Late Flowering

*P. ‘Amanogawa’*- Small columnar tree with erect branches, producing dense upright clusters of fragrant, semi-double shell-pink flowers.

*P. ‘Higurashi’*- Upright, spreading habit; produces double pinkish-white flowers. Shiny brown bark.

*P. ‘Hizakura’*- Small tree producing single deep-pink flowers with purplish-brown calyces. Young leaves are coppery-red.

*P. ‘Ojochin’*- (pictured) Stout tree with single pink flowers borne in long-stalked clusters. Young leaves are bronze-brown, becoming large and leathery when mature.

*P. ‘Shirofugen’*- Strong-growing, wide-spreading tree to 35’. Flowers large, double, pink in bud opening white then fading to purplish-pink, produced in long-stalked clusters.

*P. ‘Shirotae’ (Mt. Fuji cherry)-* A small vigorous tree with wide-spreading, horizontal branches. Fragrant snow-white flowers are very large, single or semi-double, in long drooping clusters. Leaves have distinctive fringed appearance.

*P. ‘Shogetsu’*- Small tree to 15’, with wide-spreading branches forming a broad, flattened crown. Large fringed double flowers are pink-tinted in bud, opening to pure white clusters.

*P. ‘Snow Goose’*- Small tree with white flowers borne along the branches in long-stalked ascending branches producing pure white flowers before the leaves.

*P. ‘Taihaku’ (great white cherry)-* Vigorous tree to 25’ in height, producing pure white single flowers which contrast well with the coppery-red young leaves.

*P. ‘Ukon’*- Vigorous sparsely-branched tree with semi-double pale, yellowish-green flowers, effective against the brownish-bronze young leaves. Purplish brown fall color.

About the Scott Arboretum

The Scott Arboretum is a green oasis uniquely situated on the Swarthmore College campus. Over 300 acres create the College landscape and provide a display of the best ornamental plants recommended for Delaware Valley gardens.

Established in 1929 as a living memorial to Arthur Hoyt Scott, Class of 1895, through a gift from his family, the Arboretum continues to thrive today. There are over 4,000 different kinds of plants grown on the campus, selected for their outstanding ornamental qualities, ease of maintenance, and resistance to disease. Major plant collections include: flowering cherries, crabapples, hollies, lilacs, magnolias, tree peonies, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, conifers, vines, summer flowering shrubs, viburnums, and witchhazels.

Maps and specialized brochures on plants growing on the campus are available at the Arboretum office, which also houses a horticultural reference library. The Arboretum grounds are open from dawn to dusk year-round. Admission is free.

The Arboretum is supported in part by the Associates of the Scott Arboretum, a membership group. Join today and enjoy an array of fun and educational events year-round. For additional information, call 610-328-8025, Monday through Friday, 8:30 am to noon and 1:00 to 4:30 pm.

About Flowering Cherries

Many of the ornamental flowering cherries growing in our gardens today were introduced from Japan within the last century. Although the exact origin of many is unclear, they have been cultivated in China, Japan, and Korea for hundreds of years.

Planted in April 1931, the cherry collection at Swarthmore College was a gift from Mrs. Allen K. White, Class of 1894, in honor of Carolien Hayes White Powers, Class of 1922. Thirty-four varieties, two plants of each, were planted in a semi-circle from the Meetinghouse to the President’s House and along Cedar Lane. Over the years the collection has been refined. In 1985, it was expanded to include a memorial garden dedicated to Suzanne Schmidt, Class of 1946. The Cherry Border now displays over 50 types of ornamental cherries recommended for growing in the Delaware Valley.

The Chica Maynard ‘48 Cherry Border Fund was established in 2009 by the Class of ’48, friends, and family in memory of Carolien “Chica” Powers Maynard ‘48 in honor of her ties and over a century of family ties to Swarthmore College and this collection. The endowment fund supports maintenance and enhancements to the Cherry Border.

The collection as a whole provides a long sequence of bloom, beginning with Prunus subhirtella ‘Scott Early’ in early April. Showcasing a range of flower colors from pure white to the deepest of pinks, in single, semi-double, and double flowers, the display also offers a good comparison of the habits of various ornamental cherries. Sizes and growth habits range from the shrub-like P. incisa to the small, columnar P. ‘Amanogawa’, to the large, spreading Yoshino cherry (P. x yedoensis) which may grow 50’ tall.

Part of the rose family, the genus Prunus includes over 400 species, several hybrids, and innumerable cultivars and varieties. In addition to cherries, it includes almonds, apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums. Although many of these plants are grown for their edible fruit, the flowering cherries are cultivated primarily for their ornamental bloom. Many also have attractive bark or colorful fall foliage, extending their season of interest.

This symbol indicates a plant that has received the Gold Medal Plant Award from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which recognizes trees, shrubs, and woody vines of outstanding merit, based on disease and pest resistance, ease of growing, and beauty in many seasons.

Cherries In Our Collection

Blooming Times
Early: first week in April
Mid-Season: second week in April
Late: third or fourth week in April

Early Flowering

### Prunus ‘Accolade’
- A hybrid between P. sargentii and subhirtella. Small trees with spreading branches producing rich pink semi-double flowers in pendulous clusters.

### P. ‘Dream Catcher’
- Moderate-sized, upright tree producing single, clear medium-pink flowers that bloom in early spring; dark green leaves without blemish throughout the summer; yellowish-orange fall color; and an upright, vase-shaped winter silhouette.

### P. ‘Hally Jolivette’
- Small graceful tree or shrub to 15’ inundated with small, semi-double blush-white flowers which continue over a long period.

### P. incisa
- Shrub or small tree producing small white flowers, pink-tinted in bud.

### P. incisa ‘February Pink’
- Early flowering form of P. incisa with pale pink flowers.

### P. x incam ‘Okame’
- A hybrid between P. incisa and P. campanulata. Small vase-shaped tree with clusters of carmine-rose nodding single flowers opening before the leaves. Flowers are preceded by maroon buds and followed by persistent red calyces, extending the “flowering” season. The bark is purple-brown.

### P. subhirtella (spring cherry)
- An extremely variable small to medium-sized tree. Among its many forms are some of the earliest flowering cherries.

### P. subhirtella ‘Scott Early’
- Wide spreading tree producing faint-pink blossoms. This early-blooming clone originated from an unnamed plant purchased by Edith Wilder Scott, who was instrumental in the creation of the Scott Arboretum. One of earliest of our P. subhirtella to bloom.

### Mid-Season

### P. ‘Royal Burgundy’
- This deciduous tree is slightly slower growing than P. ‘Sekiyama’. Flowering with magenta blooms, ‘Royal Burgundy’ produces purplish leaves.

### P. subhirtella ‘Pendula Plena Rosea’
- This small weeping cherry produces double, deep-pink flowers. It is easily identified by its red pitcher-shaped calyx with equally red flower buds that show the yellow stigma on the outer end of the style.

### P. sargentii (Sargent cherry)
- Round-headed large tree with dark chestnut-brown bark, producing slightly fragrant single, deep pink flowers. Early orange-crimson fall color.

### P. ‘Sekiyama’
- Upright vase-shaped tree produces confetti-like, bubble-gum pink flowers. Leaves have finely serrated margins.

### P. x yedoensis (Yoshino cherry)
- (pictured) Rounded, spreading tree to 40’-50’. Produces slightly fragrant white flowers in racemes.

### P. x yedoensis ‘Afterglow’
- A selection of the Yoshino cherry with bright pink flowers.