



# New and Recently Described Oak Cultivars

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## ABSTRACT

The International Oak Society was appointed by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) as International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for the genus *Quercus* in 1998. The system of ICRA aims to promote stability in the naming of cultivated plants by promoting lists of authenticated names in a number of important groups of plants which are commonly cultivated. New and recently published oak cultivars will be described. The new cultivars have been released into cultivation from various countries, such as the United States of America, Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Germany.

**Keywords:** new oak cultivars, oak cultivar registration, ICRA

## ***Introduction***

The International Oak Society was appointed by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) as International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for the genus *Quercus* in 1998. The system of ICRA aims to promote stability in the naming of cultivated plants by publishing lists of authenticated names in a number of important groups of plants which are commonly cultivated (Trehane, 2007).

A selection that is represented by a single plant in a collection or nursery is not a cultivar; it is just a single specimen. A cultivar is a taxonomic unit made up of a number of plants with the same set of characters. Therefore, a single selected plant needs to be (vegetatively) propagated to obtain a certain number of identical plants. The number of new oak cultivars selected or raised by nurserymen and collectors or those originating in botanical collections has risen rapidly over the last few years. The ICRA registers cultivar or Group names, describes the new cultivar and maintains records of the origin, characteristics, and history, without judgment of the value or distinctness of the cultivar. This is up to the breeder or finder of the cultivar.

A searchable database of registered names and Group names as well as guidelines for oak cultivar registration can be found in the International Oak Society's database [www.oaknames.org](http://www.oaknames.org) (also accessible from the IOS homepage at [www.internationaloaksociety.org](http://www.internationaloaksociety.org)).

The cultivars described here are accompanied by herbarium specimens, all of which have been deposited as Standard Specimens in the Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) at the Sir Harold Hillier Gardens, the official herbarium of the International Oak Society. The holdings of that herbarium, as well as the living collections, can be consulted online using the search facility from the garden's homepage at [www.hilliergardens.org.uk](http://www.hilliergardens.org.uk). Duplicates of the Standard Specimen sheets are also deposited at the herbarium in the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO).

The oak cultivars described here represent many, but not all, of the recent introductions to the trade which have come to my knowledge. The cultivars are sorted by country of origin or source of commerce.

## ***United States of America***

Within the last decade many of the recent oak introductions originate from the United States. Besides the great number of natural oak taxa in North America, good selections for different purposes are getting more and more attention.

### ***Ryan Russell, Fulton, Missouri***

Ryan Russell, elected member of the IOS Board in 2012, is an ISA Certified Arborist at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He has selected some interesting forms of native oaks, which are now in cultivation both in the USA and in Europe.

#### **1. *Quercus coccinea* Münchh. 'Crimson Cloud'**

New cultivar. A deciduous tree, selected for the large leaves (up to 33 × 20 cm)\* that have very deep sinuses. Bright red fall color, coloring later than surrounding *Q. coccinea*. Superior fall color. Color lasts well into winter, until January. The tree has large acorns and cups but does not fruit abundantly despite adequate pollinators nearby. Over the last

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\* Due to the quantity of measurements in this article, only altitude is given in both metric and imperial units in the text. Please see the table p. 123, if needed, for converting other measurements.

10 years no good acorn crop was observed. Ryan Russell found this oak (USA, Missouri, Boone Co., on the University of Missouri Campus) and named it in 2009. The name, ‘Crimson Cloud’ describes the impression this plant gives in fall. Standard specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7388. Specimen from original plant, ca. 45 years old in 2010, with a height of ca. 20 m, and a crown width of 15 m. A possible replacement for popular *Q. palustris* Münchh. with better fall color and more suited to calcareous soils. Limited acorn set may be useful near streets and parks. The large leaves are very ornamental and could serve collectors’ purposes.

2. *Quercus alba* L. (Pinnatifida Group) ‘Marcell’

New cultivar (Plate 1). A deciduous tree selected for the diminutive leaves, good fruiting, and leaf shape with very deep sinuses and forked lobes. Leaves to 11 (13) × 6 (8) cm. The small, nicely cut leaves are consistent through entire canopy. Acorns are smaller than typical. Reddish-orange fall color. The ortet (= the original plant from which the members of a clone have descended) was possibly more than 100 years old in 2010 and approx. 26 m high, with a crown spread of also approx. 26 m. Standard specimen from original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7389. Ryan Russell found the tree in 2008 (USA, Missouri, Callaway Co.). ‘Marcell’ is named after the grandfather of the originator, who found this oak on his grandfather’s property.

3. *Quercus palustris* Münchh. ‘Betty Jean’

New cultivar (Plate 1). A deciduous tree selected for its unusual leaf form and good dark green color of the leaves, which have very deep sinuses (can extend to the midrib), giving the tree a cut-leaf appearance. Leaves up to 20 × 16 cm. No sign of chlorosis which is unusual for *Quercus palustris* at the site. Ryan Russell selected the tree in 2007 (USA, Missouri, Boone Co., University of Missouri Columbia (UMC) property). The mother tree was ca. 50 years old in 2010, with a height of approx. 22 m and a crown spread of 20 m. It is unclear if the tree is from cultivated stock or a chance seedling. The tree is part of the accessioned inventory [give accession number] of the Mizzou Botanic Garden on the UMC Campus. Standard specimen from the ortet: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7390. ‘Betty Jean’ was the name of the originator’s grandmother, a retiree from UMC with a great affinity with trees and plants.

Guy Sternberg, Petersburg, Illinois

Guy Sternberg, past President of the International Oak Society, and Director of Starhill Forest Arboretum, with one of the reference collections of oaks in the US has introduced several selections to the trade both in Europe and North America.

1. *Quercus nigra* L. × *Quercus coccinea* Münchh. ‘Fire Water’

New cultivar. A deciduous to semi-deciduous tree found by Guy Sternberg at the Starhill Forest Arboretum (USA, Illinois, Menard Co.). Leaves leathery, size up to 17 × 11 cm, with 2-3 mucronate lobes on each side, reaching 2/3 of the way to the midrib, rounded to truncate base, petiole 20-25 mm. The leaf outline is intermediate between those of the parents. F<sub>1</sub> seedling from *Quercus nigra* Kentucky state champion at Kentucky Dam St. Park pollinated by nearby *Quercus coccinea*. Selected for its good habit and bright fall color. The cultivar epithet ‘Fire Water’ derives from the fiery color of scarlet oak and the common name of water oak, which has long-lasting (from *Q. nigra*) brilliant red (from *Q. coccinea*) fall color and good form (from *Q. coccinea* rather than from *Q. nigra*). “Firewater” is also an American colloquial term applied to Kentucky whiskey and other strong alcoholic drinks. Herbarium specimen seen at the Herbarium of Illinois College (specimen 4 of 4), hybrid origin determined and specimen collected (21 August 2011)

from ortet tree by G. Sternberg. Standard specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7391.

2. *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx. ‘Big John’

New cultivar (Plate 1). A deciduous tree selected by G. Sternberg for its fastigate growth. Leaves similar to typical forms of the species, up to 25 × 16 cm. Possibly seedless but needs more observation. Original specimen is ca. 20 m height, with 5 m crown spread, and was about 50 years old in 2010. Found in Nov. 2009 by G. Sternberg and John Benedict in Springfield, Illinois (USA) on a public right-of-way along Glenwood Street. ‘Big John’ is named to honor a tall friend of the originator, John Benedict, who brought this particular tall tree to the attention of Guy Sternberg. The new cultivar is similar to the upright *Quercus macrocarpa* ‘Anton de Bary’, from Strasbourg, France, but differs in the origin and in form, and the possible sterility (no acorns observed yet). It is also different from the upright *Quercus macrocarpa* ‘JFS-KW3’ (Urban Pinnacle<sup>®</sup>), introduced by Schmidt Nursery, Oregon, USA, which is a chance seedling with remarkably small acorns. Standard specimen collected June 9, 2010 from ortet tree by G. Sternberg: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7392.



Plate 1. New oak cultivars from the USA and Europe. 1. *Quercus palustris* ‘Betty Jean’; 2. *Q. alba* ‘Marcell’; 3. *Q. macrocarpa* ‘Big John’; 4. *Q. petraea* ‘Rzepin’.

Allan Taylor, Boulder, Colorado

Allan Taylor is a long-standing member of the International Oak Society and was Editor of Oak News & Notes, the IOS newsletter from 2009-2012. He travels widely in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and adjoining states selecting oaks from this area, searching for unusual or interesting features. Many of his introductions are selections from *Quercus ×undulata* Torr. (syn.: *Quercus ×pauciloba* Rydb.), a widespread hybrid

complex of that area with a lot of variation between individuals (sensu stricto this hybrid complex is restricted to *Q. gambelii* Nutt. × *Q. grisea* Liebm. forms; sensu lato *Q. gambelii* crosses with any other white oak species with which it is sympatric now or at an earlier historic period e.g., *Q. grisea*, *Q. turbinella* Greene, *Q. muehlenbergii* Engelm., *Q. mohriana* Buckley ex Rydb. or *Q. arizonica* Sarg.). All of the selections show more or less the range of this natural variation. The selections made by Allan Taylor are in cultivation at Pavia Nursery, Deerlijk, Belgium. The owner of this nursery, Dirk Benoit, has traveled with Allan in southwestern USA, discovering some of the new cultivars mentioned here.

1. *Quercus grisea* Liebm. ‘Encinosa’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Small graceful, short and spreading evergreen tree approximately 5 × 5 m, narrow, gray, entire, evergreen leaf (up to 5.5 × 2.5 cm). Growing on the east side of Highway 246 approximately 12 miles NE of Capitan, New Mexico (one mile south of the village of Encinosa, New Mexico), in Lincoln County. 6400’ altitude, GPS N 35 degrees 40.676’, W 105 degrees 30.763’. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7393.

2. *Quercus grisea* Liebm. ‘Hondo Valley’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Evergreen tree, the original tree 12 × 10 m, forms a large tree with very elegant, light green, willow-like leaves, tolerates poor soil and drought. Leaves oblong to elliptic, margins minutely revolute, entire, up to 7 × 3 cm, apex acute, petiole 2-4 mm, base rounded to subcordate; leaves growing in whorls on twigs The original tree is growing in a corridor called Hondo Valley beside Hwy. 380 in Lincoln Co., New Mexico, about 5 miles east of Lincoln, at 1,800 m altitude (5,400 ‘) N33°25.309 W 105° 18.219. Found by Allan Taylor in 2009, standard specimen collected by him from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7394.

3. *Quercus havardii* Rydb. × *Quercus stellata* Wangenh. ‘Blue Shamrock’

New cultivar (Plate 2). A form selected for the very blue leaf. Deciduous or semi-deciduous tree ca. 7.5 × 3 m. Leaves oblong, 9 × 3.5 cm, petiole 5 mm; bas rounded to cuneate, at least some rounded teeth on each side. Tolerates dry, limey soil. Putative *Q. havardii* × *Q. stellata* backcross. Found by Allan Taylor in 2008 east of Shamrock, Texas, Wheeler County, about 1 mile north of I-40 and 70 m west of Farm Road 2168 (Daberry Road) growing in a thicket of hybrid trees. Tree about 7 m high, deciduous. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant; 700 m (2,296 ft) altitude, N 35° 14.455’, W 100° 09.970’: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7395.

4. *Quercus ×undulata* Torr. ‘Azul de Salinas’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Evergreen shrub. The mother plant after ca. 25 years is only 1 m high; leaves evergreen, leathery, prickly and bright blue, up to 3.5 × 2 cm. Very drought tolerant. Putative hybrid *Q. gambelii* × *Q. turbinella*. Standard specimen from the original plant collected in 2008, by Allan Taylor in Socorro Co., NM, USA, uphill from Hwy. 60, just before mile marker 185, at ca. 1,900 m (6,232 ft) altitude, N 34°24.935’ W 106°30.926’: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7396.

5. *Quercus ×undulata* Torr. ‘Blue Hole’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Evergreen, slender tree, approximately 3 m tall, narrow growth habit with 1.5 m width; leathery, prickly, bluish leaves up to 4.2 × 2.5 cm; most others trees in the grove are deciduous. Does not sucker. Vigorous grower and very drought tolerant.



Plate 2. New oak cultivars from the USA. 1. *Quercus grisea* ‘Encinosa’; 2. *Q. grisea* ‘Hondo Valley’; 3. *Q. havardii* × *Q. stellata* ‘Blue Shamrock’; 4. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Azul de Salinas’; 5. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Blue Hole’; 6. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Mesa de Maya’; 7. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Tinnie’; 8. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Toll Gate Canyon’; 9. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Picture Rock’; 10. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Placitas del Rio Bonito’; 11. *Q. ×undulata* ‘Spring Ranch’.

Putative hybrid *Q. gambelii* × *Q. turbinella*. Collected at Santa Rosa, New Mexico, Guadalupe County, in a municipal park called Blue Hole, east of the parking lot in a stand of native oaks, all *Q. ×undulata*, at ca. 1,850 m (6,068 ft) altitude, GPS N 34°57.845’, W 104°44.539’. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7397. ‘Blue Hole’ is named for the locally famous deep, bell-shaped artesian spring in Santa Rosa, NM, in the Municipal Park.

6. *Quercus ×undulata* Torr. ‘Mesa de Maya’

New cultivar (Plate 2). A dense, upright tree, tardily deciduous, 7.5 × 8 m. Selected for the unusual long, blue leaves and vigorous growth. Leaves up to 9 × 4.5 cm, entire or toothed or with 2-3 short mucronate lobes on each side, base rounded, petiole 6-8 mm. Chance seedling grown from acorns collected in southeastern Colorado, and propagated at the Denver Botanic Garden, Denver, Colorado, by James Bowland, in the 1970s. The tree is growing in a private garden in Boulder, Colorado, Boulder County. Putative hybrid of *Q. gambelii* × *Q. grisea* × *Q. turbinella*. Vigorous grower, heavy fruiter, very drought tolerant. ‘Mesa de Maya’ derives from a local landmark in Baca County, Colorado. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant in Boulder, Colorado: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7398.

7. *Quercus ×undulata* Torr. ‘Tinnie’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Spreading shrub or clumping tree of 3 × 7 m, putative hybrid of *Q. gambelii* × *Q. oblongifolia* Torr. × *Q. grisea* Liebm. Oblong, gray leaves (up to 8 × 2.5 cm), margin entire or dentate with 2-4 mucronate teeth, base cuneate to rounded, petiole 3-5

mm. Very drought tolerant. Growing at western edge of Highway 368 approximately four miles north of Tinnie, in Lincoln County, New Mexico. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor on Dec. 15, 2011, from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7399.

8. *Quercus* ×*undulata* Torr. ‘Toll Gate Canyon’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Deciduous tree, 8 × 5 m; selected in 2004 by Allan Taylor for its large undulate leaves and good, red fall color. Large leaf for this taxon (up to 14 × 7 cm), with 4-5 pointed lobes, base rounded to subcordate, petiole 8-10 mm, one single pedunculate fruit observed: peduncle 22 mm. Leaf adaxial dark green, abaxial paler green. Leaves turn a bright red in fall. Putative hybrid *Q. gambelii* × *Q. turbinella*. A selection of a tree growing in a grove of around 10 individuals, all about 7 m high, growing on the high bank of a creek east of Highway 551, around a half mile south of the picnic area in Toll Gate Canyon, in Union County, New Mexico, at ca. 2,000 m altitude (6,100 ft) at N36° 55.489’ W103° 51.678’. Cultivar epithet after collection site. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor on Dec. 15, 2011, from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7400.

9. *Quercus* ×*undulata* Torr. ‘Picture Rock’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Deciduous small, compact, tree or large shrub, with long elegant acorns. Cold and draught tolerant. Original plant ca. 3 × 1.7 m. Leaves up to 5 × 2.2 cm, base obtuse to truncate, petiole 2-4 mm. No special fall color observed; chestnut brown leaves after frost. Putative hybrid *Q. gambelii* × *Q. turbinella*. From the original plant discovered in 2001, in Union Co., NM, USA, just north of Hwy. 456, between mile markers 10 & 11, a few feet away from a large boulder which has an Indian petroglyph on it, at 1,930 m (5,800 ft) altitude, N 36°54.543’ W 103°47.802’. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7401. ‘Picture Rock’ was named after the nearby Indian petroglyph. Name first appeared in Pavia Nursery catalogue in 2010 without a description.



1/ *Quercus* ×*undulata* ‘Picture Rock’.

10. *Quercus* × *undulata* Torr. ‘Placitas del Rio Bonito’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Evergreen, small tree, selected for its glossy, narrow, willow-like leaves. Draught tolerant, withstands temperatures to at least -28 °C; leaves up to 4 × 3 cm but mostly smaller, greenish-bluish. The original plant, 6 × 3.5 m. Probably *Q. grisea* × *Q. turbinella* hybrid. From the original plant discovered in 2001 by Dirk Benoit, growing just north of the Lincoln cemetery, 1 mile east of Lincoln, NM, down Hwy 380, at ca. 1,900 m (5,670 ft) altitude, N 33°29.129' W 105°22.529'. *Placitas del Rio Bonito* is the original name of the town of Lincoln, NM. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7402.

11. *Quercus* × *undulata* Torr. ‘Spring Ranch’

New cultivar (Plate 2). Deciduous tree, selected for its very large blue leaves and dense canopy. Leaves up to 15 × 5.5 cm, base rounded to obtuse, mostly with 1-4 pointed lobes on each side, petiole 8-15 mm. Bark dark grey. The thick canopy of leaves appears to be evergreen until the leaves turn brown in fall. Putative hybrid of *Q. gambelii* × *Q. grisea* × *Q. oblongifolia*. Standard specimen collected by Allan Taylor from the original plant discovered by Michael Meléndrez (Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA) - no date mentioned - in a grove of trees 7 miles east of the village of Lincoln, Lincoln Co., NM, USA near Spring Ranch, at ca. 1,800 m (5,350 ft) altitude, N 33°24.606' W 105°17.240': Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7403. Name first appeared in the Pavia Nursery catalogue in 2010 without a description.

## ***Europe***

From Belgium, England, Germany and Poland, interesting new cultivars from Europe have also been selected.

### *Timothy Whiteley, Evenley, Northamptonshire, England*

Timothy Whiteley is a British amateur dendrologist and long time Vice President of the International Dendrology Society for England. On his estate, Evenley Wood Garden, he has established a rich dendrological collection and a remarkable collection of snowdrops as well.

1. *Quercus rubra* L. (Aurea Group) ‘Evenley Gold’

New cultivar. Deciduous tree. Leaves typical for the species, with a good yellow color still in August. Original tree growing in Evenley, Northamptonshire (England) at Evenley Wood Garden, property of Timothy Whiteley. Colin Crosbie, the curator at Wisley, spotted that it was still golden in August. Timothy Whiteley and Colin Crosbie watched it for some years and also noticed that it didn't burn in the sunshine; they think that it is slightly better than most of the other golden red oaks available. Also colors well in autumn. Originated as a chance seedling from seed collected ca. 1985 from the well know *Quercus rubra* ‘Aurea’ at Arboretum Wespelaar, Belgium. The name was first published in the catalogue of Evenley Wood Garden in 2008, and by Jablonski (2010). The form is propagated and in the trade in England. ‘Evenley Gold’ was named by T. Whiteley after Evenley Wood Garden. Standard specimen collected in July 2011, from the original tree, by Timothy Whiteley: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7387.

### *Gerhard Dönig, Erlangen, Germany*

Gerhard Dönig is a well known German amateur dendrologist specializing in *Fagus* and, together with his wife Gisela, owner of the Arboretum Altdorf with the reference collection of *Fagus* species and cultivars. He is also the author of four books about



*Fagus*. He collects a wide range of plants including his own selections.

1. *Quercus ilex* L. ‘Ditha Jung’

New cultivar (Plate 4). Evergreen small shrub, selected for its dwarf pyramidal habit and very small leaves. Leaves small, up to 3 × 0.5 cm, margins spinose-dentate, base obtuse, petiole 1-3 mm. Leaves glossy dark green above, paler beneath. No fruits observed. Original plant a chance seedling from acorns collected in 1989 by Gerhard Dönig from *Q. ilex* growing next to the road from Arco to San Giovanni north of Lake Garda, Trent/South-Tyrol, Italy, at ca. 600 m altitude. The original plant, still in a pot, is only 85 cm high and 25 cm wide after 23 years. The thin twigs cause a very filigree appearance. Standard specimen (EJ 111101) collected 11 Nov. 2011 from the original tree, at Altdorf Arboretum, by Gerhard Dönig: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7375. Named by G. Dönig after his mother-in-law.

Dieter Döring, Ahnatal, Germany

The nurseryman Dieter Döring has a wide range of oaks in cultivation in his nursery, including some old cultivars. His nursery is situated in central Germany, in Ahnatal near Kassel.

1. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. ‘Steigerwald’

New cultivar. Deciduous tree, selected for its narrow upright growth habit. A tree originally found in the Steigerwald forest in Bavaria by the retired forester Franz Mohl, who selected some interesting cultivars of native trees found by him in the forest. Leaves are of typical shape for the species, but leaf blade smaller, up to 8 × 4 cm in the material seen, dark green above, light green beneath; petiole 5-11 mm. Standard specimen (EJ 12073001) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Dieter Döring, from a grafted tree at Döring nursery, Ahnatal, Germany, on July 30, 2012: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7379. Named by D. Döring after the Steigerwald forest.

2. *Quercus robur* L. ‘Kobold’

New cultivar (Plate 4). Deciduous shrub, selected for its dwarf growth. Found as a chance seedling by Dieter Döring, the original plant is only 0.7 × 0.5 m in 12 years. Leaves in shape typical for the species, but smaller: up to 8.5 × 4.5 cm, petiole 1-3 mm. Susceptible to powdery mildew (*Microsphaera alphitoides* Griffon & Maubl.). Standard specimen (EJ 12073002) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Dieter Döring, from the original plant at Döring nursery, Ahnatal, Germany, on July 30, 2012: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7380. Named by D. Döring, the German word “Kobold” means troll or goblin.

3. *Quercus robur* L. subsp. *estremadurensis* (O. Schwarz) A. Camus ‘Andenken an Prof. Otto Schwarz’ (*Quercus robur* L. ‘Andenken an Prof. Otto Schwarz’)

New cultivar. Deciduous to tardily deciduous tree, selected for its botanical and horticultural value; it is the vegetatively propagated form of the tree from which the type specimen of the subspecies was taken. The name is given here to vegetative propagations from the original tree of this subspecies, which is growing at the Berlin-Dahlem Botanical Garden. This distinguishes them from other plants that have been raised from seed and that may show some differences. Leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, up to 14 × 4 cm, edged with 6-8, mucronate, slightly undulate lobes on each side, sinuses to 1/3 of the midrib, dark green above, grey-green beneath, petiole 5-10 mm, yellow-reddish, base rounded to subcordate. The original tree in Berlin was planted ca. 1930 by Dr. Otto Schwarz, who described the subspecies (Schwarz 1939). Named by E. Jablonski to honor Prof. Dr. Otto Schwarz, who wrote several taxonomic abstracts and a monograph about



Plate 3. *Quercus petraea* 'Rzepin'.

the oaks of Europe and the Mediterranean. He worked in Berlin until 1936, after which, because he was a communist, was banned from employment and could not finish his oak taxonomy. After 1946 he was appointed Professor of Botany in East Germany at Jena

University, but did not continue his work on oaks. He was also elected deputy of the East German People's Parliament. Standard specimen (EJ 12082201) collected by Eike Jablonski at Kruchten Arboretum, Germany, from a cultivated plant (a graft from Döring nursery who obtained the propagation material from the original tree: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL). [Nomenclatural note: according to ICNCP (2009) a cultivar epithet may contain abbreviations, when they are in common use (such as Prof.), and they may consist of 10 syllables and not more than 30 characters, not including spaces.]

Joanna and Bronislaw Szmit, Ciechánów, Poland

The Szmits manage the Szmit nursery in central Poland, introducing new cultivars including some of their own selections

1. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. (Mespilifolia Group) 'Rzepin'

New cultivar (Plates 1 and 3). Deciduous, vigorous tree selected for its lanceolate foliage. Leaves up to 15 × 2.5 cm, entire or sometimes shallowly lobed with 2-5 shallow, rounded lobes on each side; base acute to attenuate, glossy, dark green above, paler underneath, petiole 17-25 mm. Named by B. Szmit after Rzepin, a town in northwestern Poland. Standard specimen (EJ 11092003) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Bronislaw Jan Szmit and Piotr Krasinski, from a grafted tree at Szmit nursery, Ciechánów, Poland, on 20 Sept. 2011: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7381.

2. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. 'Włodzimierz Seneta'

New cultivar (Plate 4). A selection of *Q. petraea* with variegated leaves. Name published in 2011 in the Szmit nursery catalogue. Tree of relatively strong growth, but much slower than normal for the species. Shape typical for the species. Leaves large (15 × 5 cm, but occasionally up to 25 cm), regularly lobed, intensely yellow-white speckled and marbled. New growth has a decorative pink color. Splashing variable, depending on the year. Fully hardy (Zone 3). Tolerant as to substrate, though it grows best in fresh, deep and fertile soils with moderate moisture and a neutral or alkaline pH. Should be planted in sunny or semi-shady locations. Suitable for gardens, parks and estate plantings. This is the first variegated foliage variety of the sessile oak. Cultivar selected by Bronislaw Jan Szmit, first described in 2011, released to the market the same year by the Szmit nursery. Named by B. Szmit in honour of the eminent Polish dendrologist – Włodzimierz Seneta (1923-2003), author of many dendrological books. Standard specimen (EJ 11092001) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Bronislaw Jan Szmit and Piotr Krasinski, from a grafted tree at Szmit nursery, on 20 Sept. 2011: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7382.

3. *Quercus robur* L. 'Jan Zamoyski' (Plate 4). (*Quercus robur* 'Jan Zamorski' Jablonski 2004)

The older Polish oak cultivar is correctly spelled 'Jan Zamoyski' and not 'Jan Zamorski'. It is named after the renowned Polish statesman Jan Zamoyski (1542-1605), and not after Władysław Zamoyski (1853-1924), who was the founder of Kórnik-Arboretum in 1924. Standard specimen (EJ 11092005) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Bronislaw Jan Szmit and Piotr Krasinski, from a grafted tree at Szmit nursery on 20 Sept. 2011: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7383.

4. *Quercus robur* L. (Heterophylla Group) 'Posnania'

New cultivar (Plate 4). Name published in 2009 catalogue of Szmit nursery, Ciechánów, Poland. Selected for the large, very deeply cut leaves, which can be as long as 30 cm × 15 cm wide, 4-9 lobes on each side deeply cut, often until the midrib; petiole 8-12 mm. The large leaves hang downwards, giving the tree a very elegant appearance. Standard



**Plate 4. New oak cultivars from Europe. 1. *Quercus ilex* 'Ditha Jung'; 2. *Q. petraea* 'Włodzimierz Seneta'; 3. *Q. robur* 'Kobold'; 4. *Q. robur* 'Posnania'; 5. *Q. robur* 'Siedlec'; 6. *Q. robur* 'Jan Zamoyski'.**

specimen (EJ 11092002) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Bronislaw Jan Szmit and Piotr Krasinski, from a grafted tree at Szmit nursery on 20 Sept. 2011. Named by B. Szmit after the old Polish (Latin) name for Poznan, a historical city in Central Poland: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7384. [Nomenclatural note: Name first rejected because "Posnania" is the old Latin name for the Polish city of Poznan, and the Latin form is not current in a language other than Latin (ICNCP 21.11.), but later I noticed that it is valid according ICNCP 21.12 (Latin form may be used when it can be demonstrated that it is current in language, e.g., common phrases, terms, etc. The name "Posnania" is today used for certain terms, e.g., a local soccer team.)]

5. *Quercus robur* L. (Fastigiata Group) 'Siedlec'. (Plate 4). Name published in the 2005 Szmit nursery catalogue and by Houtman (2005). Selected for the narrow fastigate growth. Standard specimen (EJ 11092004) collected by Eike Jablonski together with Bronislaw Jan Szmit and Piotr Krasinski, from a grafted tree at Szmit nursery on 20 Sept. 2011: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7385. Named by B. Szmit after the village of Siedlec in western Poland.

*Vicomte Philippe de Spoelberch, Herkenrode, Belgium*

The well known dendrologist, Vicomte Philippe de Spoelberch, President of the Belgian Dendrology Society and owner of Herkenrode Gardens and Arboretum Wespelaar has unique collections of woody plants, many of them wild collected. He also grows the *Magnolia* reference collection in Belgium. Together with the director of Arboretum Wespelaar, Koen Camelbeke, he has named some fine selections with interesting features, always after careful observation and study, documented with meticulous notes.

### 1. *Quercus serrata* Thunb. ‘Herkenrode’

New cultivar. Deciduous tree, selected for the regular, good red autumn color. The name first appeared in the *Catalogue of Woody Plants of the Arboretum Wespelaar* in 2009. The tree has a sprawling habit, 5 × 7 m after 18 years. Leaves in shape like the species; variable in size, up to 18 × 7 cm, oblong-obovate to ovate-lanceolate, margined with gland-tipped teeth, bright green above, grayish-white beneath; leaves fall very late in the year. This selection shows a good, deep red autumn color every year. The tree was raised from a seedling (seedling No. 4388), wild collected by P. de Spoelberch in 1992 on the IDS Japan tour in Tono Hetsuri, Honshu, Japan and is now growing at Arboretum Wespelaar (accession No. 97037). Standard specimen EJ10102301 collected by Eike Jablonski on Oct. 23, 2010, from original tree at Herkenrode, named by P. de Spoelberch after the name of the Arboretum & Garden: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) No. 7386.

### Conversion table

1 mm = 0.039 in	1 cm = 0.39 in	1 m = 3.28 ft	1 km = 0.621 mi
5 mm = 0.195 in	5 cm = 1.95 in	5 m = 16.4 ft	5 km = 3.1 mi
7 mm = 0.273 in	7 cm = 2.73 in	7 m = 22.9 ft	7 km = 4.34 mi
12 mm = 0.468 in	12 cm = 4.68 in	12 m = 39.4 ft	12 km = 7.45 mi
20 mm = 0.78 in	20 cm = 7.8 in	20 m = 65.6 ft	20 km = 12.42 mi

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**Photographers.** Title page: Guy Sternberg (*Quercus nigra* × *Quercus coccinea* ‘Fire Water’). Plates 1-4: Eike Jablonski. Photo 1: Allan Taylor.

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