2. Considered to be one of the key parents of modern roses, but too large for the average garden, **Rosa chinensis var. spontanea** is seen here arching over the rock wall. Thought to have been extinct, it was reintroduced in the 1980’s. White, pink or red flowers appear in February and March.

3. With its large creamy yellow petals (actually bracts), **Cornus capitata** puts on quite a show in May and June. A favorite of Quarryhill founder Jane Davenport Jansen, our trees hail from southern Sichuan, China. Commonly called the Evergreen Dogwood, the branches are laden in the fall from the weight of large red strawberry-like fruits.

4. Renowned English plant hunter Ernest Wilson declared **Enmoptryx henryi** to be “one of the most strikingly beautiful trees of Chinese forests”. However, the trees refused to bloom in cultivation; the first tree in Britain to flower was in 1987 at Wakehurst Place and was more than 75 years old. That tree has not flowered since, nor have any other in Britain. The one before you first flowered when only six years old. The pale yellow flowers surrounded by large white bracts may be seen in July and August.

5. With its graceful layered form, **Cornus controversa** has become a popular ornamental. Found in China, Korea, and Japan, this dogwood, like its American counterpart **Cornus alternifolia**, is unusual with its alternate leaves. All other dogwoods have opposite leaves.

6. Before you is the wild form of a rose found in China and named after Lady Banks (wife of Sir Joseph Banks). Initially thought to be thorn-less, **Rosa banksiae var. normalis** is indeed covered in thorns. It is also densely covered with small white fragrant flowers each spring.

7. Known from the fossil record to have occurred throughout the northern hemisphere and thought to have been extinct, the stately conifer **Metasequoia glyptostroboides** was found surviving in a remote area of central China in 1941. Although closely related to California’s redwoods, the Dawn Redwood is unique in its deciduous nature, loosing its needles each fall.

8. A favorite with Quarryhill visitors, especially in winter with its decorative clusters of orange-red berries, the **Ilex polycarpa** is found in China and Japan. Because of the dioecious nature of the light tree, as it is called in Japan, one must have male and female trees in close proximity to gain the showy winter display.

9. From early March through early April, **Magnolia kobus**, native to Japan and Korea, produces delicate, vase-shaped white flowers, tinged pink at the base. Unlike the plant itself, flowers are very frost-sensitive, quickly rotting during spring cold snaps. Showy, red-seeded fruit and yellow foliage appear in the fall.

10. Unlike market persimmons, ** Diospyros lotus** bears very small (½ - ¾”), astrigently inedible, dusky yellow to reddish-black fruits with a purplish bloom. Tiny, pitcher-shaped, axil-borne flowers appear May – June amidst lush, lustrous, very dark green foliage. Native to much of Asia and Southern Europe, this dioecious (separate male and female plants) species is somewhat rare despite its wide-ranging distribution.

11. With its small three lobed leaves and rich fall color, the trident maple, **Acer buergerianum**, has a long history of cultivation in China, Korea and Japan, and is especially popular with Penjing and Bonsai enthusiasts.

12. Unusual for a genus to have only two species and even more unusual for them to occur on different continents, **Liriodendron chinense** is rare and endangered in central China, while **Liriopendron tulipifera**, the tulip tree, is widespread and common in the eastern USA.

13. Nothing quite lights up the garden like the spring display of the large orange-red to salmon-red blossoms of **Rhododendron japonicum**. Flowering just before the leaves open, this deciduous Japanese azalea delights again in fall as the leaves turn a bronze-red.

14. It was about 2,000 years ago that papermaking was invented in China using the inner bark of **Broussonetia papyrifera**, the paper mulberry tree. It remained a closely guarded secret for over five centuries before the technology began to slowly spread around the world.

15. Stunningly beautiful in late spring with its hanging clusters of white star-shaped flowers is **Pterostyrax psilophyllus**, a member of the Styrax family. It is endangered in its native China from firewood gathering and agricultural expansion.

16. Severely threatened by logging, one has to travel to remote areas of northwestern Sichuan, China, to see **Cupressus chengiana**. Even there this cypress is usually found only in inaccessible canyons.

17. The extremely fast growing **Toona sinensis** is widely cultivated in China for its onion-flavored shiny red new shoots.

18. With flowers and fruits larger than most crabapples, the Himalayan crabapple **Malus sikkimensis** provides year-round interest. In the spring, flowers appear to change color as outer pink petals give way to white inner petals upon fully opening.

19. Some say burnt sugar, others cotton candy to white inner petals upon fully opening.

20. With its small three lobed leaves and rich fall color, the trident maple, **Acer buergerianum**, has a long history of cultivation in China, Korea and Japan, and is especially popular with Penjing and Bonsai enthusiasts.

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, DIAL 911**

Please Don’t Leave Your Dog in the Car. www.quarryhillbg.org
Attached are brief notes on some of the many shrubs and trees found in the garden, keyed to various locations indicated on this map. At each location, a numbered sign appears at the side of the garden path.

Please observe caution while touring the garden by following these guidelines:

- Remain only on gravel and established paths, as indicated on the map.
- Be aware that rattlesnakes and yellow jacket nests do occur in the garden; these are best avoided by observing where you walk and staying on paths.
- Wear sturdy walking or hiking shoes and a hat, and rain gear, if necessary. Open-toed shoes are not recommended.
- Smoking and pets are prohibited in the garden.
- Collecting seed or any form of plant material is strictly forbidden.
- Photography in the garden is permitted for personal use, only.
- Check in at the Visitor Center upon arrival.