



# MALUS

International  
Ornamental Crabapple Society  
Bulletin

Spring 1991

Vol. 5 No. 1



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MALUS  
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BULLETIN

CONTENTS

Letters to the Editor	1
<i>Malus</i> : Issues and Volume Numbers	5
Crabs You Should Know ('Silver Moon'), <i>Robert C. Simpson</i>	6
An Encounter with Siberian Crab in China, <i>Ross Clark</i>	8
Crabapples from Seed, <i>William Flemer III</i>	10
<i>Tony Tyznik Drawing</i>	12
Crabapple Controversy, <i>Michael Yanny</i>	13
Friends Lost: <i>Father Fiala and Don Egolf</i>	15
<i>Malus</i> Taxonomy	17
Source List	18
Flower Sample	22

On the cover: *Malus* 'Silver Moon',  
Secrest Arboretum, Wooster, Ohio.

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## Letters to the Editor

I was given a copy of the Fall '90 *Malus* bulletin which contained a letter from [Dr. Roger D. Way] responding to Father Fiala concerning Wijick McIntosh.

. . . A preferable way to state the paragraph mentioning Stark would be:

Nursery trees of 'Wijick McIntosh' have and are being sold by Stark Bro's Nurseries, Louisiana, MO, the holder of the U.S. Plant Patent for the Wijick cultivar. Stark markets the Wijick cultivar under its trademarks 'Starkspur'<sup>®</sup> and 'Compact Mac'<sup>™</sup>.

We certainly appreciate the credit!

Another point which may be in error is that East Malling Research Station has released four new Wijick offspring, but my information is that three are fruiting, and only one is a columnar "ornamental crab" cultivar.

Sincerely,  
Clay Stark Logan, President  
Stark Bro's Nursery

---

Dr. Sabuco:

Regarding "How to Make Crabapple Jam," Ms. Louise Littlepage

The above article in *Malus*, Vol. 4, No. 3, was interesting, but raised some questions:

1. It was not totally clear how the "crabapple juice" was prepared.
2. Their addition of commercial pectin made me wonder whether they tried to make jam without it.

I have made excellent jelly from several crabs without adding pectin. 'Dolgo' makes a tender, tasty, beautiful bright red jelly by the following method:

Use fully ripe crabs. Wash, put in a kettle, and nearly cover with water. Bring to a boil and cook them slowly until the skin, flesh, and juice have all become the same rosy color. Drain and collect the liquid (more liquid may

be obtained by squeezing the drained fruit through a cloth). Measure the liquid, and add to it an equal volume of sugar. Bring to a full boil for a couple of minutes with continuous stirring. Remove from heat. When the foam has collapsed, skim the foam residue from the surface. Pour into jelly glasses.

With only water, heat, time, and sugar added, what could be simpler -- and more fun?

Sincerely,  
Gene Wild  
7455 Jewel Lane  
Indianapolis, IN 46250

Ms. Littlepage responds:

The crabapple juice was prepared by following the Certo instructions included in each purchase. In the article I also called attention to the *Mehu-Meija* steam method, which uses a "non-pressure steam process."

Yes, we have tried [to make] jelly and jam without the use of pectin. It can be done but is not always foolproof, and it is very time consuming. Since we were using volunteers who usually came from 9:30 to 12:00, and were making 200-300 jars from a variety of crabapple species, the non-pectin method was not feasible.

[Ms. Littlepage recommends the book *Fine Preserving, M.F.K. Fisher's Annotated Edition of Catherine Plagemann's Cookbook* for those interested in "transforming fresh fruits and vegetables into jams and jellies, pickles and relishes, conserves and chutneys." It is published by Aris Books, 1621 Fifth Street, Berkeley, California 94710.]

Dear Dr. Green,

As the perpetrator of *Malus* 'Louisa', I am interested in your evaluation of it as on p. 5 of *Malus* Vol. 4, No. 3.

But what is NCIP or NCEP? My whole group (7 or 8) of *Malus toringoides* are badly defoliated by the hordes of caterpillars we

had in August, and also our heat and drought through September and October. *Malus* 'Louisa' has good foliage still, as do *Malus hupehensis* 'Wayne Douglas' and *M.* 'Garlands'.

We had very little fruit this year -- *M.* 'Gibb' makes very tasty jelly!

Sincerely,  
Polly Hill  
Barnard's Inn Farm  
R.F.D. Box 538  
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568

Dr. Green responds:

N.C.I.P. is the National Crabapple Introduction Program, started in 1990. This program is testing some of the newly introduced crabapple taxa at 20 cooperating stations. NCEP, National Crabapple Evaluation Program, was started in 1984. This program distributed 49 crabapple taxa to 25 evaluation stations throughout the United States. [See *Malus* Vol. 1, No. 2, Winter 1985 for more information.]

Dear Dr. Sabuco,

. . . Please allow me a few general comments on the Fall 1990 issue of *Malus*.

In Dr. Sabuco's response to Ono Wijnand's comments (*loc.cit.* pp. 1 & 2) the name *Rehder* has consistently been misspelled.

The way in which generic names and specific epithets are printed in this issue appear to be quite haphazard, more specifically:

1. in the Letters to the Editor section, no italics have been used and only a few names have been underlined;
2. in the Thomas Green articles binomials appear in italics (the way it should be).

The heading MALUS OBSCURUS may look cute and rhyme, but it looks erroneous to anyone who knows a bit about botanical Latin; wouldn't MALUS OBSCURA sound more logical?

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,  
Freek Vrugtman  
Curator of Collections  
Royal Botanical Gardens  
Ontario, Canada

Dr. Sabuco responds:

As to the misspelling and inconsistency of nomenclatural printing: though three people proofread the last issue, our computer, in its infinite wisdom, changed the spelling within the text! We apologize and will strive to be more accurate in coming issues. Regarding MALUS OBSCURUS, the board is aware of the technical error, but chooses to continue to use it as a title header for the lesser known crabapples.

---

Dear Tom,

The fall number of *Malus* just [arrived] and I read it from cover to cover. I was especially taken with your article on "Crabs You Should Know - 'Ormiston Roy'".

You quote Arie den Boer for naming this crabapple in honor of W. Ormiston Roy, landscape architect, horticulturist, and traveler of Montreal. Horticulture carries a double meaning: gardening and social, such that the plantsman deals with both plants and culture itself. In consequence I take exception to your antepenultimate statement regarding nurserymen ignorant of the plants they grow by carelessly or callously inverting commemorative names.

. . . . Ormiston Roy was the landscape architect of [Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal]. He had only Frederick Law Olmsted's Mount Auburn Cemetery at Boston, which was laid out fifteen years earlier, as a model. In one of Roy's annual reports, he stated his aim. "It is the trees, the grass, the shrubs, and flowers that give charm and repose to art in the out-of-doors."

Horticordially,  
Robert C. Clark, Editor  
International Lilac Society, Inc.  
Cattle Landing Road  
Meredith, NH 03253

Dr. Green's antepenultimate statement was: "If ['Ormiston Roy'] had a better name, it would sell well."

From the editor:

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society named *Malus* 'Donald Wyman' and *M.* 'Jewelberry' as 1989 Award Winners. For information on where these plants can be purchased, write to Box 1, Flossmoor, Illinois 60422, or contact the society at 325 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2777, Phone # 215-625-8250.

WE HAVE LOST A MEMBER! If anyone knows where Mr. Steven J. Berg of David J. Frank Landscape Contracting can be found, please let us know. The last issue was sent to 2427 South 28th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53215, and was returned -- unable to forward. Thank you for your assistance!

#### MALUS: Issues and Volume Numbers

There seems to be some confusion regarding our volume numbers. Below is a list of what has been published:

Vol. 1, No. 1, <i>CrabGab</i> 1986	Vol. 3, No. 2, Fall	1988
Vol. 1, No. 2, <i>CrabGab</i> 1986	Vol. 4, No. 1, Fall	1989
Vol. 2, No. 1, Summer 1986	Vol. 4, No. 2, Winter	1990
Vol. 2, No. 2, Spring 1987	Vol. 4, No. 3, Fall	1990
Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 1987	Vol. 5, No. 1, Spring	1991
Vol. 3, No. 1, Winter 1988		

We apologize to the serial librarians for our inconsistency.

## CRABS YOU SHOULD KNOW

By  
Robert C. Simpson

About 1960, as we began to expand our line of crabapples beyond 'Hopa', 'Eley', and 'Almey', we ordered five *Malus hupehensis* (Tea Crab) from Kohankie Nursery, Painesville, Ohio. A year or two later, I realized what we had did not match the description of *M. hupehensis*. We reordered elsewhere with success and wrote Kohankie. Apparently the scion wood had come from a party who *said* the tree was *M. hupehensis*.

The ten trees were grown on for perhaps ten years for observation. They became increasingly attractive and distinctive. Finally, I decided the crab was worthy of propagation and distribution, and the name 'Silver Moon' was selected. I feel sure this crabapple must have been grown somewhere, sometime, under a name. It certainly must have been in an arboretum or botanical garden. I would guess it is of Asiatic origin, but when and where?

'Silver Moon' has an attractive columnar form while young, gradually widening with age. One of our original trees is still growing in our yard. It has a trunk diameter of 2 1/2 feet, a spread of about 50 feet, and an estimated height of 40 feet. For many years it bloomed annually, but now tends to bloom better in alternate years. The blossoms are fragrant, fairly large, and in broad clusters on both spurs and terminal shoots. Fruits are small, reddish, about 1/4 inch in diameter, ripening and softening late, but before leaf drop they are relished by birds, especially robins which clean the branches first, then eat the fallen fruits.

This crabapple is distinctly different from all others. There are two aspects which should have attracted attention at some time in the past.

*First, this is one of the last crabapples to bloom.* It blooms after the tree is in full leaf. The snow-white massed blossoms are borne beyond the new leaves, enhancing the beauty of the tree. This blooming time alone should distinguish the tree from all other crabs (except the natives), as all other blossoms are essentially gone.

The second unique characteristic is that *it appears to come true from seed*, possibly because of its very late blooming period. We have observed numerous volunteers along fencerows. I budded from one such tree and have been unable to detect any differences from trees propagated from our original purchased trees.

What was the origin of the tree used by Kohankie and said to be *M. hupehensis*? Where might one go to find out? 'Silver Moon' is a unique and excellent landscape tree.

---

In Les Nichols' disease evaluations (1970-1985), 'Silver Moon' demonstrated good disease resistance. Although susceptible to some scab during wet springs, it is tolerant and does not defoliate prematurely. It is susceptible to fire blight and probably should not be used where fire blight is a serious problem. I have been impressed with the performance of 'Silver Moon' in recent National Crabapple Evaluation Program surveys. In 1990 it ranked 18th out of 49 taxa with an aesthetic rating of 1.84; 1.0 was the best ('Professor Sprenger') and 3.52 was the worst ('Radiant'). It ranked 7th lowest for scab infection. Three trees of 25 were listed infected with fire blight.

'Silver Moon' starts out upright but spreads with age. It has potential for street parkway use if it is periodically pruned to maintain an upright form. It could also be used in apple orchards as a late pollinator. 'Silver Moon' might be useful in a breeding program to find a good columnar crab.

- Tom Green

### New IOCS Sponsorship Members

Roy Klehm, Klehm Nursery, South Barrington, Illinois  
Bob Lyons, Sunleaf Nursery, Madison, Ohio

### IOCS New Life Members

Roger Fick, Wilson Nursery, Hampshire, Illinois  
William Muetze, Poplar Farms Nursery, Batavia, Illinois

### Retired Officers

The IOCS Officer terms of Norbert Kinen and Ed Hasselkus expired on January 1, 1991. The Board thanks them for the time each spent on improving the Society, and for their dedication to it.

## An Encounter with Siberian Crab in China

By  
Ross C. Clark

Panquangou (pronounced "paun-chon-go") Nature Reserve is located at 111°22-33' N. longitude and 34°45-37°55' N. latitude in the Luliang Mountains of northeastern China's Shanxi Province. This outstanding 25,000-acre preserve was one of the main destinations for the Morton Arboretum's seed collecting and fact-finding expedition in the fall of 1990. Dr. George Ware, Dr. Bill Hess, Kris Bachtell, Peter van der Linden, and I comprised the Arboretum group.

Since it is located in a relatively dry and cold part of China, we viewed Panquangou as a particularly interesting place for field work because locations such as this may be expected to contain native woody plants that will do well in the cold winters and often dry summers of the upper Midwest. According to data we were given, the minimal winter temperature here reaches -25°C. (= -13°F.), and the average annual precipitation is only 700 mm (= about 28 inches). These climate data are presumably from the headquarters location, which is at relatively low elevation in a south-facing valley. The average frost-free season here is 120 days, compared with about 150 days at the Morton Arboretum.

We were fortunate to be in the area during the peak of fall color, which allowed us to observe the distribution of common forest trees easily. The foliage of poplars (*Populus cathayana* and *P. davidiana*) and birches (*Betula platyphylla* and *B. albo-sinensis*) was bright yellow, and the native forest was punctuated with yellow and red Amur maples (*Acer ginnala*) and red mountain ashes (*Sorbus pohuashanensis*). Within the shrub communities that occupied more exposed ridges, the leaves of cotoneasters (*Cotoneaster acutifolius*) and wild roses (*Rosa davurica*, etc.) were turning dark red. It was great botany and beautiful scenery together.

On our first field day we stopped to collect acorns of *Quercus liaotungensis* along the road, in the bottom of a narrow valley at an elevation of about 5750 feet. At the time, we were on our way back up and over the ridge to lunch; this was our last stop before heading in. The others piled into the vehicle while I walked ahead up the road to see what I could see before the minibus caught up with me. There it was, a single specimen of *Malus baccata*, just off the road, growing in the shade of young poplars. It was about 10 feet tall. Many of its remaining leaves appeared to have been thoroughly worked over by some lepidopteran adolescents (probably not gypsy moths), but the tree was loaded with fruit. So, I whipped out a handy paper sack from

northern Illinois and began stripping off all the fruit I could reach. Here came the minibus, along with a chorus of somewhat anxious voices urging, "lunch, lunch!" I grabbed a few more fruit and . . . well, what would you have done? Lunch was excellent, as usual.

That evening, we had a seed-cleaning session in Kris and Pete's room. To our disappointment there were relatively few viable seeds in the collected fruits. Perhaps this could be related to a combination of the shaded habitat of the tree and its partial defoliation during fruit ripening season. Nevertheless, we came away with some good seeds, and a few trees from this interesting location should eventually make their way into the Arboretum's living collections. I hope so, because every time I see them or our voucher specimen in the herbarium, I'll think of the interesting plants of Panquangou . . . and I've already forgotten what we had for lunch.

Our very limited experience with *Malus baccata* in China indicates that plants of the species may normally grow in rather mesic sites where the overstory has been removed. Where we saw Siberian Crabs, they were being overtopped by more rapidly growing trees, and were not doing well.

Incidentally, the specimen we collected displays characteristics of both *Malus baccata* var. *baccata* (obviously serrate and acuminate leaves) and *Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica* (broad leaves, large fruit). The compilation of Panquangou plants we received from the Shanxi Forestry Research Institute lists the species as if it is *M. baccata* var. *baccata*.

See photo on back cover:

The general habitat of Siberian Crab in Panquangou Nature Reserve, Shanxi Province, China. A tree of *Malus baccata* was noted on the slope between this road and the creek below the road on the left side of the photograph. Visible in the photograph are *Larix principis-rupprechtii* on the left, *Betula platyphylla* and *Acer ginnala* (red foliage) on the right. The bright yellow trees on the lower slopes of the mountain in the background are plants of *Populus cathayana*. [Photo by Ross Clark.]

Ross Clark is Curator of Adult Education at the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois.

# Crabapples from Seed

By  
William Flemer III

Nobody thinks of propagating crabapples from seed these days. Other than a few plants raised for grafting understocks, almost all the ornamental crabapples sold in North America are propagated by budding or grafting, or to a lesser degree by means of softwood cuttings or tissue culture. Certainly in home and other small landscape plantings where space is at a premium, it makes sense to use vegetatively propagated crabs of the desired clone or selection of clones.

Yet there is a place in horticulture for crabs of seedling origin. The most interesting and useful species for which seedling propagation is of value are the so-called *apomictic*<sup>1</sup> species such as *Malus sargentii* and *Malus hupehensis* (*M. thersifera*). The main requirement for producing a uniform strain of seedling-grown plants is to isolate a group of seed plants as far as possible from other species of crabs. Using isolated seed plants of *Malus sargentii* has given us remarkably uniform plots of seedling-grown trees, all of them exhibiting three-lobed leaves with pink flower buds turning white when fully open, and bearing uniform small red fruits which persist, unblemished, late into the fall. The branching habit of the plants has been uniform also, being low and wide-spreading like grafted trees. Best of all, there is almost no suckering. When budded on a common apple seedling, *Malus sargentii* is one of the worst of all crabs for continued suckering from the rootstock because it is itself such a dwarf variety. Only 1 or 2% of the trees in seedling lots are not true to type, and these are simply rogued and thrown out before the trees reach salable size.

Similarly, *Malus hupehensis* comes remarkably true from seed. Abandoned fields near our nursery show plenty of volunteer Tea Crabs identical in leaf, fruit, and branching habit to budded trees. There is some small variation in flower size, but not in flower color, and the fruit color and time of ripening are just like the budded trees we produce. Again, suckering is not a problem in seedling origin trees. We prefer to bud *Malus hupehensis* on its own seedlings. Not only are the bud stands better, but the "naturals" where the buds do not take are also salable. As in *Malus sargentii*, isolated groups of seed trees give the most uniform seedlings.

Properly chosen seed trees can also be used to produce good populations of other uniform seedlings. Years ago, a very large mail-order nursery wanted large quantities of inexpensive red-leaved and red-flowering crabs. We negotiated an agreement to

<sup>1</sup> Apomixis in angiosperms is defined as asexual reproduction by seed (agamospermy).

produce seedling trees for them. By transplanting a small group of mingled blooming-sized *Malus* 'Eleyi' and *Malus* 'Almey', we were able to produce very uniform seedling trees. We rogued out all green-leaved seedlings in the seed beds four weeks after germination and then rogued "off-type" trees the summer after planting the one-year seedlings in the field. We grew some to blooming size, just to see how they turned out -- in hope of finding something better. Although all bore red leaves and flowers, none were an improvement over the parent clones. In the Midwest where they were sold, foliage retention in the summer was satisfactory, and the mail order nursery which sold them was well pleased with their customer acceptance.

Seedling trees grown from many other clones of crabapples are singularly unsatisfactory, however. Seedlings of *Malus floribunda* are especially variable, no two being alike and exhibiting every variation in growth habit, leaf size, and flower type. Seedlings of *Malus* 'Katherine' and other double-flowering crabs produce a tiny proportion of double seedlings, inferior to the parent clones. Of some 18,000 seedlings of a cross between *Malus* 'Almey' and *M.* 'Katherine,' for example, we formed only 22 worth budding for further observation, and of them, only 3 worth introducing to the trade.

Some other *Malus* species do produce better strains of seedlings, however. While not as uniform as the seedlings of apomictic species, seedlings of *Malus baccata* produce excellent flowering trees for mass planting. Years ago, when crabapples were very scarce, we induced our state highway department to make a very big planting (thousands of trees) of *Malus baccata* seedling-grown trees. The result was one of the most beautiful mass plantings in the East. The growth habit of the trees was quite uniform, but the flowers varied in color and time of opening. The display of dark pink, pale pink, and white flowers is outstanding and long lasting, as they open over a 10-day period, much prolonging the floral show. The fruiting display in the fall is also very colorful, almost half of the trees bearing yellow fruits and the others bearing red fruits, with variation in their time of ripening and their persistence into the late fall. As they are seedling trees, any suckers bear the same flowers and fruits as the older trunk.

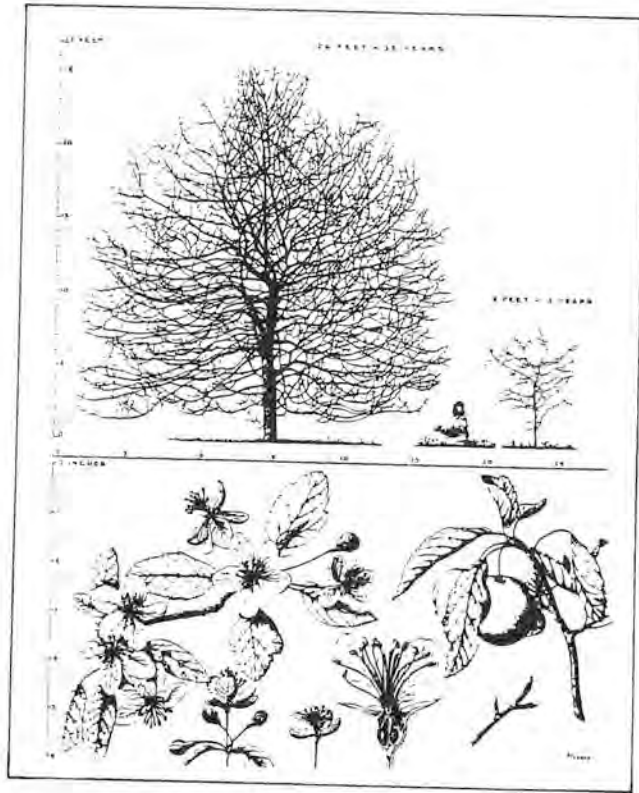
Our efforts to grow *Malus baccata* seedlings as budding understocks were disappointing, however. Their good qualities were freedom from fungus diseases on the foliage, good compatibility with clonal varieties, and much less suckering from the understocks in comparison to common apple seedlings. But it was much harder to train sprouting crews to differentiate between bud sprouts and understock sprouts in the spring at suckering time. Also, the seedlings had much coarser and less fibrous root systems, and survival of the budded or grafted trees at transplanting time was lower than with the conventional understocks.



This is a pity, because *Malus baccata* is the most cold-hardy of all the crabapple species (Zone 2) and hence ideal for North Dakota, northern Minnesota, and a good portion of Canada.

While vegetative propagation of one kind or another will always be the preferred method for growing crabapples, seedling production will continue to have a place, both for the crabapple breeder and for certain special purposes. Much research still needs to be done on seedling production and testing -- both for finding strains which are compatible with the largest number of clonal selections and for discovering races of strains with superior fibrous root systems.

*William Flemer III is the owner of Princeton Nurseries in Kingston, New Jersey.*



*Malus ioensis*

To obtain a reproduction of this piece by artist Tony Tyznik, contact Tom Green at the Morton Arboretum, Route 53, Lisle, Illinois 60532. The cost, including shipping and handling, is \$12.50.

## Crabapple Controversy

By  
Michael Yanny

Say the word crabapple tree  
and you're sure to have  
controversy.

Some say the tree is a dirty mess  
with which they can no longer contend.  
While others say crabapples are the best.  
'Til their death this tree  
they'll always defend.

How, you may ask,  
did this situation come to be,  
with this controversial plant,  
the ornamental crabapple tree?

The answer is two-fold;  
one of plant and man.  
Both can be good  
or both can be bad.

Man puts a good plant  
in an inappropriate place.  
To be forever afterward  
a needless disgrace.

The tree itself  
can be bad as well.  
Even with proper placement,  
it can bring living hell.

However, there is a tragedy,  
a shame I sadly see,  
to the very good and outstanding tree.  
It is lumped with the bad  
too effortlessly.

It's a crime!  
It's a sin!  
Oh my God,  
will I ever win?

You see, there are many good crabapple trees;  
and yes, they are outstanding, indeed.

Their four-season interest  
is exceeded by none.

The picturesque forms  
and ballooning buds.  
Clouds of blooms  
like bubbles and suds.

Their cooling shade  
and loads of tiny fruit  
make many a home  
for Cedar Waxwings to toot.

In the drab of winter  
when everything is bare,  
all kicked back  
in an easy chair:

This is the season  
we need a respite  
from grays, and browns,  
and shades of white.

Crabapples respond with  
a grand array  
of ruby red jewels that shine  
and say, "Hey!"

"It's not so bad,  
Winter's long, cold leer.  
Cherish the stark forms --  
spring will soon be here."

What about the controversy?

Who is wrong?  
And who is right?  
In this knock-'em down,  
drag-'em out crabapple fight?

As far as I can see,  
there will always be  
a controversy.

Until we get rid of  
all the bad apples  
of both kinds:  
Man and tree.

*Michael Yanny is the Plant Propagator at Johnson's Nursery in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, and Secretary of the International Ornamental Crabapple Society.*

## Friends Lost:

### Reverend Father John L. Fiala

In residence at Our Lady of the Springs Catholic Church, Ocala, Florida, after a long illness with advanced arthritis and cancer, Father John L. Fiala died December 20, 1990 at age 66. Father Fiala was retired to Ocala from Cleveland, Ohio Catholic Diocese in 1982 because of ill health. The popular priest was well known [at Ocala] for his Sunday homilies and as a scripture and liturgical authority. An outstanding educator, he earned advanced degrees in Education, Clinical Psychology, History, and Science.

Father Fiala was the founder of Cleveland Central Catholic High School, an innovative, creative school in the inner city of Cleveland with a mixed enrollment of 2,500 black, white, and Hispanic students; 600 with genius I.Q. ratings, and 400 slow or special students. As principal, Father Fiala worked diligently to provide scholarships for deserving students from the poor inner city, raising nearly a million dollars from industry and private solicitations annually. Central Catholic earned the President's Award as "The School of the Future -- A Lighthouse School" in 1972, one of only 7 schools in the nation so honored.

For over 50 years horticulture was his avocation; he was a world-renowned horticulturist, having received the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's coveted Thomas Roland Medal for horticultural hybridizing in 1974. He introduced over 125 new named lilacs, 130 flowering crabapples, daylilies, oaks, nut trees, and many other plants of varying genera. He received the 3 highest awards of the International Lilac Society, was a founding director of several plant societies, and authored the books: *Lilacs - The Genus Syringa*, *The Flowering Crabapples of the Genus Malus*, *Group Dynamics*, a text for high schools, several religious writings, and was working on two children's books, *The Boy who Talked to the Tree Frogs*, and *The Girl who Changed into a Butterfly*, at the time of his death.

---

### Donald R. Egolf

Donald R. Egolf, ornamental plant breeder and Research Horticulturist at the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., died at age 62 on December 7, 1990 as a result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

In September 1958 Dr. Egolf joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture as Research Horticulturist at the U.S. National Arboretum, where he spearheaded research on the cytogenetics, breeding, and evaluation of ornamental shrubs. A plant breeder

extrordinaire, Egolf is noted for his work on Crabapples, *Viburnum*, and Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*), which he commonly honored with names of Native American tribes. Among the Crape Myrtles, he introduced 'Catawba', 'Powhatan', 'Conestoga', and 'Potomac' in 1967, and then 'Cherokee' and 'Seminole' in 1969. His propagation of *Viburnums* was even more prolific, including 'Shasta', 'Erie', 'Onondaga', 'Mohawk', 'Cayuga', 'Oneida', 'Seneca', 'Susquehanna', 'Alleghany', 'Mohican', 'Catskill', 'Shoshone', and 'Iroquois'. In 1986, he introduced *Malus* X 'Naragansett', and produced *M. X* 'Adirondack' in 1987. During the early 1980's, he received the Richard P. White Research Grant, which enabled him to study the cytogenetics, breeding, and evaluation of *Malus* at the Horticultural Research Institute.

Dr. Egolf was known world-wide for his extensive research in developing ornamental shrubs with greater resistance to diseases and insects; greater tolerance to heat and cold; more desirable characteristics of flower, leaf, size, and shape; and greater adaptability to the modern landscape.

Memorials may be sent to:

St. Barnabas All Saints Fund  
St. Barnabas Episcopal Church  
14111 Oak Grove Road  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The world of horticulture has lost two fine scientists. Both Father Fiala and Dr. Egolf were involved with breeding superior disease-resistant crabapple cultivars. Their contributions to the world are comparable to the great artists, poets, authors, and composers that have left the world a better place. Their plant introductions will beautify our landscapes through the 21st century and beyond. We are saddened by their leaving our world, but I am certain they will enjoy toiling in the gardens of our Father in Heaven.

- Tom Green

## MALUS TAXONOMY

### WE NEED YOUR HELP

The taxonomy for the species in the genus *Malus* can be found in various references. These provide information on most of the species and varieties. However, few of the cultivars are described. In 1970, Roland Jefferson published *History, Progeny, and Locations of Crabapples of Documented Authentic Origin*. It includes short descriptions on more taxa than any other single reference.<sup>1</sup> In most cases the descriptions are not comprehensive enough to develop a key that separates one taxa from all the rest. Mr. John den Boer has been tabulating the crabapple taxa and collecting comprehensive data on each taxon. The goal is to take an unknown crabapple and determine its identity by entering descriptive information into a computer database. Currently there are over 900 names for different crabapples. In many cases, Mr. den Boer does not have any information on certain crabapples, and he has a number of crabapples with rather incomplete information.

*This is where we need your help.*

If you can provide information on any of the following crabapples, please send it to:

Tom Green  
Morton Arboretum  
Lisle, IL 60532

or

John den Boer  
Route 2, Box 197A  
Killen, AL 35645.

<sup>1</sup> The Arnold Arboretum is the official registrar for the genus *Malus*. They publish descriptions of crabapples in their periodical, *Arnoldia*. Unfortunately, not all crabapple cultivars have been registered, and the descriptions are scattered in various issues and intermingled with descriptions of other genera.

## Source List

- 1 Crabapples for which there is NO descriptive information on flowers
- 2 Crabapples for which locations are not known
- 3 Crabapples for which no information is available

*Those with no number lack all of the above.*

'Abbondanza'		'Bismarck'	
'Akane'		'Black Beauty'	1,3
'Akin'	1,2	'Bluebeard'	2
'Alberta'	1,2	'Bledisloe'	
'Albion'		'Bob F.'	
'Aldenham Purple'	2	'Bonfire'	2
'Algerienne'	1,2	'Boom'	
'Alice Marie'	1	'Brem'	
'All Saints'	1	'Bridal Crown'	2
'Aloise'	2	'Bridal Wreath'	
'Alred'		'Brook's 6'	
'Altgold'		'Bush'	2
'Ambergold'	2	'Butterball'	
'Amedia'	1,3	'Butterfly'	2
'American Masterpiece'		calocarpa Orange Fruit	1,3
'Ames'	2	calocarpa Red Fruit	1,3
'Ampla'		calocarpa Yellow Fruit	1,3
'Anaros'	1,2	'Calros'	1,2
'Angel Choir'	2	'Cal Trio'	2
'Angus'	1,2	'Camelot'	2
'Angustifolia Pendula'		'Cameron'	1,3
'Ann Marie'	2	'Camille'	
'Ann Trio'	1,2	'Canada Red'	
'Anna'	1,2	'Canadian Weeper'	
'Anna'		'Canary'	
'Arctic Red'		'Candy Pink'	2
'Argentea'	1,3	'Candy Stripe'	
'Arrow Bitter'		'Candy mint Sargent'	
'Aspect'		'Canterbury'	
'Aspiration'		'Cap of Liberty'	
'Aurea'	1,3	'Cape Cod'	
'Austrian Hopa'		'Caramel'	2
'Autumn Delight'	1,3	'Cardinal'	1,3
'Autumn Gold'	1,3	'Cardinal King'	
'Autumn Treasure'	2	'Cardinal's Robe'	2
'Baccata (806)'	1,2	'Carmine Queen'	1,3
'Baccata (807)'	2	'Carnival'	2
'Baccata (808)'	2	'Carol Ann'	
'Baccata Ceratocarpa'		'Cascade'	1,3
'Bailey'	1,2	'Case Seedling'	
'Ballerina'	2	'Cathy'	
'Barbier'		certocarpa	1,3
'Bartletti'		'Cheal's Weeping'	
'Bartoni'	1,3	'Chinook'	
'Behrens'		'Christian Prince'	
'Big Red'	1,3	'Christmas Candles'	
'Birdland'	2	'Cinderella'	1

'Clark Dwarf'		'Firecracker'	2
'Clark's Double Flowering'		'Firefly'	1,3
'Clark's Flowering'	1,3	'Fireglow'	2
'Clausen'	1	'Flaming Star'	
'Clinton'		'Flamingo'	2
'Colonel Lee'	1	'Flava'	1,2
'Color Parade'	2	'Flavescens'	1
'Copper King'	2	'Fluke #10'	
'Coral'	1,2	'Fluke #29'	
'Coral Cascade'	2	'Formosa'	1
'Coralene'	2	'Fountain'	2
'Coralglow'	2	'Foxley'	
'Cornell'		'Franz Lipp'	1,3
'Cottage Gardens Special' 1,2		'Fruitaloides'	1
'Cotton Candy'	2	'Garden View Double Pink'	2
'Cowles House'	1,3	'Gary's Selection'	
'Cranberry'		'Gemstone'	2
'Cranberry Lace'	2	'German'	
'Crimson Beauty'	1,3	'Gertrude'	1,3
'Crimson Comet'	2	'Gibb #32'	
'Crimson Glory'		'Girard's Pendula Nana'	1,3
'Crimson Harvest'	1,3	'Girard's Weeping Dwarf'	1
'Crittenden'		'Gladwyne'	1,3
'Custer'		'Glandulosa'	2
'Dakerij'		'Gloriosa'	1
'Dakota Beauty'	2	'Glow'	
'Dan Trio'		'Golden Candles'	2
'Dana'	1,3	'Golden Dream'	2
'Darkest Red'		'Golden Gage'	1,3
'Dart'	2	'Golden Galaxy'	2
'Dasphylla'	1,2	'Golden Harvest'	1
'David Narin'	2	'Golden Noble'	
'Denticulata'	2	'Golden Spires'	1,3
'Des Moines'	2	'Golden Wax'	1,3
'Docynia'		'Golden Weeper'	
'Dolphin'	1	'Goldilocks'	2
'Donald'	2	'Goolsbey'	
'Dorsett Golden'	1,2	'Green Aker'	
'Double Flowering'	2	'Greenbriar'	1,3
'Doublepink'	1,2	'Guerny Sweet Harvest'	
'Dulcis'		'Guinevere'	
'Duncannon'		'Gurney Sweet'	2
'Dwarf Bechtel'		'Gypsy Dancer'	2
'Edith'		'Gypsy Gold'	2
'Edna Mullins'	1	'Halward'	2
'Edulis'	1	'Hamlet'	2
'Eleanor Adams'	1,3	'Hampton Siberian'	
'Elfin Magic'	2	'Hans Trio'	
'Elijah'		'Hansen's Beauty'	
'Elsie Burgess'		'Hartman'	1,3
'Erl Trio'		'Hazel Wilson'	
'Eve'	1,3	'Heart River'	
'Evereste'		'Hedwig'	1,2
'Excelsior'	2	'Heterophylla'	2
'Fair Fire'	2	'Hibernal'	1,2
'Fay Trio'		'Hilborn'	
'Ferguson's K-64'	1,2	'Hilborn Pyramidal'	1,3
'Fiesta'	2	'Hillier Dwarf'	
'Fiona'		'Hollandia'	1,3
'Fiore's Improved'	2	'Honan'	2
'Firebelle'	2	'Honeywood #14'	
'Firebird'		'Honeywood #7'	
'Firebrand'	2	'Hopa Pink'	
'Fireburst'	2	'Hopa Rose'	1,3
'Firecloud'	2	'Hopa Weeping'	

'Horizontalis'	1,3	'Long Ashton'	
'Howard'	1,3	'Lonsdale'	
'Huron'	2	'Lutea'	
'Hybrid #28'	2	'Maga'	
'Hybrida'	1,3	'Magnito'	
'Ida Red'		'Magnus'	1,2
'Illinois'	1,3	'Makowieckiana'	1
'Illinois Floribunda'		'Manbeck'	
'Imperialis'		'Manchu'	2
'Indian'	1,3	'Manchukuo'	1,2
'Indian Dance'	1,3	'Mandarin Magic'	2
'Inequalis'		'Mandshurica Odorata'	1,2
'Ioensis Hybrid'	1,3	'Manita'	
'Ioensis Tres'	2	'Marengo'	1,2
'Ivan'	2	'Margaret'	2
'Izo'	2	'Masek'	1
'Izo Ames'		'Matador'	2
'J.L. Pierce'	1	'Mathew'	2
'Jack Humm'	1	'Maxima'	2
'Jan Kuperus'		'Maximowiczii'	1,2
'Janis'		'Maysong'	2
'John Bowles'		'McDonald'	
'John Edward'		'Meach'	2
'John's'	2	'Mecca'	1,2
'Joy'	2	'Mecca-Dolgo'	
'Jubilee'	1,3	'Melliana'	1,2
'Judy'	2	'Michael'	2
'Julian Pott Weeper'		'Microcarpa'	2
'Karen Murray'	2	'Micromalus Dwarf'	1,3
'Kass'		'Midwest'	1,3
'Kay Street'		'Millend'	1,3
'Keo'	2	'Milliken'	
'Kess'		'Milo'	
'King Arthur'	2	'Milton Baron #1'	1,2
'Kingston Black'		'Milton Baron #2'	2
kirghisorum	1,3	'Milton Baron #4'	1,2
'Kit Trio'	2	'Milton Kral'	1,3
'Kitty Pink'		'Minnesota'	2
'Kobendza'	1,3	'Minnesota 1492'	
'Koi'	2	'Moerlandsii'	1,3
'Komarov'		'Moonglow'	2
'Kurt'		'Morden 19-27'	
'Kutanka'		'Morden Rosybloom'	1,3
'Kwi'		'Morgansonne'	1
'L.C. Chadwick'		'Muskoka'	2
'LB #1'	1	'My Bonnie'	2
'Lady'	1	'Naragansett'	2
'Lady Ilgen'	1	'New York'	2
'Lancelot'	2	'N.Y. 49-23'	1,3
'Large Red Siberian'	2	'N.Y. 50-4'	1,3
'Large Yellow Siberian'		'Nicholene'	1
'Lasiostyla'	1	'Nieuwlandiana Slavin'	1,2
'Late Hysop'	2	'Nifong'	
'Laurifolia'	2	'Northland'	
'Laxton's Red'	2	'Nova'	2
'Leatherleaf'		'O'Rourke'	1,3
'Lee'	1,3	'Obconoidea'	1,2
'Lee Trio'	2	'Oblonga'	1,2
'Leonard'	1	'Odorata'	2
'Leucocarpa'	1,3	'Okanagan'	1,3
'Levipes'	2	'Orchid'	1,3
'Limelight'		'Orientalis'	1,3
'Lingi'	1,2	'Orna'	
'Liset Dwarf'	1,3	'Ottawa'	
'Little Troll'	2	'Pagoda'	2

'Parent'		'Rodney'	1,3
'Park Center'	1	'Rosea'	1,3
'Paul Imperial'	1,2	'Rosedale'	1,3
'Pauline'	2	'Roselow Sargent'	1
'Peacock'		'Ross's Double Red'	2
'Peter Murray'	2	'Royal'	1,3
'Peter Pan'	2	'Royal Beauty'	1,3
'Pink Cascade'	1,3	'Royal Scepter'	
'Pink Charming'		'Royal Splendor'	2
'Pink Flame'	1,3	'Rubra'	
'Pink Pearl'	1	'Santa Mary Weeper'	
'Pink Perfection'	1	'Sapina'	
'Pink Satin'		'Sargent Illinois'	
'Pink Star'	1,3	'Saska'	2
'Pink Stripe'		'Saskatchewan 406'	
'Pioneer Scarlet'	1	'Scanlon's Pink Bud Sargent'	
'Plena Cutleaf'		'Schaefer'	1
'Plena Dwarf'		'Semi-Weeping Red'	1,3
'Plena Improved'	1,3	'Sensation'	2
'Praecox'	2	'September'	2
'Prairie Gold'	1,2	'Shakespeare'	1
'Prairie Maid'	2	'Shawnee'	1,3
'Printosh'	2	'Sheila'	2
'Prolific'	2	'Shelley'	
'Prunifolia Costata'		'Sherwood Park'	
'Prunifolia Dulcis'	2	'Shield'	2
'Prunifolia Lutea'	2	'Shinto Shrine'	2
'Prunifolia Macrocarpa'	2	'Siberica Frutica Coccinea'	2
'Prunifolia Macrocarpa Lutea'	2	'Silver Drift'	
'Prunifolia Microlutea'		'Silver Mound'	
'Prunifolia Var. (19651)'	2	'Simpson'	
'Prunifolia Var. (838)'	2	'Slansky's Zumi Red Fruit'	
'Prunifolia Var. (856)'	2	'Small Red'	
'Pruniformis'	1,2	'Smith'	1,3
'Purple Prince'	2	'Snead's'	
'Pygmy'	1	'Snow Flake'	
'Pyramidalis'		'Snowbank'	1,3
'Quality'		'Snowcloud'	1
'Queen Mab'		'Snowdrift Dwarf'	
'Quintuplet'	1	'Snowflake'	1,3
'RRW'		'Snyder'	2
'Rancho Ruby'	1,3	'Source'	
'Ranetka'	1,3	'South Dakota Ben'	2
'Red Coat'	1,3	'South Dakota Bison'	2
'Red Edinburgh'	1	'South Dakota Eda'	
'Red Fruit'		'Sovreign'	
'Red Hill'		'Spinosa'	2
'Red Mercer'		'Spring Glory'	1,3
'Red Ruby'		'Spring Snow Dwarf'	1,3
'Red Siberian'	1	'Springtime'	1,3
'Red Siberian Dwarf'		'Starlight'	1,3
'Red Splendor Dwarf'	1,3	'Strawberry'	2
'Red Star'	1,3	'Street Parade'	
'Red Weeper'	1,3	'Striata'	1
'Redflesh Winter'		'Striped Aker'	
'Redglobe'	1,3	'Sugar'	2
'Redman'	2	'Sunset'	2
'Renee'		'Superba'	
'Richard J. Eaton'		'Susan'	1
'Rival'		'Taliak'	2
'Robin Hill Pink'		'Tayeshnoie'	2
'Robin Jefferson'	1,2	'Tea Pink'	1,3
'Robusta #5'	1,2	'Teatime'	2
'Robusta Costata'		'Teobel'	
'Rocky Glen'		'Tetragold'	2

'Tetraploid'		'Wayne Douglas'	
'Thompson's Dolgo'		'Weiser Park'	
'Thoms'	2	'Weston #474'	
'Thor'	1	'White Dawn'	
'Thunderchild'	1	'White Fox River'	2
'Tiny Tim'	2	'White Gold'	
'Toba'		'Wierdaki'	1
'Torch River'		'Wijster'	1
'Trilobate'	2	'Wildfire'	2
'Trio'		'Winter Green'	
'Turkmenorum'	2	'Wiyuta'	
'University of Michigan'		'Wotanda'	
'Upsaliensis'	2	'Woven Gold'	2
'Upton Pyne'	1,3	'Wright's Scarlet'	
'Valley City'	1	'Yaeger Sweet'	
'Victorian'		'Yamamoto'	
'Vikla's Ornamental'		'Yellow Dwarf'	
'Virginica'	1,2	'Yellow Fruited'	
'Voikles'		'Yellow Weeper'	
'Volcano'	2	'Yephory's Chernosus'	
'Wagner'	1,3	'Zapata'	
'Walter's Upright'		'Zaza'	
'Wanda'			
'Wanew'			
'Waubay'	1,2		

#### For anyone interested in sending flowers:

If you'd like to aid us in providing descriptions of flowers, we can either send you the data sheets, or you can send flower samples by following the instructions described below.

Flower samples should be at the tight-bud and early balloon stages. Branch samples should be 1-2 feet in length. Be sure to label all samples. Add 1/3 cup tap water to the bottom of a heavy duty quart-sized plastic bag. (Thin plastic bags do not hold up very well.) Make a straight cut across the branch, cutting off at least 1 inch. Do not cut at an angle; it makes a sharp point which could perforate the plastic bag. Clean off any side branches or spurs for the first 4 inches. Immediately place the cut surface into the water. Add two crumpled paper towels (to soak up excess water), keeping the branch cut into the water at the bottom. Grab the plastic bag and branch at a point 3 to 4 inches above the cut end and twist. This will form a water reservoir at the bottom and excess water will flow out of the top of the bag (do this over a sink). Tie the twisted portion with a rubber band. Place the entire branch into a tall kitchen bag (13 gallon capacity) and close with a twist tie. It is best if these can be mailed NEXT-DAY UPS or SECOND-DAY UPS to **John den Boer, Route 2, Box 197A, Killen, AL 35645**. UPS does not deliver on Saturday or Sunday, therefore you may want to schedule shipments early in the week. I have found that samples can be held for shipment by placing cuttings immediately in water (in a bucket) and placed in a cooler. You may wish to give Mr. den Boer a call before you send samples (205-757-4787).

#### DIRECTORS

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