



Lily Pond Collections Background

Conifers includes the largest living plants (the giant sequoia), the tallest living plants (the coast redwood), and the oldest living plant (the bristlecone pine). Of course, conifers are gymnosperms, which means that they do not produce flower, and their seed are being produced without an ovary. They are formed in open cones. Not all Conifers are evergreen. The dawn redwood is deciduous. Not all conifers have needles. *Agathis* do not have needles.

DEODAR CEDAR (*Cedrus deodara*)

1. Native to the Himalaya.
2. Family: Pinaceae (pine family)
3. The largest specimen in the garden is located here.
4. The lower branches has not been removed as is normally done with most cedars.

MONTEZUMA CYPRESS (*Taxodium mucrunatum*)

1. Native to Mexico
2. Family: Cupressaceae.
3. Semi deciduous tree
4. It is considered Mexico's national tree.
5. Grow next to rivers.

DAWN REDWOOD (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

1. Native to China.
2. Family: Cupressaceae.
3. Discovered in 1948 and has been known through fossils prior to discovery of the living plants. That why it is one of the best examples of living fossils.
4. Completely deciduous in December through April.
5. A lot of people cut it down when it lost its leaves thinking that the tree died.

COAST REDWOOD (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

1. Native to the USA.
2. Family: Taxodiaceae.
3. The tallest tree in the world reaching 350 feet tall.
4. The dawn redwood and the coast redwood are close relatives.
5. This tree naturally achieves its majestic heights and lush groves only in one place in the world -- a 450-mile strip along the Pacific Coast of North America, beginning in southern Oregon and ending just south of Monterey, California.

KASHMIR CYPRESS (*Cupressus cashmeriana*)

1. Native to India
2. It is considered the most beautiful of all cypressus.
3. This tree is thought to be extinct in the wild.



Bamboo in the Lily ponds

BIG LEAF BAMBOO (*Indocalamus tessellatus*)

1. 3 to 9 feet
2. Hardy to -5° F This species is reported to be one of the hardiest *Sasa* types, although its leaves can shred when exposed to excessive wind.
3. The only running bamboo in the lily pond
4. Formerly called *Sasa tessellata*, this bamboo has the largest leaves of any bamboo in cultivation. They can grow to 24 inches long by 4 inches wide. These leaves are often used in cooking to wrap food in the same manner as banana leaves and corn husks.

GIANT BAMBOO (*Dendrocalamus brandisii*)

1. 118 feet by 8 inches: the tallest bamboo in the world
2. Hardy to 24° F
3. From East India
4. This vigorous giant produces thick-walled strong green culms covered with a velvet bloom of pale hairs imparting a slightly milky appearance. Strong aerial root growth on the lower nodes. Lower culms branchless for many meters then masses of very large light green rough textured leaves.
5. Huge delicious edible shoots are dark bronze and hair covered with purple blades.
6. Extensively used for house construction, furniture making and paper production but becoming hard to find in Asia.

TIMBER BAMBOO (*Bambusa oldhamii*)

1. 55 feet by 3 ¼ inches
2. Hardy to 20° F
3. Native to south China and Formosa
4. A large and popular ornamental common in southern California and Florida that grows in fairly open clumps. Culm walls are rather thick but soft.
5. Used for pulp and edible shoots.
6. Long misidentified in the U.S. nursery trade as *Dendrocalamus latiflorus*.” (Farrelly)

PUNTING-POLE BAMBOO (*Bambusa tuldoidea*)

1. 55 feet x 2 ¼ inches
2. Hardy to 19° F
3. Widely distributed both in cultivation and in the wild in southeast China.
4. The moderately thick-walled culms, erect and nodding slightly at the tip, have a hard wood, nodes slightly inflated with branches at all of the, and promptly deciduous sheaths. Prolific in culm production,
5. *B. tuldoidea* is one of the main bamboos of economic importance around Canton, China.



BUDDHA'S BELLY BAMBOO (*Bambusa ventricosa*)

1. 55 feet by 2 ¼ inches
2. Hardy to 17° F
3. Native to southern China where it is commonly cultivated a potted plant owing to a distinctive feature that earns this species its common name of BUDDHA'S BELLY BAMBOO. When dwarfed, the internodes become short and swollen...Newly propagated plants or plants in poor or dry soil also display this characteristic, which disappears in groves flourishing under favorable conditions.
4. New shoots thrust up in late summer or early autumn; three larger branches often with two or more smaller ones are the usual complement at each node, which may be reduced to a single branch per node in dwarfed culms.
5. Sometimes internodes are solid or semisolid, but larger culms tend to follow the hollow norm of most bamboos.
6. The hairless sheaths may persist until decay, but when drying, they roll in along the edges in a characteristic way...

BEECHEY BAMBOO (*Bambusa beecheyana*)

1. 40 feet by 4 inches
2. Hardy to 20° F
3. Native of southeast China
4. BEECHEY BAMBOO is a semi hardy species forming a fairly open clump with quite tapered, bright green culms, often elliptical in cross section.
5. A rapid grower under favorable conditions, it is one of the chief sources for edible shoots in southern China where earth mounds are made each year around the base of the clumps to shield the new culms from sunlight, which quickly turns them hard and bitter.
6. Used also for house construction, farm equipment, basketry, and paper pulp.

SILVER STRIPE BAMBOO (*B. glaucescens* 'Silver Stripe')

1. Fernleaf bamboo has ten to twenty tiny leaves per twig that distinguish this cultivar from the species type. Resembles fernleaf but has white-striped leaves. This characteristic is sometimes lost with favorable conditions of moisture and soil.