

The Morris County Park Commission

Plants of China: A FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE EXHIBIT AND CELL PHONE TOUR

INTRODUCTION

The diversity of plant species growing in China is extraordinary. With an area almost exactly the same size as that of the continental United States, China has almost twice as many kinds of plants. An astonishing 1/8th of the world's plant species are native to China, including thousands that are found growing nowhere else on Earth.

China is the only country on our planet where there are unbroken connections between tropical, subtropical, temperate and boreal forests. This unbroken connection has led to the formation of rich plant associations. Many genera of plants which are known only from the fossil records in North America and Europe are still living in China.

Mainland China and the continental United States share a common latitude and are similar sized land masses. The climates in much of the two regions are also similar, especially in the eastern halves. Here in central New Jersey, we have temperatures and rainfall that will sustain plants native to northeastern China.

So, for both their suitability and for their beauty in the landscape, many of the plants growing here at The Frelinghuysen Arboretum are native to China and are recommended for North Central New Jersey gardens.

As rich as China is in plant diversity, so is its culture rich in symbolism. The symbolic and cultural value of our featured plants, as well as the story of how they found their way to America, is included in this cell phone tour.

TOUR INSTRUCTIONS

To best enjoy the Plants of China tour, use your cell phone to hear detailed information about each of the nine featured plants. Begin your tour just outside the Haggerty Education Center. Simply dial 973-975-0973 and press 900 to hear the introduction. Then follow these printed directions or those given on the recording. Each of the plants is labeled in this brochure and on a sign adjacent to it with the three digit code to press for more in depth plant information.



Exhibit Sponsor

UPS supports the "Plants of China: A Friendship and Peace Exhibit and Cell Phone Tour" at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum.

Directly outside the Haggerty Education Center

Acer griseum – Paperbark Maple 901
This member of the maple family is named "paperbark" for its lovely exfoliating bark. In spring it features yellow flowers, in autumn its leaves turn scarlet and orange.

Walk straight ahead to the arbor. Turn right and next to the Carriage House's doors to see:

Prunus mume – Chinese Plum 903
This tree is one of the most frequently depicted subjects in Chinese art. More closely associated with the apricot than the plum, ancient specimens growing in China are said to be 1,000 years old.

Now walk back to the arbor and just beyond it you will see:

Pinus bungeana – Lacebark Pine 905
This elegant Asian pine can reach a height of 30-40 feet. At maturity its mottled trunk turns white.

Proceed along the Progressive Garden trail to see:

Cercis chinensis 'Avondale' – Purple Thorn 907
Similar to the native American *Cercis canadensis*, its purple flowers are borne on bare branches in the spring. The bark, flower stalk and seed have medicinal value and the seed is used to produce an insecticide.

Sinocalycanthus chinensis – Chinese Sweetshrub 909
This Chinese native allspice is closely related to the American native Carolina Allspice. However, unlike its American cousin, its camellia-like flowers have no scent. The glossy chartreuse leaves turn yellow in the fall.

Cross the driveway to the Great Lawn to see:

Davidia involucrata – Dove or Handkerchief Tree 911
Introduced to European gardens in 1904 by British plant explorer, E.H. "China" Wilson, its common names were inspired by its pendant, large white flowers, which flutter in the spring breeze like handkerchiefs or doves.

Go back to the trail, cross the drive. At the edge of the Japanese Maple Collection, you will see:

Poncirus trifoliata – Chinese Bitter Orange 913
A member of the Rutaceae family, this plant is closely related to Citrus. In spring its flowers are fragrant and in

FEATURED PLANTS OF CHINA

the fall its downy, bitter fruit is used in making marmalade. Year-round its thorns make for textural garden interest.

Continue towards the large white house (Administration Building). At the rear of the building is the Heritage Rose Collection in which you will see:

Peony suffruticosa – Tree Peony 915
Known in China as "the King of Flowers," its early use was strictly medicinal. By the 4th Century AD, tree peonies were cultivated as ornamental plants. A sweet and fragrant liqueur distilled from its fermented petals is another popular Chinese use.

Take a leisurely stroll back towards the Marsh Meadow with its white wood belvedere. Here you will see:

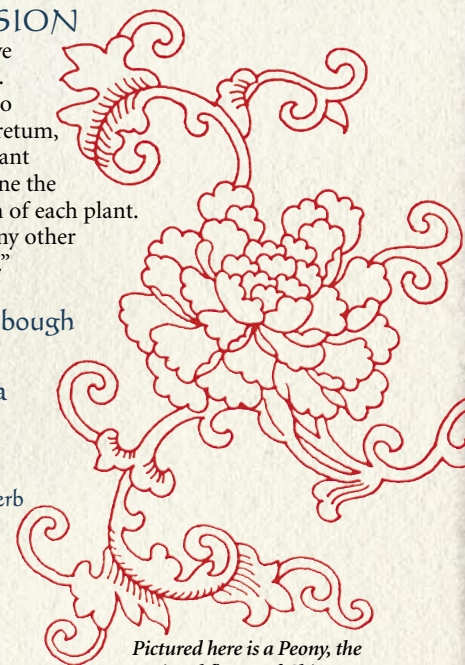
Metasequoia glyptostroboides – Dawn Redwood 917
Until 1941, the Western world thought this plant existed only in the fossil record. Then it was "re-discovered" growing in China, its homeland, near the border between Hubei and Sichuan. New Jersey's largest Dawn Redwood is growing at the Willowood Arboretum in Chester Township, NJ.

CONCLUSION

We hope you have enjoyed this tour. Please continue to explore the arboretum, consulting the plant labels to determine the country of origin of each plant. You will find many other "Plants of China."

Keep a green bough
in your heart
and perhaps a
singing bird
will come.

— Chinese proverb



Pictured here is a Peony, the national flower of China.

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來自中國的植物：友誼和平展及手機遊

簡介

中國地大物博，植物種類繁多，和中國面積相當的美國，植物種類僅有中國的一半。

全球八分之一的植物源起於中國，其中上以千計僅在中國生長。

中國也是全球唯一擁有熱帶、亞熱帶、溫帶、寒帶完整植物系統的國家，豐富的植物形成天然植物園，許多已在北美和歐洲絕跡的植物迄今仍在中國茂盛生長。

中國大陸和美國本土緯度相似，面積相仿，氣候相同，尤以美國東部為然，新澤西州的氣候和雨量適合培育中國東北部的植物。

福瑞林海森植物園(The Frelinghuysen Arboretum)內許多來自中國的植物非常適合在新澤西州中北部生長。

正如中國多彩的文化，中國植物也十分豐富多元，中國植物手機遊將展出中國植物和它們在文化上的寓意，也將介紹它們如何在飄洋過海在美國落地生根的故事。

展出介紹

請撥973-975-0973和900接聽植物介紹，並參考以下植物說明。說明書上每種植物有三個數字代碼，輸入植物數字代碼收聽較詳細植物介紹。雙數是中文解說，單數是英語解說。

展覽贊助



UPS 贊助 福瑞林海森植物園
(The Frelinghuysen Arboretum)
『來自中國的植物：友誼和平展及手機遊』

其他贊助集團



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Frelinghuysen
Arboretum



www.morrisparks.net

展出植物

在 Haggerty 教育中心外的栽培床

楓樹 血皮楓 902
血皮楓因特殊剝落的樹皮得名，春天時開黃色花，秋天時，樹葉轉血紅色和橘色。

請向前走至喬木前，右轉至馬廄前觀賞：

松梅 中國梅 904
松梅在中國繪畫為被描繪最多的植物之一，松梅和杏相近，松梅在中國已有千年歷史。

走回喬木區，在喬木後，請觀賞：

白皮松 906
這棵優雅的亞洲松樹高度可以達到 30-40 英尺。成熟後有斑紋的樹幹會變成白色。

請繼續沿著花園小路觀賞

‘埃文代爾’ 紫荊 908
類似於北美加拿大紫荊，春天它的紫色的花朵是生長在光禿禿的樹枝上。它的樹皮、花梗和種子具有藥用價值。它的種子可以用來生產殺蟲劑。

夏腊梅 (中國甜灌木) 910
這種生長在中國的天然香料非常接近美國本土的卡羅來納香料。但不同的是，它看似山茶花般的花朵沒有香味。在秋天它有光澤的，鮮嫩的黃綠色的葉子會轉變成黃色。

下面請到馬路對面大草坪觀賞：

珙桐 (鴿子樹或手帕樹) 912
1904 年由號稱“中國”威爾遜 (E.H. Wilson) 的英國植物學家引進到歐洲園林，其通用名字授意於它懸垂的白色大花，像在春風飄揚中的手帕或鴿子。

下面請過馬路返回小徑，在日本楓木收集處邊緣，

請觀賞：
枳屬：枳 (中國苦橙) 914
一種芸香科植物，類似柑橘。但橘，枳又是不同屬的植物。春天它的花散發芬芳的香味，秋天它有苦味的果實可製做帶果皮的果醬。全年長滿刺的枳，它為園林增添了趣味

請朝著大白房子(管理處)方向，在房子後面是傳統玫瑰收集處，請觀賞：

芍藥屬植物：牡丹 916
在中國素有“花中之王”之稱的“牡丹”，早期是嚴格的使用於藥用。公元 4 世紀，牡丹被作為觀賞植物栽培。用發酵過的花瓣汁蒸餾香甜露酒在中國也被普遍應用。

漫步回到有白木亭子的濕草地 (Marsh Meadow)，請觀賞：
水杉 918

直到 1941 年，西方世界一直認為這種植物僅僅存在化石記錄當中。然後是“重新發現”它生長在中國，而它的出生地是湖北和四川之間的邊界地帶。新澤西州最大的水杉是生長在位於切斯特市 (Chester Township) 的新澤西州柳木植物園 (Willowood Arboretum)

結論：

我們衷心希望你會喜歡這次的遊覽。請繼續在植物園中探索，利用植物標籤以確定每個植物的原產國。你會發現很多其他的“中國植物”。

心有翠枝，

許召歌鵲

---中國諺語



圖為牡丹花，中國的國花。