ædelgran, aðalgrannaviður

Abies alba Mill., C-Eur., alm. ædelgran, vanl. aðalgrann

Some older specimens in plantations, e.g. Gundadalur and Selatrað (Fig. 8.1), and occasional in gardens. Developing a dense crown and growing rather fast. Attacked in recent years by aphids and rarely planted any more.

Abies grandis Lindl., W-N.Am., kæmpegran

Planted during the last 35 years and in a sheltered position growing faster than any other conifer. Small stands in e.g. Gundadalur and Selatrað plantations.

Abies homolepis Sieb. & Zucc., Japan, skru格蘭

An approx. 4 m high, 16 years old specimen in a sheltered position at the teachers' college (Læraraskúlin). Origins from Odaigahara and Kamegamori planted in the arboretum in Hoydalar 1980 are developing satisfactorily.

Abies koreana Wils., Korea, koreansk ædelgran

Small specimens from nurseries in a few gardens. In 1980 small plants from 5 single tree collections, one of mainland origin (Doe-kyu San), the others from the island of Cheju-do, were planted in the arboretum. Two Cheju-do Nos., Hørsholm 348/77 and 257/77 are fast growing.



8.1. Ein 30 ára gomul aðalgrann,
Abies alba, í vidarlundini á
Selatrað.

A 30 years old *Abies alba* in
Selatrað plantation. S.Ø. phot.,
April 1986.

Abies lasiocarpa Nutt., W-N.Am., klippegran

Two origins, Hørsholm No. 376/71, Wolf Creek Pass, Colorado, and 371/71, Hungry Horse, Montana, were planted 1980 in the arboretum (2 and 5 specimens). Starting slowly as elsewhere. Hørsholm No. 375/71 Laramie Mts., Wyo., was planted 1984 in Gundadalur.

Abies nephrolepis Maxim., NE-Asia

Hørsholm No. 97/80, Heilungkiang, was planted in the arboretum 1984 in Gundadalur.

Abies nordmanniana Spach, Kaukasus, nordmannsgran, normansgran

Older specimens in the plantations, e.g. Kunoy and Gundadalur, grow well, but not very fast, and develop a rather dense crown like *A. alba*. Some younger trees in gardens and cemeteries, e.g. Vika.

Abies procera Rehd., W-N.Am., nobilis, sølvgran

During the last decades planted in plantations and gardens. Very satisfactory development, and obviously the most windresistant fir. (Fig. 8.2). 10 year old trees in Selatrað plantation have grown to 1.9 m with 35 cm topshoots. The cv. 'Glauca Prostrata' can be seen in some gardens and at Læraraskúlin.

Abies sachalinensis Mast., NE-Asia

Hørsholm No. 387/76 from Hokkaido, planted 1980 in the arboretum.

Abies spectabilis Spach, Himalaya

Hørsholm No. 236/79 and 238/80, both from Nepal, planted 1984 in the arboretum.

Araucaria (Araucariaceae), araucaria

Araucaria angustifolia (Bertol.) Kuntze, SE-S.Am.

Two high elevation origins from S-Brazil, Hørsholm Nos. 335/82 and 613/83, were introduced 1986.

8.2. Ein aðalgrann, *Abies procera*, plantað fyri um leið 10 árum síðani í viðarlundini á Selatrað. Hædd 1.9 m, endasprotin 35 cm, bultvørmát í bringuhædd 7 cm. Vinstrumegin ein kontortafura.

An *Abies procera* planted approx. 10 years ago in Selatrað plantation. Height 1.9 m, top 35 cm, stem diam. at b.h. 7 cm. To the left a *Pinus contorta*. S.Ø. phot. April 2, 1986.



Araucaria araucana K. Koch, SW-S.Am., araucaria

Two specimens raised from seed harvested in Bergen 1972 (see P. Søndergaard 1975) were planted 1977 in the arboretum. The biggest has grown from 25 cm to 70 cm 1981–1985. Seed of 15 origins collected by “The Danish Scientific Expedition to Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego 1979” were sown in the same year and resulted in Tórshavn in 775 plants for experimental planting (Ødum 1980). A few plants from Lago Tromen, prov. Neuquén, Argentina, are planted in the arboretum area.

Athrotaxis (Taxodiaceae)

Athrotaxis cupressoides D. Don, Tasmania

A few luxuriant developing plants (Milde No. 1505/75) grew 1981–1986 from 50 cm to 100–125 cm (Fig. 8.3). Are now being propagated by cuttings.

Athrotaxis selaginoides D. Don, Tasmania

8 plants received from Milde 1981 have survived 4 winters without damage. Slow-growing.

Austrocedrus (Cupressaceae)

Austrocedrus chilensis Florin, SW-S.Am.

3 origins from the Nord. Arb. Exp. 1975 have been tried. Miserable growth due to lack of warmer summers.

Chamaecyparis (Cupressaceae)

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Parl., W-N.Am., lawsoncypres

Since app. 1960 planted in most of the plantations (Fig. 8.4) where it grows very well, developing rather broad crowns. The species as well as some cultivars, e.g. ‘Alumii’ and ‘Kelleriis’, can be seen in gardens.



8.3. Vælvaksin eintök av *Athrotaxis cupressoides* í Hoyðólum.
Fine specimens of Athrotaxis cupressoides in Hoydalar. S.Ø. phot., April 1986.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis Spach, W-N.Am., nootkacypres

Since 1954 planted in the plantations and developing very well in e.g. the plantation on Kunoy.

Chamaecyparis obtusa Endl., Japan, solcypres

A few quite pretty specimens to be seen in gardens and in the old cemetery in Tórshavn. Slow-growing. Material from the wild (Hørsholm coll. No. 806/77) was planted 1984 in the arboretum.

Chamaecyparis pisifera Endl., Japan, ærtcypres

The species as well as the cultivars 'Filifera', 'Plumosa' and 'Squarrosa' can be seen in cemeteries and a few gardens. Not bad.

Cryptomeria (Taxodiaceae), cryptomeria

Cryptomeria japonica D. Don, Japan

Introduced to the plantations during the last decades by Leivur Hansen. Pretty specimens in e.g. Selatrað, Gundadal, Trongisvági and on Kunoy. Also planted at Læraraskúlin. Slow-growing. No winter damage. Fig. 8.5

x *Cupressocyparis* (Cupressaceae)

x *Cupressocyparis leylandii*, leylandcypres

This generic hybrid between *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* is obviously worth growing in the Faroe Isles. Cuttings of the clone 'Haggerston Grey' 1976 were in 1986 1.1 m, and of rather broad shape.

Cupressus (Cupressaceae), cypres, syfrisviður

Cupressus bakeri Jeps., W-N.Am.

Hørsholm No. 508/81 of northern Californian origin, was planted in the arboretum 1984 where it grows slowly so far, but without any damage.



8.4. Tróndur Leivsson við ein breiðkrýndan *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* við fleiri bulum.
Tróndur Leivsson at a broad-crowned, many stemmed *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* in Selatrað. Phot.
S.Ø., April 2, 1986.

Dacrydium (Podocarpaceae)

Dacrydium bidwillii Hook. f., New Zealand

A single plant (Milde No. 1516/73) appear to be totally hardy, growing 5–10 cm per year.

Fitzroya (Cupressaceae)

Fitzroya cupressoides Johnston, W-S.Am.

A single plant among several dug up 1975 at Puerto Blest prov. Rio Negro, Argentina, survived the transplanting (Hørsholm 632/75). It was in 1986 60 cm tall without any damage.

Juniperus (Cupressaceae), ene, baraldur, einir

Juniperus chinensis L., E-Asia, kinesisk ene

The cv. 'Aurea' is growing in Vika cemetery, and 'Pfitzeriana' same place plus in some gardens.

Juniperus communis L., alm. ene, baralds-einiberviður

In the Faroe Isles the low-growing or almost prostrate, circumpolar ssp. *nana* (Willd.) Syme is native. It has been transplanted into gardens here and there. The prostrate cvs. 'Repanda' and 'Hornibrookii', both selected among wild plants in Ireland, have recently been planted in Tórshavn and look fine. The columnar cv. 'Hibernica', planted occasionally in gardens, is not growing too well.

Juniperus squamata D. Don, China

For some reason this species is growing very well in Faroese gardens and has become rather common, also in a few cemeteries. All of them seem to be 'Meyeri'.

Larix (Pinaceae), lærk, lerkaviður

Larix decidua Mill., C-Eur., alm. lærk

Planted in gardens and plantations, especially 50–100 years ago. Not many trees left, and not thriving like *L. leptolepis*.

Larix x eurolepis Henry, hybridlærk

The hybrid between *L. decidua* and *L. leptolepis* is produced in Danish nurseries from seed harvested in Danish seed-orchards. Planted in the plantations and some gardens, e.g. at Lærarakúlin. Well adapted.



8.5. *Cryptomeria japonica* í viðarlundini á Selatrað. Veksur seint, men er óskadd. *Cryptomeria japonica* in Selatrað plantation, slowgrowing but without damages. Observe melting new snow on the grass, a common phenomenon even in May. S.Ø. phot., April 2, 1986.

Larix laricina K. Kock, N-N.Am., tamarack

Several origins from E-Canada tried in the arboretum. Slow-growing and hardly of any value.

Larix leptolepis (Sieb. & Zucc.) Gord., Japan, japansk lærk

Since the beginning of this century planted widely in plantations and gardens. Exposed to strong winds it gets a bad, often many-stemmed shape, but the species is extremely well adapted, well rooted, and is therefore of stabilizing importance, when building up plantations. A 50 year old tree in Selatrað was in 1986 16.5 m high with 45 cm stem diam. (Fig. 8.6).

Larix occidentalis Nutt., W-N.Am.

Six trees from Hungry Horse, Montana (Hørsholm No. 419/71) were planted 1980 in the arboretum.

Not promising, slow-growing.

Larix sibirica Ledeb., NE-Eur.-N.Asia, sibirisk lærk

Planted at the museum. Slow-growing. No value.

Libocedrus (Cupressaceae)

Libocedrus bidwillii Hook. f., New Zealand

This species is obviously completely hardy, however, slow-growing. A single plant, Milde No. 1520/75, has grown from 50 cm in 1981 to 115 cm in 1987 (Fig. 8.7).

Picea (Pinaceae), gran, grannaviður

Picea abies (L.) Karst., Eur., rødgran

Some miserable specimens in the older parts of the plantations. Also tried in gardens, in some cases as potted christmas-trees planted out. The climate is obviously too oceanic for this species. The cv. 'Nidiformis' is seen in a few gardens and in Vika cemetery.

8.6. Eitt 50 ára gamalt lerkatræ,
Larix leptolepis, í viðarlundini á
 Selatrað; nú 16.5 m høg við
 bultvørmáti, sum er 45 cm.

A 50 years old *Larix leptolepis* in
 Selatrað plantation, now 16.5 m
 high with a stem diam. of 45 cm,
 S.Ø. phot., april 1986.



Picea breweriana S. Wats., W-N.Am.

Small specimens of traditionally grafted material are seen in a few gardens and develop rather well. Seedlings from seed from the wild (Siskiyou Mts., Oregon), planted in Hoydalar, have perished.

Picea glauca (Moench) Voss, N-N.Am., hvidgran

Used by Hedeselskabet in the early stages of establishing plantations 50–80 years ago, the material probably being the same as planted in the W-Jutland shelterbelts, thus originating from E-Canada. Trees of similar origin in some old gardens. Some trees still remain in Gundadalur plantation and are rather small and weak. Plants of five origins dug up in coastal and interior Alaska 1981 were planted for comparison 1984.

The cv. 'Conica' is observed in gardens in Klaksvík and Tórshavn and in a few cemeteries. Poor development.

Picea omorika (Pančić) Purkyne, Yugoslavia, omorikagran

Tried in some of the plantations, e.g. Gundadalur (material from Hedeselskabet 1969) and in several gardens. Not really thriving.

Picea orientalis (L.) Link, Kaukasus, orientalsk gran

A small tree seen in the garden at Rigsombudet, Tórshavn.

Picea pungens Engelm., W-N.Am., blågran

Seen in a few gardens and cemeteries. Looking miserable and obviously demanding warmer summers.

Picea sitchensis (Bong.) Carr., W-N.am., sitkagran, sitkagrann

The most important spruce-species in the Faroe Isles, planted widely in plantations and gardens since



8.7. *Libocedrus bidwillii*, sum er sera harðfjør. Hoydalar. *Libocedrus bidwillii* being totally hardy. Hoydalar. April 8. 1986. S.Ø. phot.

the beginning of this century (Fig. 8.8). Until the fifties Hedeselskabet in general shipped the same material as used in Denmark, mainly provenances from coastal SW-British Columbia and Washington. In sheltered positions on well-drained soil the trees are fast-growing, if not attacked by aphids (16 × 1.6 m in Gundadal). More recent introductions of higher latitude origins, e.g. from Sitka Island planted at the Museum 1959 and from Homer planted in Havnadalur 1975, are better adapted at the young stage and more resistant to aphids. Trees from six localities ranging from Juneau to Kenai Peninsula were taken along from Alaska to Hørsholm 1981 and planted in Tórshavn 1984. In 1987 they had started off much better than the material traditionally used.

Picea sitchensis x *glauca* (*P. x lutzii*)

Material from natural stands at Seward, Alaska was produced from seed by Hedeselskabet and planted in 1970 in Gundadal and some other plantations. It is not as fast-growing as *P. sitchensis*, but well adapted. Further material was introduced in 1981 from Girdwood and Kenai Lake. (Hørsholm Nos. 5/82 and 81/82) and planted in Tórshavn 1985.

Pilgerodendron (Cupressaceae)

Pilgerodendron uviferum (Don) Florin, SW-S. Am.

One out of 3 plants survived being transplanted from prov. Rio Negro (the rain forest at Puerto Blest, Hørsholm No. 630/75). It is slow-growing but now well adapted without any damages, having grown to 85 cm 1987.

Pinus (Pinaceae), fyr, fura

Pinus contorta Dougl., W-N. Am., contortafyr, kontortafura

Since the twenties the main pine species in the Faroe Isles (Fig. 8.9), and the most successful of all



8.8. Sitkagrann, *Picea sitchensis*, við Studentaskúlan í Hoydølum. Trøini vórðu plantað um leið 1918. Tey eru um leið 18 m høg og 77 cm í tvørmáti.
Sitka-spruces (Picea sitchensis) at the highschool in Hoydalar, Tórshavn. They were planted approx. 1918. Tróndur Leivsson at base of a tree measuring 18 m in height and with a diameter of 77 cm. S.Ø. phot., Aug. 1982.

conifers tried in plantations (see Tróndur Leivsson's paper in this volume). The materiel planted or delivered by Hedeselskabet and constituting the older stands, is probably all the same as used in the W-Jutland heath- and dune-plantations (origins: mainly SW-Brit.Col. and Washington Coast). It is a good pioneer and may grow to 14×1.1 m in 60 years (Gundadal). 15 year old stands of Annette Island origin (SE-Alaska) seem even better adapted (the plantations at the highschool in Hoydalar and at the hospital in Tvøroyri). A slender-branched, beautifully growing stand can be seen at the Museum in Tórshavn. The plants were produced by Hedeselskabet from seed harvested in a stand of Fraser River origin in Findon Forest, Scotland, and planted app. 1954 (S. A. Christensen pers. comm.).

Pinus mugo Turra, C-Eur., bjergfyr, fjallafura

The many-stemmed shrubby vars. as well as the singlestemmed western var. *rostrata* Hoopes (syn. *P. uncinata* Mill. ex Mirb.) grow in some gardens and cemeteries and are in most places doing well. The latter var. was used in the early stages of establishing plantations and has only on Kunoy developed into a fine stand. The Haut Conflent origin was planted in many places 1959-1975.

Pinus peuce Griseb., Balkan, silkefyr

Some plants being tried in Hoydalar have started satisfactorily.

Pinus sylvestris L., Eur.-Asia, skovfyr, skógarfura

In the beginning of this century scots pine was planted in the young plantations where it soon perished. On well-drained soil it may be a question of finding suitable provenances. A few young trees, doing well, can be seen in gardens, maybe transplanted from W-Norway. Since 1984 a number of Norwegian and Scottish origins are being tested, e.g. from tree-line at Vøringfoss, Hardanger in W-Norway, Queens Forest at Ballater in E-Scotland, and Loch Maree in W-Scotland.



8.9. Nakrar kontortafurur í viðarlundini á Selatrað. Fremst er tað ovasta av eini Thuja plicata 'Aberdeen'.

Group of Pinus contorta in Selatrað plantation. In front top of a Thuja plicata 'Aberdeen'. S.Ø. phot., April 1986.

Podocarpus (Podocarpaceae)

The Nordic Arboretum Exp. to New Zealand 1974–75 resulted in introduction of a number of species and hybrids now being tested in the nursery and arboretum in Hoydalar.

Podocarpus acutifolius Kirk x **nivalis**, New Zealand

Two plants from the wild, Hørsholm No. 49/75, are thriving, however, slow-growing having reached a height of 30 cm 1986.

Podocarpus hallii Kirk, New Zealand

Two cuttings, Hørsholm No. 248/75, have grown only 20 cm from 1981 to 1986 with rather chlorotic needles. It may demand a warmer summer.

Podocarpus hallii x **nivalis**, New Zealand

Five plants from natural stands, Hørsholm No. 298/75, are healthy and rather fast growing, 50 cm high 1986.

Podocarpus nivalis Hook., New Zealand

Two origins, Hørsholm Nos. 53/75 and 55/75, are both slow-growing, prostrate, but obviously well adapted.

Podocarpus nubigenus Lindl., SW-S.Am.

During the exp. to Argentina-Chile 1975 this rare species was seen only in the rain-forest at Puerto Blest, prov. Rio Negro, Argentina, from where 10 saplings were transplanted. Only 4 established and are growing still better without any damages, the biggest one from 20 cm 1981 to 65 cm 1986.

Podocarpus salignus D. Don, S-Chile

Cuttings from specimens grown in England were planted 1986.

Pseudotsuga (Pinaceae)

Pseudotsuga menziesii Franco, W-N.Am., douglasgran

The costal race of this species has been tried as a second generation in the plantations during the last 10–15 years. In e.g. Gundadal and Selatrað it is growing rather well in sheltered places. A testing of origins from the northernmost areas with extreme oceanic climate might be worthwhile.

Saxegothaea (Podocarpaceae)

Saxegothaea conspicua Lindl., SW-S. Am.

Three plants dug up in prov. Neuquén, Argentina, (Hørsholm No. 597/75) are well adapted, the biggest having grown to 1.2 m height in 1987. New shoots are reddish, turning green.

Taxus (Taxaceae), taks, taksviður

Taxus baccata L., Eur., alm. taks

This oceanic species is growing very satisfactorily but is found only in a few gardens and cemeteries. Some of its cultivars are met as well.

Taxus x media Rehd. (*T. baccata x cuspidata* Sieb. & Zucc.)

Of this hybrid of garden origin, the female clone 'Hicksii' has been planted in a few gardens in recent years and is doing well.

Thuja (Cupressaceae), thuja

Thuja occidentalis L., E-N.Am., alm. thuja

Planted in a few gardens. Not thriving. Incl. cvs.

Thuja plicata D. Don, W-N.Am., kæmpethuja

A promising species for plantations and gardens in the Faroe Isles. First introduced by Leivur Hansen, who in 1944 bought a few plants on a market in Aberdeen. A single tree of particular quality has been propagated by cuttings and planted in most of the plantations. 10 year old trees of this clone in Selatrað measured in 1986 2.8 m with 30 cm terminal shoots and 7 cm stem diam (Fig. 8.10). Northern origins from Westminster B.C. (Hørsholm No. 210/80) and Ketchikan, Alaska (Hørsholm No. 86/82) were introduced 1984.

Thuja plicata x standishii

Hørsholm No. S.2300/53, a controlled hybrid, planted in Hoydalar 1976, has grown from 40 to 115 cm 1984–86.

Thuja standishii (Gord.) Carr., Japan, japansk thuja

Hørsholm No. 781/77 from Mt. Tateyama, was planted 1984 in Hoydalar.

Thujopsis (Cupressaceae)

Thujopsis dolabrata Sieb. & Zucc., Japan, hønsebenstræ

Seen in the old cemetery and a garden in central Tórshavn. Slow-growing.

Tsuga (Pinaceae), tsuga

Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg., W-N.Am., nordvestamerikansk tsuga

A successful species planted as a second generation in most of the plantations by Leivur Hansen, the material probably being of SW-B. C. origin. In e.g. Selatrað, 10 year old trees measured 3.4 m in 1986 with 40 cm topshoots and 6.5 cm stem diam. Plants from Yacutat, Haines and Juneau, Alaska, (Hørsholm Nos. 70/82, 85/82, 64/82) were planted in Gundadal 1984. Trees of Hørsholm No. S.6002, from Hollis, Alaska, have been planted in the arboretum.

Tsuga mertensiana (Bong.) Carr., W-N.Am.

Saplings were dug up 1981 in two of the NW-most natural stands in Alaska (Portage and Valdez, Hørsholm Nos. 8/82 and 52/82) and planted in Hoydalar 1984.

Angiospermae, broadleaves, løvtræer og -buske, leyvtrø

Acer (Aceraceae), løn

Acer campestre L., Eur., naur

A few specimens in gardens. Not thriving.

Acer circinnatum Pursh, W-N.Am., vinløn

Hørsholm No. 393/81 from Seattle, planted 1984 in the arboretum.

Acer negundo L., N.Am., askbladet løn

Planted approx. 20 years ago at the hospital in Tórshavn and 5 years ago at the hospital in Klaksvík. Few cm. annual growth and weak appearance. Obviously demanding a warmer summer.



8.10. 'Aberdeen' slagid av *Thuja plicata*, sum er lætt at kenna í Føroyum (sí tekst á síðu 95), sæst her í viðarlundini á Selatrað. Hevur vaksið 10 ár á hesum staði; hædd 2.8. m, endasprotin 30 cm, tvørmát 7 cm.

The in the Faroe Isles easily recognised 'Aberdeen' – clone of *Thuja plicata* (see text p. 95), here in Selatrað plantation, measuring 2.8. m with 30 cm topshot and 7 cm girth, after approx. 10 years on the spot. S.Ø. phot., April 1986.

Acer platanoides L., Eur., spidsløn

During the last decades tried in several gardens and occasionally as a street tree without real success.

In accordance with its subcontinental natural distribution it is not maturing the annual shoots as well as *A. pseudoplatanus* as seen at e.g. Læraraskúlin and Eiriksgøta (2 m trees). A 6 m high tree in Restorff's garden.

Acer pseudoplatanus L., Eur., ahorn, ær

Widely planted since approx. 1850 and developing to valuable ornamental trees among buildings, in streets, in old plantations and elsewhere on fertile soil. Several more than 100 year old trees in central Tórshavn measure approx. 12 × 2 m (Fig. 8.11). Flower in late June and produce ripe seed regularly.

Selfsowing observed in some gardens and in Gundadalur and Selatrað plantations. Figs. 8.12, 8.13

Aesculus (Hippocastanaceae), hestekastanie

Aesculus hippocastanum L., Balkan, alm. hestekastanie

Planted in a few gardens. Slowgrowing. A 50 year old tree in an old garden in Tórshavn measure 5–6 m.

Alnus (Betulaceae), el, elrisviður

Alnus glutinosa Gaertn., rødel

Planted here and there during the last century. Of no real value in plantations or as an ornamental.

Alnus incana Moench, Eur., hvidel

Tried in some of the older plantations and in a few gardens where it grows rather well but achieves a bushy, many-stemmed shape. A northern origin, Hørsholm No. 51/85 from Luleå, introduced 1984 for comparison.

8.11. Ein av teimum elstu urtagörðunum, sum er varðveittur inni í Havnini. Ein vakur blettur samanborið við tey vindhørðu plássini beint uttan fyri býin. Tað stóra træið er ein ahorn, *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Fremst er ein *Rhododendron catawbiense* – kynblendingur.

One of the few oldest gardens kept intact in the center of Tórshavn. An oasis in comparison with the windexposed barrens just outside the town. The dominant tree is an *Acer pseudoplatanus*. In front a *Rhododendron catawbiense*-hybrid. S.Ø. phot., June 1986.



Alnus maximowiczii Callier, Japan

A group of plants of Nikko-origin, Hørsholm No. 179/80, have since 1984 developed beautifully in Gundadal.

Alnus rubra Bong., W-N.Am., oregon-el

Material of SE-Alaskan origin tested since 1970 has matured the shoots badly and is no success.

Alnus sinuata (Reg.) Rydb., W-N.Am., sitka-el, sitkaelri

An extremely valuable species as a shelterbelt bush (Fig. 8.14) and for pioneer plantings on peat (N-fixation). An Alaska-origin received from Iceland 1956 is now widely distributed in plantations and gardens all over the Faroe Isles, due to nursery reproduction based on local seed (Leivsson 1983). Subsequent introductions from Hørsholm 1970 (origin Haines Alaska) and the 1981 Alaska exp. (68/82 Yacutat, 6/82 Girdwood, 62/82 Dillingham) are now grown for comparison. They all appear well adapted.

Amelanchier (Rosaceae), bærmispel, berjamispil

Amelanchier canadensis Med., E-N.Am.

Planted in recent years in a few gardens.

Amelanchier florida Lindl., W-N.Am.

Planted in e.g. Gundadal plantation.

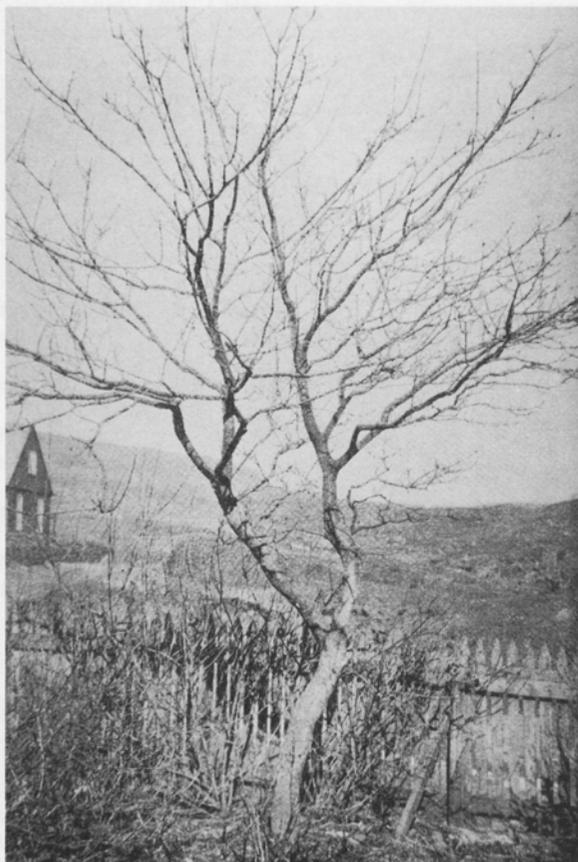
Amelanchier spicata K.Koch, E-N.Am.

Planted at Læraraskúlin 1970. Moderate development.

Arbutus (Ericaceae), jordbærtræ

Arbutus menziesii Pursh, W-N.Am.

A few plants were introduced 1982 and 1986 (Hørsholm Nos. 407/82 and 214/83).



8.12. Í 1896 tók Børgesen (1903) hesa myndina á Vaglinum av eini ahorn, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, sum var hildin at vera stór tá. Hann sigur hana vera um leið 30 ára gamla, 5,8 m høga og við einum tvørmáti, sum var 45 cm. In 1896, F. Børgesen (1903) took this photo of what was at the time a big specimen of *Acer pseudoplatanus*. He described it as approx. 30 years old, 5.8. m high and with a girth of 45 cm.



8.13. Sama træið, sum á mynd 8.12. Træið er nú 11×1.6 m. og hevur eina krúnu, sum er um leið 13 m í tvørmáti.

The same tree as in Fig. 8.12., Phot. S.Ø., March 1984. It is now 11×1.6 m. with a crown of approx. 13 m in diam.

8.14. Lívdarplanting av elri, *Alnus sinuata* (uppruni Haines, Alaska), plantað í 1970 í urtagarðinum hjá Leivi Hansen.

Shelterbelt of *Alnus sinuata* (origin Haines, Alaska), planted 1970 in Leivur Hansen's garden. S.Ø. June 25, 1986.



Arbutus unedo L., SW.Eur.

A plant transferred 1986 (Hørsholm No. 294/83).

Aristolochia (Aristolochiaceae)

Aristolochia macrophylla Lam., E-N.Am., tobakspibeplante

Planted in Tórshavn. Not really thriving.

Aristolelia (Elaeocarpaceae)

Aristolelia fruticosa Hook. f., New Zealand

Two origins from the Nordic Arb. Exp. 1975 (Hørsholm Nos. 1/76 and 4/76 were slightly damaged the first winters, but are now well adapted, approx. 1.5 m big bushes, flowering prolificously in June.

Aristolelia maqui L'Herit., SW-S.Am.

Introduced 1976 (Hørsholm No. 608/75). Repeatedly dying back due to badly maturing shoots.

Aronia (Rosaceae)

Aronia melanocarpa (Michx.) Elliott, E-N.Am.

Planted in Tórshavn in recent years.

Azara (Flacourtiaceae)

Azara lanceolata Hook. f., SW-S.Am.

25 plants, Hørsholm No. 339/75 prov. Rio Negro, Argentina, planted 1980, are undamaged and growing well, even in exposed situations.

Azara microphylla Hook. f., SW-S.Am.

Demands warmer summers. Two origins, Hørsholm Nos. 627/75, prov. Rio Negro, Arg., and 160/79, prov. Neuquén, Arg., are slow-growing and damaged.



8.15. *Berberis ilicifolia* frá Ushuaia, Eldlandinum, tá blómurnar spretta. *Berberis ilicifolia* from Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego in the stage of initial flowering in Hoydalar, April 8, 1986. S.Ø. phot.

Baccharis (Compositae)

Baccharis magellanica (Lam.) Pers., SW-S.Am.

A selected clone, 'Baca', originating from Lago Argentino, Prov. Sta. Cruz, Argentina (Nordic Arboretum Exp., Hørsholm No. 414/75) has recently been introduced.

Baccharis patagonica Hook. & Arn., SW-S.Am.

One plant, Hørsholm No. 389/75, is vigorous and unharmed and has 1981-86 grown from 40 to 90 cm.

Baccharis pilularis DC., W-N.Am.

Planted 1970 in a garden (J. Rasmussen) in Tórshavn. Slowgrowing, undamaged.

Berberis (Berberidaceae), berberis

Berberis aggregata Schneid., China

Planted in some gardens and cemeteries.

Berberis buxifolia Lam., SW-S.Am.

Material collected by G. Schlätzer in S-Chile was app. 1970 sent to the nursery in Hoydalar. The plants appeared to develop so strongly and to spread so easily by selfsowing that it was decided to exterminate them (due to the strong spines and resistance to sheepbrowsing). Two old specimens of the cv. 'Nana' are growing in the old cemetery in Tórshavn, and another one in Sörvágur cemetery. They are probably from Scottish nurseries.

Berberis candidula Schneid., China

Seen in some gardens in Tórshavn. Well adapted.

Berberis darwinii Hook., SW-S.Am.

A specimen from prov. Río Negro Argentina, Hørsholm coll. No. 330/75 grew from 15 cm in 1981 to 80 cm in 1984 and 170 cm in 1986. It is flowering prolifically in June and is totally hardy.



8.16. *Berberis linearifolia* frá plássi tætt við Bariloche, Rio Negro, Argentina blómandi í apríl. *Berberis linearifolia* from near Bariloche, Rio Negro, Argentina, flowering in Hoydalar April 8, 1986. S.Ø. phot.

Berberis empetrifolia Lam., SW-S.Am.

A specimen originating from Tierra del Fuego, Hørsholm coll. No. 404/75, forms a neat spreading mat.

Berberis ilicifolia Forst., SW-S.Am.

A most valuable species for Faroese gardens. A sucker (Hørsholm No. 623/75) dug up in 1975 at Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, had in 1987 grown to 2.2 m with stout branches and annual shoots. The flowers in April are unharmed by slight frosts (Fig. 8.15). Additional 4 plants were dug up near Ushuaia in 1979 and planted in Tórshavn (Hørsholm No. 114/79).

Berberis julianae Schneid., China

This evergreen species can be seen in a few gardens and cemeteries (Vika).

Berberis linearifolia Phil., SW-S.Am.

Maybe the most beautifully developing evergreen *Berberis*. Two plants dug up in prov. Rio Negro, Argentina, (Hørsholm coll. No. 537/75) had in 1981 grown to 1.0 m and 1.2 m, and in 1986 to 1.8 m. Abundant flowering in April without damage from nightfrosts, see Fig. 8.16.

Berberis pearcei Phil., SW-S.Am.

A suckering evergreen species, transferred 1975 as plant from the *Nothofagus pumilio* forest just below tree-line in prov. Rio Negro Argentina (Hørsholm coll. No. 550/75). Rather slow-growing, grown to 80 cm 1986, flowering and hardy, but of modest ornamental value.

Berberis × *stenophylla* Lindl.

Being a hybrid, raised in England, between *B. darwinii* and *B. empetrifolia*, see above, this evergreen is well adapted on the Faroe Isles and can be seen flowering in some gardens, in Tórshavn e.g. at the hospital and at Læraraskúlin. Late maturing shoots may, however, die back during the winter.

Berberis thunbergii DC., Japan

Planted in many gardens, incl. the cv. 'Atropurpurea'. Flowers in late June.

Berberis verruculosa Hemsl. & Wils., China

Planted in some gardens. Well adapted.

Betula (Betulaceae), birk, bjørk

Betula papyrifera Marsh. var. *kenaica* (Evans) Henry, NW-N.Am.

This Alaska-variety of paperbirch has been introduced twice. In 1981 a Seward-origin (Hørsholm No. 1232/77) was planted in the arboretum and in Selatrað plantation, and in 1984 plants dug up 1981 at Dillingham, Bering Sea coast (Hørsholm No. 60/82), were planted in Gundadalur. The development is not very promising, the annual shoots in 1986 being up to 35 cm and leaves damaged by rust and larvae.

Betula pendula Roth. Eur., vortebirk

Planted in a few gardens. Not thriving.

Betula pubescens Ehrh. and *B. tortuosa* (Led.) Schneid., N.Eur.

Birch of Icelandic origin has during the last 40 years been planted widely in gardens and plantations. The plants are growing slowly, however steadily, and retain for very long a dark, cherrylike peeling bark and belong obviously to the hybrid swarm of the subarctic *B. tortuosa* rather than the true *B. pubescens*. It is of ornamental value to the gardens not least due to the quality of the bark and the bright orange autumn colours. The variation in bark and crown-shape indicate that various origins have been introduced. Some rather big, white-barked, older specimens in Tórshavn have probably been transferred by garden-owners from W-Norway. Such imports do also take place nowadays, e.g. a 10 year old tree from Álesund in Esmar Fuglø's garden. Recently introduced plants of *B. tortuosa* from Blefjell, Telemark, S-Norway (Hørsholm No. 20/81) look miserable, while birches from Tromsø, N-Norway (1302/77) look better. Subarctic birch from S-Greenland (204/82) is being tried as well and has not yet exposed horticultural qualities. It belongs to a hybrid-swarm of *B. tortuosa* s.l. and *B. glandulosa* Michx.

Buddleia (Loganiaceae), buddleia

Buddleia davidii Franck., China, blå buddleia

Planted in some gardens and developing rather well.

Buddleia globosa Hope, SW-S.Am., gul buddleia

Seed from prov. Rio Negro, Argentina (Hørsholm No. 449/75) resulted in hundreds of plants in the nursery in Hoydalar. This tender, semi-evergreen species flowers from lateral branches and is therefore of ornamental value, particularly in oceanic climates. In Denmark it is dying back to the ground most winters, or even killed, thus flowering after a series of mild winters only. The staggering flowering can be seen in Tórshavn from late June till mid July. The species is obviously dioecious (male and female shrubs) and pollinated in Tórshavn by flies. Strong, windresistant branches. In most places it has increased height from 0.8 m to 1.7 m 1981–86. Developing best in full light and well-drained, fertile soil.

Buxus (Buxaceae), buksbom

Buxus sempervirens L., SW-Eur., alm. buksbom.

Various clones seen in a few gardens. Hardy, but slow-growing.

Calluna (Ericaceae), heiðalyngur

Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull, Eur., hedelyng, vanl. heiðalyngur

Native. Transplanted into gardens from the wild.

Camellia (Theaceae), kamelia

Camellia japonica L., Japan, alm. kamelia

Planted by R. Dunn at Læraraskúlin 1984. Undamaged, but summers too cool for flushing and prolongation of shoots.

Caragana (Papilionaceae)

Caragana arborescens Lam., N-Asia, ærtebusk

Planted in a few gardens.

Cassinia (Compositae)

Cassinia vauvilliersii Hook. f., New Zealand

A single plant originating from the Nord. Arb. Exp. 1975 had in 1981 grown to 1.2 m and has flowered regularly since 1977. It flowers midsummer and additionally in January. This single shrub has repeatedly been multiplied by cuttings and can now be seen in the arboretum and in many gardens.

Celastrus (Celastraceae), træmorder

Celastrus orbiculatus Thunb., NE-Asia

Planted in a few gardens.

Cercidiphyllum (Cercidiphyllaceae)

Cercidiphyllum japonicum Sieb. & Zucc., Japan, hjertetræ

Planted by R. Dunn at Læraraskúlin 1984. Sensitive to strong winds.

Chaenomeles (Rosaceae), dværgkvæde

Chaenomeles japonica (Thunb.) Lindl., Japan

Planted in some gardens. Flowering.

Chiliotrichum (Compositae)

Chiliotrichum diffusum Kuntze, SW-S.Am., summardáarunnur

This daisy-flowered shrub is an excellent ornamental for Faroese conditions. It grows in a few years to a height of around 1 m with abundant flowering from late June till mid July. A number of origins are being propagated by cuttings and have been planted in the arboretum and in many gardens. Material collected in S-Chile by G. Schlätzer was in the sixties sent to Tórshavn by Hedeselskabet. The in Denmark (Hornum) selected clone 'Siska', originating from the same collections, is planted in a few gardens. Hørsholm Nos. 643/75, 648/75, and 120/79, all Tierra del Fuego origins, were planted subsequently in 1976 and 1979, growing to 60-70 cm and flowering after only 2 years.

Chusquea (Bambusae)

Chusquea couleou Desv., SW-S.Am., chilensk bambus

During the Nord. Arb. Exp. 1975 attempts were made to transfer living material from prov. Rio Negro, Argentina. Parts of big shoots with roots did not survive. Small seedlings were found on a margin of a temporary pond and transferred with good result, two of them to Tórshavn 1976 (Hørsholm 614/75). In 1985 they produced thick new shoots, which were more than 3 m long. Propagation by cuttings was tried in 1987 with good result.

Clematis (Ranunculaceae), clematis

Clematis alpina Mill., C-Eur.

Planted in a few gardens. Flowering.

Clematis montana DC., Himalaya

Planted in a few gardens. Flowering.

Clematis tangutica (Maxim.) Korsh., China

Recently introduced. Flowers not yet observed.

Coprosma (Rubiaceae)

Coprosma cheesemannii, New Zealand

Slow growth. 3 specimens (Hørsholm No. 17/76) in the nursery in Hoydalar.

Coprosma ciliata, New Zealand.

Has in 10 years grown 70 cm in the nursery (Hørsholm No. 23/76). Tips of shoots damaged in the winter 1984. 3 plants.

Coprosma nitida, Tasmania

Germinated from moss packed around roots of *Eucalyptus coccifera* sent from Tasmania 1980. Kept so far in the nursery.

Coprosma pseudocuneata, New Zealand

Hørsholm No. 734/75. Vigorous and healthy looking plant grown to 65 cm in 1984. Hørsholm No. 229/75, slightly damaged tips of shoots. 1986: 50 cm.

Coprosma rugosa, New Zealand

Hørsholm No. 45/76, 3 plants in the nursery in Hoydalar. 1986 grown to 1.1 m. Occasionally frostdamaged shoots.

Cornus (Cornaceae), kornel

Cornus alba L.

Planted in some gardens and public grounds. Badly maturing shoots and of no ornamental value.

Cornus stolonifera Michx., N.Am.

The cv. 'Flaviramea' has been planted here and there on public grounds. Rather miserable growth.

Corylus (Corylaceae), hassel, hesli

Corylus avellana L., Eur., alm hassel

The species and the cv. 'Contorta' tried in a few gardens without real success.

Corylus colurna L., SW-Eur.-W.As., tyrkisk hassel

Several trees planted at the hospital in Klaksvík around 1982. All dead or very miserable 1986. This species demands warmer summers.

Cotoneaster (Rosaceae), cotoneaster, mispil

Many species and cultivars belonging to this genus are thriving very well in the Faroe Isles. Several of the prostrate cotoneasters are a valuable contribution to new gardens exposed to the harsh climate, to rock-gardens, etc. The majority of the following Chinese species and cvs. are recent introductions and not yet widely used: *Cotoneaster acutifolia* Turez., *C. adpressa* Bois., *C. 'Coral Beauty'*, *C. dammeri* Schneid., *C. divaricata* Rehd. & Wils., *C. microphylla* Lindl. var. *cochleata* Rehd. & Wils., *C. praecox* Vilm., *C. simonsii* Bak.

Cotoneaster 'Brændkjær'

A hybrid between *C. frigida* from Himalaya and *C. salicifolia* from China, raised in the thirties in Aksel Olsen's nursery in Denmark, where it may be killed or damaged by frost and desiccation in severe winters. Rather pretty specimens can be seen in sheltered gardens.

Cotoneaster bullata Bois., China

A common and vigorously growing species used as an ornamental shrub and for hedges in old as well as new gardens.

Cotoneaster dielsiana Pritz., China

Thriving well at Læraraskúlin and in a few gardens elsewhere.

Cotoneaster horizontalis Dcne., China

Well adapted in the gardens and some cemeteries.

Cotoneaster lucida Schlecht., Altai

Planted in some gardens. Getting fine autumn-colours.

Cotoneaster multiflora Bge., China

Planted in gardens. Shoots dying somewhat back.

Cotoneaster salicifolia Franch. var. *floccosa* Rehd. & Wils., China

Seen in some of the old gardens in Tórshavn where it on fertile soil and in shelter is growing well without any damage. The rather prostrate *C. s.* 'Parkteppich' has recently been introduced.

Cotoneaster 'Skogholm'

Probably a *C. dammeri* hybrid, easily propagated by cuttings. Planted in recent years with good result, e.g. in the hospital garden in Tórshavn, and many other places.

Crataegus (Rosaceae), tjørn

Crataegus laevigata (Poir.) DC., Eur., alm. hvidtjørn.

Seen in a few old gardens in Tórshavn. A very big and old, wind-shaped specimen in Lützen's garden. Flowering and fruiting not observed.

Crataegus monogyna Jacq., Eur., engriflet hvidtjørn

Particularly to be seen in some of the old gardens and hardly reaching above shelters. No flowering.

Cytisus (Papilionaceae), gyvel

Cytisus decumbens Spach, *C. 'Hollandia'*, *C. 'Newry Seedling'*, and *C. nigricans 'Cyni'*

have in recent years been imported from nurseries in Denmark and Scotland and sold to garden-owners.

Cytisus x praecox Bean, vårgyvel

This hybrid with SW-Eur. parents, incl. the cv. 'Allgold', is a widely planted and well adapted shrub in Faroese gardens, where the cool summer delays flowering till the end of June.

Daphne (Thymelaeaceae)

Daphne mezereum L., Eur., peberbusk

To be seen in a few gardens.

Deutzia (Hydrangeaceae)

Deutzia scabra Thunb. 'Plena', *Deutzia x hybrida* Lemoine

These and other hybrids and cultivars can be seen in many gardens as valuable ornamental shrubs.

Drimys (Winteraceae)

Drimys lanceolata Baill., Tasmania

Two plants germinated from moss packed around roots of *Eucalyptus coccifera*, sent 1980 from Tasmania. They had in 1985 grown to 60 cm pretty plants.

Drimys winteri Forst., SW-S.Am.

A single plant, dug up at Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego (Hørsholm No. 649/75) suffered in the beginning from too much light, but has now adapted and grown to 85 cm (1986). In 1979 approx. 60 plants of the same origin were dug up and planted in semishade. In 1986 they measured 0.9–1.5 m, some with 1.5 cm thick topshoots (Hørsholm No. 117/79), see Fig. 8.17.

8.17. *Væl vaksandi Drimys winteri frá Ushuaia, Eldlandinum. Strong-growing Drimys winteri from Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego (Hørsholm No. 8-179). S.Ø. phot., April 4, 1986.*



Drimys winteri Forst. var. *andina* Reiche, SW-S.Am.

A single plant (Hørsholm No. 574/75) has in 10 years grown to a broad, 90 cm tall shrub, which is flowering and fruiting every summer see Fig. 8.18.

Elaeagnus (Elaeagnaceae), sølvblad

Elaeagnus commutata Rydb., N.Am.

Planted in a few gardens in Tórshavn.

Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb., E-Asia

Planted in Hoydalar and doing well.

Embothrium (Proteaceae)

Embothrium coccineum Forst., SW-S.Am., ildbusk

Seed of a southern origin was on initiative by G. Schlätzer (1967) collected by consul Guldman in 1962 on Isla Riesco, 53°S, Chile, for experiments in Denmark. From the Arboretum in Hørsholm, where it is not hardy, some small plants were in 1965 brought to Jóannes Rasmussen's garden, Jústsgøta, Tórshavn, where a group of 7 plants in 1976 had grown to 2.3 m and were flowering and producing ripe seed. They were lifted by a gale 1982 and cut back, girth of thickest stem was measured to 38 cm. Numerous plants have been produced by seed and cuttings. Further origins were introduced 1975 and 1979 from Tierra del Fuego and northwards to prov. Neuquén. Plants of various origins can be seen in the nursery and the arboretum.

Erica (Ericaceae), klokkelyng, klokkulyngur

Erica carnea L., C-Eur.

Various cultivars of this species are planted in gardens and may last for some years.



8.18. *Drimys winteri* var. *andina* plantað í Hoydølum 1976, sæst her blómandi í august 1982. *Drimys winteri* var. *andina* (Hørsholm No. 574/75), planted in Hoydalar 1976, is here flowering August 2, 1982. Behind a *Saxegothaea conspicua* S.Ø. phot.

E. cinerea L., W-Eur., føroyskur klokkulyngur
Native. Occasionally transplanted into gardens.

Escallonia (Escalloniaceae)

Escallonia alpina Poepp., W-S.Am.

A single specimen originating from tree line in prov. Rio Negro, Argentina (Hørsholm No. 562/75) had in 1986 grown to a 60 cm pretty plant. Easily propagated by cuttings.

Escallonia 'Donard Seedling'

This cultivar of hybrid origin is popular in British gardens. It was introduced to Tórshavn 1982. Tips of shoots are dying back, and flowering is not yet observed.

Escallonia rubra Pers., W-S.Am.

Plants of three origins from southern Argentina have been tested. They are not very attractive, though fast growing and flowering. Hørsholm Nos. 410/75 from Calafate, prov. Sta. Cruz, and 571/75 from Llao Llao, Prov. Rio Negro are hardy, while 612/75 from the same region as 571/75 has been frostdamaged.

Escallonia virgata Pers., W-S.Am.

This white-flowered species is performing well in Hoydalar.

Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae), eucalyptus

Small plants of tree-line forming species from SE-Australia and Tasmania, collected or acquired by Flemming Juncker, were in 1975 taken to Tórshavn by S. A. Christensen (1975) and planted in Gundadal. Some were stolen or damaged by the public, and only two specimens, an *E. gunnii* Hook. f. and an *E. coccifera* Hook. f., remain and have grown to 2-3 m. A number of *E. coccifera* plants were in 1980 dug up in a Tasmanian forest by F. Walduck and subsequently planted in the nursery and arboretum. Frost-damages on these eucalypts have never been observed.

Euonymus (Celastraceae), benved

Euonymus europaea L., Eur., alm. benved

Seen in a few gardens in Tórshavn, where it on fertile soil and in shelter is growing well. In exposed places the shoots are dying somewhat back. The foliage is still green in November.

Euonymus fortunei Hand.-Mazz., China

On fertile soil in some old gardens in Tórshavn. Growing well.

Fagus (Fagaceae) bøg, bók

Fagus sylvatica L., Eur., alm. bøg

Planted in some gardens and occasionally used as a hedge-plant. A small stand can be seen in Gundadal plantation, the plants being from seed from Marselisborg, Århus, Jutland. On the Faroe Isles the beech is slow-growing and not very straight. Owing to the early prolongation and maturing of the annual shoots, dying back of shoots is rarely seen on plants in sheltered positions. Rather big trees, incl. *F. s. 'Atropunicea'* (blódbøg) can be seen in old gardens in Tórshavn.

Forsythia (Oleaceae), forsythia

Forsythia x intermedia

Cultivars of this, and maybe other species and hybrids are grown in some gardens, taken along or ordered from Danish nurseries. They are not really well adapted. No flowering.

Fraxinus (Oleaceae), ask, ask

Fraxinus excelsior L., Eur., N-Asia, alm. ask

Some big trees can be seen in the old gardens of Tórshavn. Young specimens are met in a few gardens as well, doing best on fertile, well-drained soils (in less favourable soils pale foliage indicate deficiency in N and P). Slow-growing and late flushing. Scottish material has recently been imported from a nursery in Banff.

Fraxinus ornus L., S-Eur., manna-ask

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Miserable growth.

Fuchsia (Onagraceae), fuchsia, blóðdroparunnur

Fuchsia magellanica Lam., SW-S.Am.

Plants of two origins collected 1975 in southern Argentina are grown in Tórshavn, Hørsholm No. 526/75 from the rainforest at Puerto Blest, prov. Rio Negro, which is not well adapted, and No. 539/75 from Cerro Lopez at the same latitude, but closer to the steppe, which is thriving and being propagated for gardens by cuttings. Like in its native country rather a subshrub than a true shrub. Nursery-purchased plants of the species or cultivars, in general thriving, can be seen in some gardens e.g. *F. 'Richardonii'*.

Gaultheria (Ericaceae), gaultheria

Gaultheria shallon Pursh, W-N.Am.

A vigorous species in Faroese environments. First introduced from the Arboretum in Hørsholm to Jóannes Rasmussen's garden in Tórshavn. Additionally planted 1976 in Hoydalar.

Griselinia (Cornaceae)

Griselinia littoralis Raoul, New Zealand

This big-leaved, glossy evergreen shrub is perfectly happy in the Faroese climate, however, rather slowgrowing. Two cuttings from 700 m altitude (Hørsholm No. 94/75), planted in Hoydalar 1981, grow 10–15 cm per year.

Hebe (Scrophulariaceae), hebe

The Nordic Arboretum Exp. to New Zealand 1974–75 (P. Søndergaard et al. 1977) resulted in the collection of cuttings from the wild of many subalpine *Hebe*-species, which have proved to be a magnificent contribution to horticulture in the Faroe Isles, especially for the many new gardens.

Hebe cockayneana Ckn. & Allan

Hørsholm No. 211/75, 80 cm high 1984. Valuable.

Hebe epacridea Ckn. & Allan

Hørsholm No. 83/75. Valuable.

Hebe hectorii Ckn. & Allan

Hørsholm No. 189/75. Very attractive. 1986 55 cm high.

Hebe odora Ckn.

Hørsholm No. 199/75 and 219/75 from 12–1300 m altitude. Rich in flowers in July every year, dark green, glossy leaves. Easily propagated and spread to many gardens.

Hebe pauciramosa L. B. Moore

Hørsholm No. 242/75. Propagated by cuttings in large numbers, see Fig. 8.19.



8.19. Partur av einum gomlum urtagarði í Hoydølum, sum nú er lagdur saman við gróðurstøðina. Ein *Eucalyptus coccifera* við *Hebe pauciramosa* vaksandi rundanum. Part of an old garden in Hoydalar included in the arboretum. An *Eucalyptus coccifera* surrounded by *Hebe pauciramosa*. S.Ø. phot., April 1986.

Hebe petriei Ckn. & Allan

Hørsholm No. 187/75. Pretty plant.

Hebe rupicola Ckn. & Allan

Hørsholm No. 54/75. Fresh green, vigorous, 1984 70 cm.

Hebe subalpina Ckn. & Allan and/or *Hebe rakaiensis* Ckn.

Hørsholm Nos. 210/75 and 193/75. Proper names not yet considered. Valuable, both Nos. propagated.

Hedera (Araliaceae), vedbend, viðbenda

Hedera helix, L., Eur., alm. vedbend

In some gardens and cemeteries. *H. h.* 'Hibernica' as well, e.g. on the walls of Rigsombudet. Well adapted.

Helichrysum (Compositae)

Helichrysum sp. of New Zealand origin, sent from the Norwegian Arb., Milde in the seventies. Thriving.

Hippophaë (Elaeagnaceae)

Hippophaë rhamnoides L., Eur., havtorn

Strange enough this species, which is normally found on soils with high pH-values, is growing well on the Faroe Isles, when planted on well drained soil and exposed for much light. It will, of course, benefit from Ca when started (Læraraskúlin and NE-region of Gundadalur plantation). The plants used were sent by Hedeselskabet and are probably originating from NW-Jutland. Dioecious. Berries not seen. Suckering.

Hoheria (Malvaceae)

Hoheria glabrata Sprague & Summerh., New Zealand

Two plants from approx. 1000 m altitude, Hørsholm No. 731/75 (Fig. 8.20) had in 1986 grown to 2.8 m

8.20. *Hoheria glabrata* við ungunum og vaksnum bløðum.
Hoheria glabrata with juvenile and adult foliage. Hoydalar, June 22, 1986 S.Ø. phot.



with just ends of shoots dying back. Flowering and fruiting regularly (Fig. 8.21). Self-sown seedlings found under the plants. Also reproduced by cuttings.

Hoheria lyallii Hook. f., New Zealand.

Also originating from the Nordic Arb. Exp. 1975 and approx. 1000 m alt. (Hørsholm No. 727/75). Grown to 1.8 m 1981 and 3.1 m 1984. Ends of shoots dying somewhat back.

Hydrangea (Hydrangeaceae), hortensie

Hydrangea macrophylla Ser., Japan

Cultivars of this species are occasionally planted in gardens and cemeteries. They do not thrive too well.

Hydrangea petiolaris Sieb. & Zucc., Ø-Asien, klatrehortensie

Seen in a few gardens in Tórshavn. Thriving.

Hymenanchera (Violaceae)

Hymenanchera angustifolia R. Br., Tasmania

Introduced 1982 (Hørsholm No. 36/81). Starting slowly.

Hypericum (Hypericaceae), perikon, pirikumi

Hypericum x inodorum Mill.

The in Denmark selected cv. 'Hysan' is a recent introduction and has not yet flowered.

Ilex (Aquifoliaceae) kristtorn

Ilex aquifolium L., Eur., alm. kristtorn

This oceanic species grows very well in Faroese gardens. It is, however, not yet common. A big, old tree in Hans Mortensen's garden at Dalavegur, Tórshavn, has been propagated by cuttings for other



8.21. *Hoheria glabrata* sama plantan, sum á mynd 8.20 við búnari frukt.

Hoheria glabrata, the same plant as in Fig. 8.20., with ripe fruits and seed, Nov. 11, 1987. S.Ø. phot.

gardens. Some cultivars, maybe incl. the x *altaclarensis* hybrid (with *I. perado* Ait.) can be found as well, e.g. *I. a.* 'Pyramidalis' and 'Argenteomarginata'.

Kalmia (Ericaceae)

Kalmia latifolia L., E-N.Am.

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Demands warmer summer. Flushing too late.

Laburnum (Papilionaceae), guldregn, gullregn

Laburnum alpinum Bercht. & Presl., C-Eur., alpe-guldregn

In some old gardens, particularly downtown Tórshavn, where a specimen measure 8 x 0.4 m. Well adapted.

Laburnum anagyroides Med., C-Eur., alm. guldregn

Maybe the best of the big ornamental shrubs. An early introduction met in gardens on all islands. It can tolerate exposure to strong winds.

Laburnum x watereri Dipp.

This hybrid between the above-mentioned species, incl. the cv. 'Vossii', can be seen in some gardens.

Leptospermum (Myrtaceae)

Leptospermum humifusum Schauer, Tasmania

Two plants sent by the Norwegian Arboretum 1981 (Milde No. 1598/75). Very well adapted, growing from 20 cm 1981 to 85 cm 1987.

Ligustrum (Oleaceae), liguster

Ligustrum vulgare L., Eur., alm. liguster

Planted in some gardens. A rather uninteresting species. The shoots die somewhat back in winter.

8.22. *Lomatia ferruginea* á
gróðurstöðini í Hoydølum.
Lomatia ferruginea in the nursery
area in Hoydalar. S.Ø. phot. June
1986.



Lomatia (Proteaceae)

Lomatia ferruginea R. Br., SW-S.Am.

This evergreen, small tree with delicate fern-like leaves is slow-growing, but in sheltered position hardy on the Faroe Isles. Hørsholm No. 334/75 from prov. Rio Negro, Argentina, is planted in the nursery and the arboretum (Fig. 8.22), where grown to 1.5 m 1987.

Lomatia hirsuta Diels., SW-S.Am.

Five origins collected during the 1975 and 1979 expeditions in the Argentinean foothills of the Andes from prov. Chubut to prov. Neuquén are being tested. The evergreen leaves may get black spots in the late winter. When planted on well drained soil, the species appear to be hardy, the biggest specimens being approx. 1 m high in 1986.

Lonicera (Caprifoliaceae), kaprifolie, gedeblad

Lonicera coerulea L., Eur.-Asia, blå gedeblad

Planted in a few places. This species is obviously too continental. It is bursting into leaf much too early.

Lonicera henryi Hemsl., China

This evergreen climber is planted in some gardens and looking well in sheltered positions.

Lonicera ledebourii Eschsch., W-N.Am., californisk gedeblad

Planted in many gardens and public grounds during the last 20 years. A vigorous and well-adapted species.

Lonicera nitida Wils., China

Planted in gardens. The cv. 'Elegant' is of particular value.

Lonicera periclymenum L., Eur., alm. gedeblad, kaprifolie

Planted in many gardens. Vigorous.

Lonicera pileata Oliv., China

Planted in a few gardens and cemeteries.

Lonicera ruprechtiana Reg., NE-Asia

In some old gardens. Thriving.

Lonicera tatarica L., E-Eur.-V.Asia, tatarisk gedebblad

In some gardens and at Lærarakúlin. Vigorous.

Lonicera x tellmanniana Spaeth

This hybrid between the N.Am. *L. sempervirens* L. and the Chinese *L. tragophylla* Hemsl. has in recent years been planted in Tórshavn.

Lonicera xylosteum L., dunet gedebblad

In some gardens. Flowers in late June. The cv. or hybrid 'Claveys Dwarf' planted at Klaksvík hospital and well adapted.

Mahonia (Berberidaceae), mahonia

Mahonia aquifolium Nutt., W-N.Am.

Seen in a few gardens. Material of B.C. origin (Hørsholm No. 292/81) introduced 1984.

Mahonia nervosa Nutt., W-N.Am.

Material of B.C. origin (Hørsholm No. 230/81) planted in the arboretum 1984.

Malus (Rosaceae), æble, apaldur

Malus baccata Borkh., E-Asia, sibirisk paradisæble

Plants from Mt. Oda-san, Korea, planted 1980 (Hørsholm No. 978/77).

Malus x domestica Borkh., alm. æble, haveæble

Planted occasionally in gardens. Of no value.

Maytenus (Celastraceae)

Maytenus boaria Mol., SW-S.Am.

This evergreen tree was introduced 1984 (originating from prov. Chubut, Argentina, Hørsholm coll. No. 4/79). It may suffer from lack of warmer summers.

Maytenus disticha (Hook.) Urb., SW-S.Am.

Hørsholm No. 115/79, dug up on Tierra del Fuego. Extremely slow-growing. Hardly of any value.

Maytenus magellanica (Lam.) Hook. f., SW-S.Am.

Introduced 1976 (Hørsholm No. 596/75). Five plants in the nursery and arboretum in Hoydalar started slowly but are speeding up now, the tallest having reached 1.45 m. Hardy with densely set evergreen leaves and tiny red flowers.

Neopanax (Araliaceae)

Neopanax colensoi (Hook. f.) Allan, New Zealand

A single plant, Milde No. 1355/75, being of astonishing hardiness Hoydalar, has grown from 10 cm in 1981 to 1.2 m in 1987 (Fig. 8.23).

Nothofagus (Fagaceae), sydbøg

Nothofagus antarctica Oerst., SW-S.Am.

During the last 10 years plants from nurseries have been planted in a few private gardens. A specimen planted in the hospital garden in Tórshavn was in 1986 2.8 m high with a broad crown and ascending stems. The morphological features resemble Chilean material as seen in the Valdivian region. The annual shoots dye somewhat back as they stop growing too late. In 1976 15 plants of Rio Negro origin and 15 of Tierra del Fuego origin, all dug up in 1975, were planted. The southernmost origins were best adapted, so in 1979 additional 560 plants were dug up in Tierra del Fuego and flown to Tórshavn.

Nothofagus betuloides (Mirb.) Oerst., SW-S.Am.

In 1976 two origins from Tierra del Fuego, a total of 22 and 10 plants, were planted in Tórshavn. This evergreen species developed promisingly, and in 1979 further 3400 plants were dug up in the Ushuaia-region and planted in the Faroe Isles. Planted now in many gardens. Foliage in Fig. 8.24.

Nothofagus cunninghamii Oerst., Tasmania

An evergreen slow-starting species. Two plants, Milde No. 1532/75, has in 1984 after 7 years grown to 40 cm with leaves and shoots somewhat damaged in cold winters. Plants dug up and sent in 1980 by F. Walduck are still in the nursery and very small.

Nothofagus dombeyi (Mirb.) Oerst., SW-S.Am.

Demanding warmer summers than *N. betuloides*, this evergreen species matures the shoots late, and dying back of ends of annual shoots can be seen most years. 15 and 25 plants of two origins were dug up in the Bariloche-region in Argentina 1975 and planted in Tórshavn 1976.



8.23. Tvey sløg úr Ný Zealandi, *Neopanax colensoi* og *Aciphylla aurea* (*Skjólurtaættin*), sum trívast væl í Hoydølum.

Two New Zealand species, *Neopanax colensoi* and *Aciphylla aurea* (*Umbelliferae*) thriving in Hoydalar. S.Ø. phot., April 4, 1986.

Nothofagus menziesii Oerst., New Zealand

A few plants from the Nordic Arb. Exp. 1975 remain, the biggest 85 cm high in 1986. Twigs and leaves are damaged most winters.

Nothofagus obliqua (Mirb.) Oerst., SW-S.Am.

Of no interest for Faroese conditions. An origin from prov. Neuquén, Argentina, was planted 1976, and six from Chile in 1978. The plants do not mature their annual shoots and are repeatedly being cut back to the ground, or almost so. Some are dead.

Nothofagus procera Oerst., SW-S.Am.

One Argentinean and eleven Chilean origins have been tested. Obviously this species needs a warmer summer. Most plants are dead. A few, however, had increased height to 1.6 m 1986, even though their terminal shoots are considerably reduced most years.

Nothofagus pumilio (Poepp. & Endl.) Krasser, SW-S.Am.

This deciduous species, forming tree-line in the southern Andes and Tierra del Fuego, is well adapted to Faroese conditions. 45 plants of 5 origins dug up 1975 and planted 1976 grow well. From six localities on Tierra del Fuego further 2.300 plants were transferred to the Faroe Isles with good result. Some plants originating from prov. Aisén in Chile (seed collected by G. Schlätzer) and brought to Tórshavn 1975 by S. A. Christensen, Hedeselskabet, are planted in the arboretum for comparison.

Nothofagus solandri (Hook.) Oerst. var. *cliffortioides* (Hook. f.) Poole, New Zealand

This evergreen species, forming tree-line on the South Island of New Zealand, is obviously a difficult species to establish. Several plants of three different origins have since 1976 been tried with no real success. Some plants died early, others are repeatedly damaged, but a few, however, had in 1986 grown to 85 cm.



8.24. Tey tættskipaðu bløðini av eldlandsbók, *Nothofagus betuloides* í Hoydølum. Í framtíðini kunnu greinar av hesum træi væl ætlast at verða nýttar til prýðisgrønt um veturin. Ein roynd hevur verið gjørd at selja nøkur bundi av greinum til marknaðin í Keypmannahavn. Har varð boðið 10 kr. fyri kg (sama sum prisurin fyri aðalgrann, *Abies nobilis*).

The densely arranged leaves on a *Nothofagus betuloides* grown in Hoydalar. In the future it might be object for cutting for decoration throughout the winterseason. As a test a bundle of branches were taken to the market in Copenhagen, where Dkr. 10.- per kilo was offered (approx. the same price as for *Abies nobilis*). S.Ø. phot., April 1986.

Olearia (Compositae)

Olearia x haastii Hook. f., New Zealand

A hundred plants of this hardy hybrid was in 1985 delivered by Banff & Buchan Nurseries in Scotland to the nursery in Hoydalar.

Olearia ilicifolia Hook. f., New Zealand

A single plant, Milde No. 356/75, started slowly, but is now a strong, 1.5 m high bush. Flowering and fruiting.

Olearia moschata Hook. f., New Zealand

A rather slow-growing but pretty and hardy shrub, Hørsholm No. 205/75, were in 1986 1.0 m high.

Olearia nummulariifolia Hook. f., New Zealand

A single plant, Hørsholm No. 79/75, is well adapted and were in 1986 0.7 m high.

Ovidia (Thymelaeaceae)

Ovidia andina (Poepp. & Endl.) Meissn., SW-S.Am.

A few plants, Hørsholm Nos. 319/75, 8/79 and 158/79, from the region prov. Neuquén to prov. Chubut, Argentina, are planted in the arboretum, where they so far grow slowly but without damages. In the wild it forms 2 m high, broad bushes with white flowers and berries. It is very rare in cultivation in Europe (W-Brit. Isles) and not hardy in Denmark.

Pachysandra (Buxaceae)

Pachysandra terminalis Sieb. & Zucc., Japan

Planted in garden in Tórshavn. Not thriving.

Pernettya (Ericaceae)

Pernettya mucronata Gaud., SW-S.Am.

This low evergreen shrub is perfectly hardy on the Faroe Isles. In wild as well as in cultivated material the colour of the berries vary from dark purple to white. An old specimen with white fruits is seen in a garden in central Tórshavn and may be an introduction from a nursery in Scotland. Plants from the Nordic S.Am. expeditions in the seventies will soon be introduced. In 1985 200 plants were imported from a nursery in Scotland.

Pernettya macrostigma x *Gaultheria depressa*

Hybrid with New Zealand parents, introduced 1976 (Milde coll. No. 75-130). Hardy.

Philadelphus (Hydrangeaceae), uægte jasmin.

Philadelphus coronarius L., SE-Eur.

Seen in some of the old gardens in Tórshavn. Quite good on fertile soil.

Philadelphus x lemoinei Lemoine

This hybrid between *P. coronarius* and the N. Am. *P. microphyllus* Gray has been planted in gardens in recent years. Flowering.

Philadelphus pubescens Lois., E-N.Am.

Planted in Tórshavn.

Pieris (Ericaceae)

Pieris 'Forest Flame' (*P. formosa* var. *forrestii* x *japonica*)

This beautiful cultivar with parents of SE-Asian origin, was raised in England 1957. R. Dunn planted it 1984 at Læraraskúlin, where it obviously is thriving.

Pittosporum (Pittosporaceae)

Pittosporum bicolor Hook., Austral.-Tasm.

Three plants, Milde No. 1543/75, are probably demanding warmer summers. Damaged most winters and only 40 cm high after 6 years.

Pittosporum rigidum Hook. f., New Zealand

Three plants, Milde No. 1336/75, looked poor the first years, but appear now to be well adapted, however, slow-growing. 1986: 25, 25 and 40 cm.

Pittosporum buchaninii, *P. crassifolium*, and *P. tenuifolium*

Have recently been introduced.

Polygonum (Polygonaceae)

Polygonum baldschuanicum Reg., C-Asia, arkitektens trøst

Planted in some gardens. In shelter and on well drained soil growing quite well.

Populus (Salicaceae), poppel

Populus balsamifera L., N-N.Am., balsampoppel

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Poor development, probably too continental.

Populus x berolinensis Dipp. (*P. laurifolia* x *nigra* 'Italica'), berlinerpoppel

Planted in a few gardens. Of no value.

Populus canescens Sm., Eur., gråpoppel

Planted in recent decades in Tórshavn. Rather big trees at the highschool. Ends of shoots dying back. Not thriving.

Populus maximowiczii Henry x *trichocarpa*

The clone No. O.P.42 (Oxford Paper Co. Maine) which is extremely fast-growing in Denmark, was reproduced in Hedeselskabet and planted in Gundadal in the sixties. It stops growing much too late to mature the shoots. 5 m high specimens in Gundadal plantation.

Populus tremula x *tremuloides*, hybridasp

A clone from a Danish nursery planted at Læraraskúlin. Not well adapted.

Populus tremuloides Michx., N.Am., nordamerikansk asp.

Material from coastal and interior Alaska, dug up 1981, is being tested in the arboretum area, viz. Hørsholm Nos. 12/82 from Seward, and 36/82 from near Fairbanks.

Populus trichocarpa Hook., W-N.Am., Vestamerikansk balsampoppel

Alaskan origins of this widely distributed species have so far proved to be really well adapted on the Faroe Isles, particularly a clone, 'Hastata', originating from Kenai, Alaska. It was introduced to Iceland by Hákon Bjarnason, who in 1956 in cooperation with S. A. Christensen, Hedeselskabet, shipped material to Tórshavn. It was planted by Leivur Hansen in Gundadalur and had in 1986 grown to 9 x 0.6 m. Being propagated by cuttings, this clone is now widely planted in plantations, gardens, and public grounds. Later introductions, Hørsholm Nos. 384/68 from Haines, 7/82 from Girdwood (S

- of Anchorage), and 66/82 from Juneau are being tested, planted 1976 and 1982. The results so far with this species suggest further experiments with origins and clones.
- Potentilla** (Rosaceae), potentil, mura
Potentilla fruticosa L., Eur.-Asia-N Am., buskpotentil, sóljurunnur
 A very common shrub in old and new gardens and in cemeteries. Among the best of flowering shrubs. Several cultivars can be seen.
- Prunus** (Rosaceae)
Prunus avium L., Eur.-Asia, fuglekirsebær
 Occasionally planted, also as a rootstock for Japanese cherries. Of no value.
Prunus cerasifera Ehrh., SE. Eur.-W.Am., mirabel
 Planted in some gardens, where it grows rather fast but with annual shoots dying much back in the winter.
Prunus domestica L., Eur.-Asia, blomme
 Rather old plumbtrees can be seen in gardens in central Tórshavn. Flowers and fruits have not been seen.
Prunus laurocerasus L., SE-Eur.-W.Asia, laurbær-kirsebær
 Planted at Læraraskúlin and in a few gardens. Undamaged and well adapted when in shelter. Flowering in late June. Several cultivars to be seen.
Prunus padus L., Eur.-N.Asia, hæg
 Plants of probably Danish and W-Norwegian origins can be seen in some gardens. Not wind-resistant. Leaves often bullate and miserable due to attacks by aphids and larvae.
Prunus serrulata Lindl., E.Asia, japansk kirsebær
 Grafted cultivars seen in a few gardens. Not thriving.
- Pseudopanax** (Araliaceae)
Pseudopanax laetevirens (Gay) Seem., SW-S.Am.
 One out of three plants dug up in prov. Rio Negro, Argentina (Hørsholm No. 610/75) is remaining in Hoydalar. Not as well adapted as *Neopanax colensoi*. Slow-growing.
- Pterocarya** (Juglandaceae), vingevalnød
Pterocarya fraxinifolia Spach, W. Asia
 Many trees planted at the hospital in Klaksvík approx. 1982. Dead or dying. Demanding much warmer summers.
- Quercus** (Fagaceae) eg, eik
Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl. Eur., vintereg
 A 15 year old specimen in a garden in Klaksvík is 2 m high. It was picked in Norway.
Quercus robur L., Eur., stilkeg
 A few slow-developing trees seen in old gardens, and a 3.5 m big tree in the old cemetery in Tórshavn, bursting into leaf in the end of June and with shoots dying long back during the winter.
- Rhododendron** (Ericaceae), rhododendron
 The in NW-Europe most frequently cultivated species and hybrids can be seen in many of the Faroese gardens, where they in shelter normally grow well and flower regularly. The list is incomplete. Many of the species and cultivars doing well in gardens in Scotland might be worth trying on the Faroe Isles.
Rhododendron brachycarpum D. Don, NE-Asia
 An origin from Hokkaido, Hørsholm No. 338/78, was planted in the arboretum 1984.
Rhododendron catawbiense-hybrids. The common blue-violet flowered *R.* 'Grandiflorum' and the white-flowered *R.* 'Cunninghams White' are planted in many gardens and are well adapted. June 20 1986, *R.* 'C. W.' had almost finished flowering while *R.* 'G.' was in the initial stage. The redflowered hybrids seen, e.g. at Læraraskúlin, do not thrive as well as the above-mentioned ones.
Rhododendron ferrugineum L., C-Eur., alperose
 Recently planted in Tórshavn. Pretty.
Rhododendron impeditum Balf. f. & W.W. Sm., China
 This tiny-leaved, dwarf, alpine shrub is recently introduced and may be of value in rock-gardens etc.
Rhododendron ponticum L., S.Eur.-W.Asia
 Seen in Vika cemetery. Not bad.
Rhododendron schlippenbachii Maxim., NE-Asia
 A Korean origin of this deciduous species, Hørsholm No. 231/81 was planted in the arboretum 1984.
- Ribes** (Ribesiaceae)

Ribes alpinum L., Eur., fjeldribs, fjallaribes

Quite common in gardens. Both sexes observed in old gardens. Material from Danish nurseries planted widely in recent years comprise mainly male clones, e.g. 'Hemus'.

Ribes aureum Pursh., W-N.Am.

Seen in a few gardens, growing rather well.

Ribes bracteosum Dougl., W-N Am.

Material collected at Yacutat, Alaska, by Tróndur Leivsson (Hørsholm No. 95/82) was planted 1984 in the arboretum. The shrubs are here very vigorous and are flowering, fruiting and reproducing by self-sowing. A promising species.

Ribes cucullatum Hook. & Asn., SW-S.Am.

Collected near tree-line in prov. Neuquén, Argentina, 1975 (Hørsholm No. 558/75). This species, up to 1 m high, with glossy leaves and black berries, is hardly known in cultivation. Planted in Hoydalar it has grown from 30 cm in 1981 to 85 cm in 1986, being pretty and well adapted.

Ribes divaricatum Dougl., W-N.Am.

This tall, spiny shrub is growing well in Jóannes Rasmussen's garden, to where it was transplanted from the Arboretum in Hørsholm approx. 1970 (No. 368/68 from Olympic Mts., Wash.).

Ribes laxiflorum Pursh, W-N.Am.

A low spreading shrub, planted in Jóannes Rasmussen's garden approx. 1970. (Hørsholm No. S.6017 from Juneau). Well adapted.

Ribes magellanicum Poir.

Plants originating from prov. Chubut, Argentina (Hørsholm No. 9/79) were planted in the arboretum 1984. They grow well, but are hardly of ornamental value.

Ribes nigrum, L., N.Eur.-N.Asia, solbær, sólberjarunnur

Planted in gardens as a fruit-bush. Vigour and fruiting capacity depending on choice of cultivars. 'Ben Lomond' and 'Ben More' have been introduced from Scotland in recent years.

Ribes rubrum L., N.Eur., ribs, ribsberjarunnur

Very common in gardens and growing better than *R. nigrum*. Variable. Important to select the best adapted and fruiting cvs. Recently 'Red Lake' has been imported.

Ribes sanguineum Pursh, W-N.Am., blodribs

The wild form of the species with pink flowers is a very common shrub in the old gardens, used in ornamental groups or as a hedge-plant. In the cool oceanic climate it is flowering as late as in mid-June. The dark-red flowered cultivars are not as vigorous as the wild-form.

Ribes uva-crispa L., Eur., stikkelsbær, stikkulsberjarunnur

Grown in gardens as a fruit-bush. Some cvs. are rich in fruits. 'Careless' and 'Whinham's Industry' are among recent introductions from Scotland.

Rosa (Rosaceae), rose, rósa

In the old gardens some cultivars of roses, particularly old ones rarely seen elsewhere nowadays, are to be found. They are not identified with certainty. The most common one, a fairly high, thornless rose with clusters of double flowers, may be *Rosa cinnamomea* L. 'Plena'. Cultivars, e.g. Poulsen-roses, have not been registered.

Rosa dumalis (Bechst.) Boulay, Eur., blågrøn rose

Planted at the hospital in Tórshavn.

Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils., China

Seen in a few gardens. Well adapted and a beautifully flowering bush, developing mature hips.

Rosa pimpinellifolia L., Eur -Asia, klitrose

Planted in some gardens and public grounds. Thriving.

Rosa rugosa Thunb., NE-Asia, rynket rose

This species, incl. f. *alba*, is a fine shrub for gardens, hedges etc., planted in many places on the islands. The material grown so far flowers too late to develop ripe hips.

Rosa virginiana Miller, E-N.Am., glansbladet rose

Planted at the hospital in Tórshavn and in some other places. Pretty.

Rubus (Rosaceae)

Rubus idaeus L., Eur. hindbær, hindberjarunnur

Cultivated and escaped in gardens and old plantations. Various cvs. are in cultivation or being tested. A yellow-fruited cv. is valuable.

Rubus spectabilis Pursh, W-N.Am., spanskur hinberjarunnur

This suckering, vigorous subshrub from the Pacific coast is an old introduction (from Scotland?) and well adapted on the Faroe Isles, used as a hedge around gardens. It is forming thickets in old gardens and in some windfelled areas in the plantations and spreading by seed as well as by roots in transported soil. Soil conditions are improving markedly beneath old scrub.

Salix (Salicaceae), pil, pílur

At least 2–3 willows found in Gundadalur plantation and in the old gardens have not yet been identified with certainty to species and/or clone. They may be *S. caprea*-hybrids.

Salix acutifolia Willd., E.Eur.-W.Asia kaspisk dugpil

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Shoots dying somewhat back most winters.

Salix alba L., Eur.-Asia, hvidpil, hvítpílur

Planted in a few places. Of no value. Shoots dying much back.

Salix caprea L., Eur., seljepil, dúnungapílur

Particularly to be seen in some of the old gardens, e.g. at Rigsombudet in Tórshavn, developing into rather big shrubs. An old specimen of the cv. 'Pendula' grows in the old cemetery in Tórshavn.

Salix cinerea L., Eur., grápil

In some old gardens and plantations. Growing well.

Salix daphnoides Vill., C-Eur., pommersk pil.

Planted in some places. Ends of shoots dying back. Demanding warmer summers.

Salix fragilis L., Eur., skørpil

Planted at Lærarskúlin. Not really thriving.

Salix glauca L., Eur.-Asia-N.Am., blágrøn pil, grápílur

Native. Transplanted into a few gardens.

Salix glauca x *phylicifolia*, brekkuviður

An Icelandic clone, 'Brekkuviður', has recently been introduced to Tórshavn and is well adapted and can be recommended for not least the new gardens. Easily propagated by cuttings. Shiny, dark foliage. Female.

Salix herbacea L., Eur.-N.Am., dværgpil, urtapílur

Native. Transplanted into some gardens.

Salix lanata L., Eur.-Asia, ládden pil, loðpílur

Native, very rare. Cuttings from a plant on W-Streymoy are planted at the museum in Tórshavn and in Jákup Dahl's garden.

Salix pentandra L., Eur.-Asia, femhannet pil, laurberjapílur

A Norwegian clone has been planted in Tórshavn.

Salix phylicifolia L., Eur.-Asia, tofarvet pil, pálmapílur

The species is native to the Faroe Isles. Taken into cultivation from wild stands and spread by cuttings. Quite common in gardens and valuable not least because of the bright yellow autumn colours.

Salix purpurea L., C-Eur., purpurpil, reyðpílur

Seen in some gardens.

Salix x *smithiana* Willd., lancetpil

Probably one of the very early introductions and widely spread in gardens. Vigorous but with tips of shoots dying back in winter. Branches breaking in gales.

Sambucus (Caprifoliaceae), hyld, ylliniviður

Sambucus nigra L., Eur., alm. hyld

Cultivated in many old and new gardens. On fertile soil a strong and pretty shrub, retaining its green leaves till very late in the autumn and flowering during October and November. Fruits are not developed.

Sambucus racemosa L., Eur.-Asia, druehyld

Planted in a few gardens.

Sarothamnus (Papilionaceae), gyvel

Sarothamnus scoparius (L.) Wimm., Eur. alm. gyvel

Seen in a few gardens.

Senecio (Compositae), brandbæger, danadáí

Senecio bidwillii Hook.f., New Zealand

A single plant Hørsholm No. 27/86 originating from a cutting from 1600 m alt., is thriving and flowering regularly in Hoydalar. It has never been damaged and was in 1986 50 cm high.

Sinarundinaria (Bambusae)

Sinarundinaria murielae (Gamble) Nakai, China

This bamboo was during the last 10–15 years introduced from Danish nurseries by garden-owners.

Specimens planted 1976 in Hoydalar produced 2.4 m shoots 1981.

Sinarundinaria nitida (Mitf.) Nakai

Seen in a few gardens. Less valuable than *S. murielae*.

Sorbaria (Rosaceae)

Sorbaria sorbifolia (L.) A. Br., E-Asia

Forming thickets in a few old gardens.

Sorbus (Rosaceae), røn, roynivíður

Sorbus aria (L.) Crantz, C-Eur., akselrøn

This species has for some decades been planted in gardens, public grounds and plantations. In most places developing into really beautiful trees.

Sorbus aucuparia L., Eur., alm. røn

Among the earliest species planted in gardens and probably introduced from Norway as well as from Denmark. In general growing well and in shelters into rather big specimens. Flowering in late June. Leaves often attacked by rust.

Sorbus commixta Hedl., NE-Asia

Material of two origins from Korea (Hørsholm No. 1160/77) and Japan (No. 587/77), both collected during Nordic arb. exp. 1976, grow well. Particularly the latter, from Mt. Tateyama, planted in Hoydalar 1980, gets brilliant crimson autumn colours.

Sorbus intermedia (Ehrh.) Pers., NW-Eur., seljerøn, bornholmsk røn

This apomictic species has until now been the most planted broadleaved in gardens, streets and plantations. A very early introduction, probably around 1850 or even before. It is extremely strong in wind-exposed, coastal sites and is for that reason much used as a shelter around houses (Fig. 8.25). It grows into a well shaped big tree in shelter and on well-drained, fertile soil in towns and old gardens. In less favourable situations even small sized trees may be very old. Irregularly flowering and fruiting. In 1986 only a single tree seen with a few inflorescences in whole Tórshavn. In some years much damage of foliage from rust-attack.

Sorbus mougeotii Soy.-Willem. & Godron, W-Eur., vogeser-røn

Hedeselskabet has produced and distributed this species since approx. 1950 as an "improved form of *S. intermedia*" with the cultivar-name 'Latifolia'. This gave reason for confusion with the C-European *S. latifolia* Pers. Keld Find Hansen (1985) sorted out the problem and identified the material as being *S. mougeotii*. Quite a number of plants of this species sent to the Faroe Isles by Iver Nyholm, Hedeselskabet, has been sold to gardenowners. In comparison with *S. intermedia* it is a much better adapted species with more dense and glossy foliage, richer flowering (Figs. 8.26–8.27), and shiny, red fruits. A highly recommendable novelty.

Sorbus vilmorinii Schneid., China

Two specimens in the hospital garden in Tórshavn, planted approx. 15 years ago, have grown to 2 m high, pretty specimens, which in Nov. 1987 were loaded with ripe fruits. Valuable.

Spiraea (Rosaceae), spiræa

Spiraea x arguta Zab.

Of hybrid origin, E-Asia. Planted in some gardens.

Spiraea beauverdiana Schneid., NW-N.Am.

This low shrub, reaching high latitudes and high altitudes in the wild, was collected at tree-line, Valdez, Alaska, 1981 (Hørsholm No. 48/82), and planted in Hoydalar 1984. White flowers in dense corymbs.

Spiraea x billiardii Hering

Hybrid between *S. douglasii* and *S. salicifolia*. Forming 1–2 m high thickets in some gardens.

Spiraea x bumalda Burven., 'Anthony Waterer'

One of the selected hybrids with the Japanese parents *S. albiflora* and *S. japonica*. Seen in some gardens.

Spiraea x cinerea Zab.

Hybrid between *S. cana* Waldst. & Kit. and *S. hypericifolia* L., both from S.Eur. The cv. 'Grefsheim' selected in Norway, is planted in gardens.

Spiraea douglasii Hook., W-N.Am.

In some gardens, growing vigorously.



8.25. *Kunoyarbygd sæð móti Kalsoy norðureftir. Leggið til merkis hvussu trækrúnan á roynitrøunum Sorbus intermedia fluktur við húsatekjuna, sum gevur lívd. Runnarnir uttast høgrumegin eru pálmapílar, helst tiknir uttangs og plantaðir.*

The small town and church on Kunoy seen towards the NW and Kalsoy. Observe how the canopy of the group of Sorbus intermedia is flushing with the declination of the roof of the sheltering house. The shrubs to the very right are Salix phylicifolia, probably transplanted or taken as cuttings from the wild. S.Ø. phot., Aug. 1982.

Spiraea nipponica Maxim., Japan

Planted in some gardens.

Spiraea salicifolia L., C-Eur.-Asia

A rather common shrub, particularly in old gardens in Tórshavn.

Spiraea x vanhouttei Zab.

This well-known hybrid with Asian parents, *S. cantoniensis* x *trilobata*, is well adapted on the Faroe Isles. Seen e.g. at Læraraskúlin, Vika cemetery, and in many gardens.

Stephanandra (Rosaceae)

Stephanandra incisa (Thunb.) Zab., E-Asia

The cv. 'Crispa' is planted in some gardens.

Symphoricarpos (Caprifoliaceae), snebær, snjóber

Symphoricarpos x chenaultii, røð snebær

The cultivar 'Hancock' of this hybrid with N.Am. parents (*S. microphyllus* x *orbiculatus*) has during the latest decades been planted in public grounds and some gardens. Growing well.

Symphoricarpos rivularis Suksd., W-N.Am., alm. snebær

Growing well, particularly in old gardens. Fruiting.

Syringa (Oleaceae), syren

Syringa josikaea Jacq., SE-Eur., ungarsk syren

Strange enough this species is well adapted as a planted shrub in gardens in as well NE-most, subcontinental Fennoscandia as the superoceanic Faroe Isles. It is common in gardens in even

8.26. *Royniviður*, *Sorbus mougeottii* í urtagarðinum við Skúlan á Trøðni. – Hetta er tað royniviðarslagið, sum veksur best í fýroyska veðurlagnum, sí tekst s. 119.

Sorbus mougeottii in a garden at Skúlin á Trøðni. This species originally introduced as an "improved" *Sorbus intermedia*, is hitherto the *Sorbus* being best adapted to the Faroese climate, see text p. 22. S.Ø. phot., June 25, 1987.



northernmost Norway from Tromsø to Kirkenes. Not yet common on the Faroe Isles. Fine specimens in Gundadal plantation and Vika cemetery.

Syringa reflexa Schneid., China

This species and probably its hybrids with *S. josikaea* (*S. x josiflexa*) can be seen in good development in some gardens.

Syringa vulgaris L., SE-Eur., alm. syren

Seen in a few gardens. Not of the same quality as the above mentioned lilacs. The species as well as some cvs.

Tilia (Tiliaceae), lind

Tilia cordata Miller, Eur., småbladet lind, skovlind

A few young trees to be seen in Tórshavn. Better adapted than *T. europaea*. Slow-growing.

Tilia europaea L., Eur., park-lind

To be seen in a few gardens, e.g. at the hospital in Tórshavn. Not thriving, summers obviously too cool.

Trachycarpus (Palmaceae)

Trachycarpus fortunei Wendl., China

Transferred as small potted plants from greenhouse in the Arboretum in Hørsholm to sheltered sites around e.g. Læraraskúlin 1985–86. Surviving the winters so far, but growing very slowly.

Ulex (Leguminosae)

Ulex europaeus L., W-Eur., tornblad

Unfortunately introduced in recent years. Should be eradicated to prevent naturalizing.

Ulmus (Ulmaceae), elm, álmaiviður

Ulmus carpinifolia Rupp., Eur., småbladet elm

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Miserable.



8.27. Nærmynd av bløðum og blómum av roynniviði, *Sorbus mougeottii*.
Close-up of foliage and inflorescences of the *Sorbus mougeottii* in Fig. 8.26.

Ulmus glabra Hudson, Eur., storbladet elm

An early introduction, the oldest trees being more than 100 years old. To be seen particularly in gardens and public grounds downtown Tórshavn. Rather strong on fertile, well-drained soils.

Vaccinium (Ericaceae), bláber

Vaccinium corymbosum L., E-N.Am., busk-blábær, runnabláber

Plants of seed from a wild population in Massachusetts were planted in Jóannes Rasmussen's garden 1970. Not thriving.

Vaccinium myrtillus L., Eur., blábær, aðalbláber

Native. Occasionally transplanted into gardens.

Vaccinium ovalifolium Sm., NW-N.Am.

Material originating from Prince Rupert, B.C. (Hørsholm No. 383/68) was planted in Hoydalar 1976.

The shrubs are well adapted, about 1 m high in 1986, with coral-red, glossy shoots and pink flowers. A fine ornamental shrub.

Vaccinium ovatum Pursh, W-N.Am.

An evergreen species from the Pacific coast. Material originating from Wash. (Hørsholm No. 278/80) was planted in the arboretum 1984.

Vaccinium parvifolium Sm., V-N.Am.

An introduction from the cool rain-forests in Washington (Hørsholm No. 279/80) was planted 1984 in the arboretum. If developing as in its homeland, it may grow to 2–3 m with arching branches and small, red berries.

Viburnum (Caprifoliaceae), viburnum

Viburnum lantana L., C-Eur. – W.Asia

Seem to be a rather old introduction to gardens in e.g. Tórshavn, where it is growing well. Doing well also in gardens in W-Norway, from where it might have been transplanted.

Viburnum opulus L., Eur-Asia, kvalkved

Planted at Læraraskúlin. Dying somewhat back in winter.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum Hemsl., China

Seen in a few gardens in Tórshavn. Not bad in shelter and fertile soil.

Vinca (Apocynaceae), vinca, singrøn

Vinca minor L., Eur.-W.Asia, liden singrøn

Seen as a fine well adapted ground-cover in some gardens and at the hospital and Læraraskúlin in Tórshavn.

Weigela (Caprifoliaceae), weigela

Weigela florida A.DC., E-Asia

Cultivars of this species and of the hybrids with *W. praecox* and maybe other species are planted in gardens, often doing well in sheltered sites and on fertile soil.

Errors in some previous records and publications

Due to erroneous identifications or misinterpretation a few names of plants occurring in previous papers should be considered doubtful or wrong.

After his first visit to the Faroe Isles C. E. Flensburg (1903) recorded “Amerikansk Røn”, which, if right, would be *Sorbus americana* or *S. decora*. According to Flensburg it was growing in several gardens, from where he additionally noted *S. aucuparia* and *S. intermedia*. It has not been possible to solve this problem. Børgesen (1903, 1908) did only observe *S. aucuparia* and *S. scandica* (syn. *S. intermedia*). Børgesen, however, has noted a *Salix incana* (syn. *S. elaeagnos*), probably being *S. x smithiana*. Nyholm (1970) surveys the best thriving trees and shrubs, mistaking *Rubus spectabilis* for *Rubus odoratus*.

Tuhkanen (1987) is referring to the good results in recent years with *Sorbus latifolia*, probably led astray by the fact, that *S. mougeottii* has been distributed as such, see p. 119.

Commenting on the results so far with *Nothofagus* spp., Tuhkanen is (p.122) mixing up geographical and altitudinal conditions, referring to *N. pumilio* as a New Zealand tree-line species and to *N. antarctica* and *N. betuloides* as tree-line species on Tierra del Fuego. The South American *N. pumilio* is constituting the upper forest zone and tree-line in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, in Tierra del Fuego reaching sea level and forming mixed stands with *N. betuloides* where the precipitation is high. *N. antarctica* is taking over in rainshelter, forming forests and scrub towards the Patagonian-steppe. *N. antarctica* does, however, also occur in the zone of more luxuriant rainforests on sites, where this low, shade-intolerant species can compete, e.g. in margins of bogs, on gravel and volcanic ashes, etc. (Ødum & al. 1977, and Madsen, Schmidt Nielsen & Ødum 1980).

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