1. Five-Lobed Maple (*Acer pentaphyllum*)
2. Giant Rose (*Rosa odorata* var. *gigantea*)
3. Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*)
4. Japanese Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*)
5. Chinese Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron chinense*)
6. Golden Larch (*Pseudolarix amabilis*)
7. Great White Rhododendron (*Rhododendron decorum* subsp. *decorum*)
8. Wilson’s Magnolia (*Magnolia wilsonii*)
9. Japanese Bigleaf Magnolia (*Magnolia obovata*)
10. Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*)
11. Wilson’s Barberry (*Berberis wilsoniae*)
12. Igiri Tree (*Idesia polycarpa*)
13. Chinese Emmenopterys (*Emmenopterys henryi*)
14. Evergreen Dogwood (*Cornus capitata*)
15. Coliseum Maple (*Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *sinicum*)
16. Chinese Wingnut (*Pterocarya stenoptera*)
Every season brings unique features to the Garden. Winter is the time to enjoy the epic vistas and overlooks crossed by the architectural beauty of bare trees. With the rains comes spring and the lush green and riot of colorful flowers. Magnolias tend to peak in April while dogwoods are coated with white and pale yellow flowers throughout the season. With the onset of summer, cones and fruits begin to form and the late bloomers unfurl their buds. The heat also brings new smells including the burnt sugar scent of the Katsura tree. Slowly colors change and the warm yellows, oranges, and reds of fall signal the onset of winter dormancy and the cycle continues.

Plants are incredibly weather dependent and not every plant blooms and fruits every year. Follow the Garden on social media to see what’s in season.

The IUCN Red List is a useful tool for determining the rarity of and risk to a species. As with all scientific tools, rankings are adjusted when new data is collected, but with the rapid shifts to our global environment, it doesn't always change fast enough.

It is impossible to collect accurate data on EVERY species in the world and just as impossible to have real-time tallies of the number of individuals of a specific species. There are many barriers that can cause years between accurate counts: political, physical, financial and more. This doesn’t mean IUCN isn’t useful - it is one of the best databases out there - but it does mean we need to use multiple sources to understand the full picture and prioritize plants in peril.

The scientific community needs more botanists and ecologists in the field to monitor, conserve, and restore our world’s biodiversity. The Garden does its part by preserving wild genetics to participate in ex situ research, inter-garden metacollections, and, in the worst case, a safety net if wild conservation efforts fail.

Explore the IUCN Redlist of Threatened Species at iucnredlist.org
Coliseum Maple
*Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *sinicum*
Native to SW China

Most maples are known for their fall color, but this tree features samaras (fruits) that create a red halo spring.

Chinese Wingnut
*Pterocarya stenoptera*
Native to China

Long strings of nutlets (similar to samaras, but with a very different structure if you look closely) turn brown as they age and remain into winter.

Five-Lobed Maple
*Acer pentaphyllum*
Native to Sichuan Province, China

Considered one of the rarest maples in the wild. With a long dormancy (leafless period), it often waits until May to leaf out.

Giant Rose
*Rosa odorata* var. *gigantea*
Native to NE India, N Myanmar, & SW China

One of the tallest roses in the world, it uses hooked prickles to climb 60-80 ft. Gene sequencing shows it and *R. chinensis* var. *spontanea* (also along the wall) as key grandparents of many modern cultivated roses.
Katsura Tree
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
Native to Japan & China

This tree is both visually and olfactorily sensational. Its leaves provide marvelous seasonal color and in the warm months they give off a sweet cotton candy or burn sugar smell.

Japanese Quince
*Chaenomeles japonica*
Native to Japan

Small green fruits in spring mature to hard yellow apple-shaped fruits in fall. Fruits can be eaten but only after being bletted or cooked. Sometimes used in preserves or jellies.

Chinese Emmenopterys
*Emmenopterys henryi*
Native to China

Although it has a large native range, the population is fragmented and rare. Although it is renowned for its blooms, depending on climate, it may be ten years or more before its first bloom.

Evergreen Dogwood
*Cornus capitata*
Native to Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, & Nepal

Pale yellow, long-lasting flowers in spring turn pink as they age and develop into dimpled fruits in fall. Populations are stable in the wild.
Wilson's Barberry
Berberis wilsoniae
Native to SW China
This drought tolerant shrub has wonderful seasonality with yellow spring flowers, pinkish-red berries, and fall color ranging from yellow to red.

Chinese Tulip Tree
Liriodendron chinense
Native to Central & S China
It's hard to spot the flowers among the green T-shirt shaped leaves. Agricultural expansion and timber trade threatens this tree in the wild.

Igiri Tree
Idesia polycarpa
Native to China, Korea, Japan, & Taiwan
This deciduous tree is dioecious which means there are male trees and female trees. We have both on grounds, but the females are most noticeable because of their pendulous fruits.

Golden Larch
Pseudolarix amabilis
Native to SE China
Not a true larch because of its odd succulent-shaped cones that disintegrate once mature in the fall. This deciduous conifer is also known for its beautiful, but brief golden fall color.
Great White Rhododendron
*Rhododendron decorum subsp. decorum*
Native to China

Can be pruned and shaped as a large shrub or small tree. One of the many rhododendrons in the Garden, but most flower earlier in the spring.

Wilson’s Magnolia
*Magnolia wilsonii*
Native to China

Grows in the forest under story at altitudes 1,900-3,000 meters. The decreasing population is at risk from agriculture development and timber trade.

Japanese Bigleaf Magnolia
*Magnolia obovata*
Native to Japan

Even if you miss the fleeting dinner plate sized bloom in May, this tree has remarkable leaves that can reach 20 inches long throughout spring and summer. Population trends are unknown.

Star Magnolia
*Magnolia stellatala*
Native to Japan

Wild populations are being fragmented causing inbreeding and therefore reduced fertility in offspring. However, the tree is wildly grown in gardens outside of Japan.