

MAGNOLIA







magnolia - магнолия

[mæg'neʊliə]



southern magnolia -
южная магнолия

['sʌðən mæg'neʊliə]



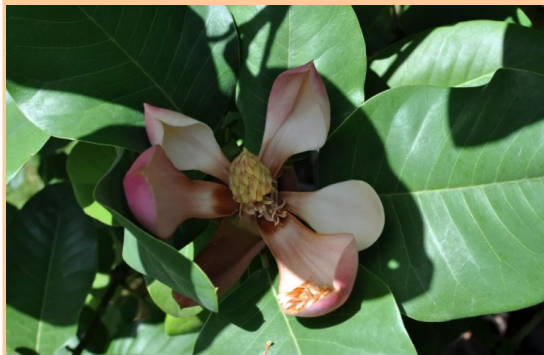
candelilla - Виргинская
магнолия

[candelilla]



sweetbay magnolia -
сладкая магнолия

[sweetbay mæg' nəʊliə]



**Chinese evergreen
magnolia** - Китайская
вечнозеленая магнолия

[tʃaɪ'ni:z 'evəgrɪ:n
mæg' nəʊliə]



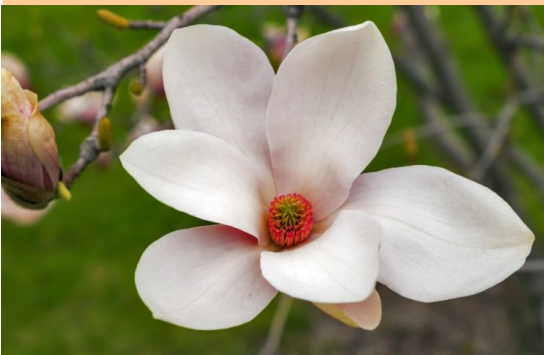
dwarf magnolia -
карликовая магнолия

[dwɔ:f mæg' nəʊliə]



purple magnolia -
пурпурная магнолия

[pɜ:pl mæg'nəʊliə]



Mexican magnolia -
Мексиканская
магнолия

['meksɪkən mæg'nəʊliə]



**Japanese bigleaf
magnolia - Японская
крупнолистная
магнолия**

[dʒæpə'ni:z bigleaf
mæg'nəʊliə]



umbrella magnolia -
магнолия
трехлепестная

[ʌm 'brelə mæg 'nəʊliə]



globe magnolia -
магнолия
шарообразная

[gləʊb mæg 'nəʊliə]



**Korean mountain
magnolia** - Корейская
горная магнолия

[kə 'ri:ən 'maʊntɪn
mæg 'nəʊliə]



Wilson's magnolia -
звёздчатая магнолия

[wɪlsn'es mæg'nəʊliə]



mountain magnolia -
горная магнолия

['maʊntɪn mæg'nəʊliə]

Magnolia







Magnolia is a large genus of about 210 flowering plant species in the subfamily Magnolioideae of the family Magnoliaceae. It is named after French botanist Pierre Magnol.

Magnolia is an ancient genus. Appearing before bees evolved, the flowers are theorized to have evolved to encourage pollination by beetles. To avoid damage from pollinating beetles, the carpels of Magnolia flowers are extremely tough. Fossilized specimens of *M. acuminata* have been found dating to 20 million years ago, and of plants identifiably belonging to the Magnoliaceae date to 95 million years ago. Another aspect of Magnolia considered to represent an ancestral state is that the flower bud is enclosed in a bract rather than in sepals; the perianth parts are undifferentiated and called tepals rather than distinct sepals and petals. Magnolia shares the tepal characteristic with several other flowering plants near the base of the flowering plant lineage such as *Amborella* and *Nymphaea* (as well as with many more recently derived plants such as *Lilium*).

The natural range of Magnolia species is a disjunct distribution, with a main center in east and southeast Asia and a secondary center in eastern North America, Central America, the West Indies, and some species in South America.

Magnolias are spreading, evergreen or deciduous trees or shrubs, characterised by large fragrant flowers which may be bowl-shaped or star-shaped, in shades of white, pink, purple, green or yellow. In deciduous species the blooms often appear before the leaves, in Spring. Cone-like fruits are often produced in Autumn.

As with all Magnoliaceae, the perianth is undifferentiated, with 9-15 tepals in 3 or more whorls. The flowers are bisexual with numerous adnate carpels and stamens are arranged in a spiral fashion on the elongated receptacle. The fruit dehisces along the dorsal sutures of the carpels. The pollen is monocolpate, and the embryo development is of the Polygonum type.

Southern magnolia



Magnolia grandiflora, commonly known as the **southern magnolia** or **bull bay**, is a tree of the family Magnoliaceae native to the southeastern United States, from Virginia to central Florida, and west to East Texas. Reaching 27.5 m in height, it is a large, striking evergreen tree, with large dark green leaves up to 20 cm long and 12 cm wide, and large, white, fragrant flowers up to 30 cm in diameter.

Although endemic to the evergreen lowland subtropical forests on the Gulf and south Atlantic coastal plain, *Magnolia grandiflora* is widely cultivated in warmer areas around the world. The timber is hard and heavy, and has been used commercially to make furniture, pallets, and veneer.

Magnolia grandiflora is a medium to large evergreen tree which may grow 120 ft tall. It typically has a single stem (or trunk) and a pyramidal shape. The leaves are simple and broadly ovate, 12–20 cm long and 6–12 cm broad, with smooth margins. They are dark green, stiff and leathery, and often scurfy underneath with yellow-brown pubescence.

The large, showy, lemon citronella-scented flowers are white, up to 30 cm across and fragrant, with six to 12 petals with a waxy texture, emerging from the tips of twigs on mature trees in late spring.

Flowering is followed by the rose-coloured fruit, ovoid polyfollicle, 7.5–10 cm long, and 3–5 cm wide.

Exceptionally large trees have been reported in the far southern United States. The national champion is a specimen in Smith County, Mississippi, that stands 37 m. Another record includes a 35-m-high specimen from the Chickasawhay District, De Soto National Forest, in Mississippi, which measured 17.75 ft in circumference at breast height, from 1961, and a 30-m-tall tree from Baton Rouge, which reached 18 ft in circumference at breast height.

Candelilla



Magnolia poasana (known locally as the **candelilla**, or by the common name Poas magnolia) is a sub-tropical to tropical, subcanopy tree, growing in areas of montane rainforest. The names "Poas", and "poasana" originate from the Poás Volcano in Costa Rica where, along with Panama, they grow in the wild. First described by Henri François Pittier in 1910 (treated in the genus *Talauma*), it was later described and included in *Magnolia* by James Edgar Dandy (1927).

Magnolia poasana is between 10 and 30m in height, with a dbh of about 90 cm, and its growth habit is round and densely compact. It tends to be low branching, or tending to branch off from the base when in more open areas with greater sun exposure.

The glossy, glabrous leaves are 12 x 5 cm in length, simple, alternate, elliptic, entire, apiculate, acute and lanceolate with prominent stipules, a scar encircling each leaf's petiole. The bark is smooth, reddish brown with a gray cast.

Flowers bloom from the months of November through July, peaking in February, March and April. They are bisexual, 10 cm in diameter, with 6 spatulate, white petals and 3 gray membranous sepals. A perianth is formed of a yellowish white corolla.

The tree bears its fruit, which are aromatic, cone-like, aggregate infructescences, about 4 cm in length, in July and August. There are approximately 25 fruits of dehiscent capsules per infructescence. The fruit's seeds are exserted, and covered with bright networks of arils which dangle from threads. Seed germination is epigeal.

Sweetbay magnolia



Magnolia virginiana, most commonly known as **sweetbay magnolia**, or **merely sweetbay** (also **laurel magnolia**, **swampbay**, **swamp magnolia**, **whitebay**, or **beaver tree**), is a member of the magnolia family, Magnoliaceae. It was the first magnolia to be scientifically described under modern rules of botanical nomenclature, and is the type species of the genus *Magnolia*; as *Magnolia* is also the type genus of all flowering plants, this species in a sense typifies all flowering plants.

Magnolia virginiana is an evergreen or deciduous tree to 30 m tall, native to the lowlands and swamps of the Atlantic coastal plain of the eastern United States, from Florida to Long Island, New York. Whether it is deciduous or evergreen depends on climate; it is evergreen in areas with milder winters in the south of its range and is semi-evergreen or deciduous further north. The leaves are alternate, simple (not lobed or pinnate), with entire margins, 6–12 cm long, and 3–5 cm wide. The bark is smooth and gray, with the inner bark mildly scented, the scent reminiscent of the bay laurel spice.

The flowers are creamy white, 8–14 cm diameter, with 6–15 petal-like tepals. The flowers carry a very strong vanilla scent that can sometimes be noticed several hundred yards away. The fruit is a fused aggregate of follicles, 3–5 cm long, pinkish-red when mature, with the follicles splitting open to release the 1 cm long seeds. The seeds are black but covered by a thinly fleshy red coat, which is attractive to some fruit-eating birds; these swallow the seeds, digest the red coating, and disperse the seeds in their droppings.

Chinese evergreen magnolia



Magnolia delavayi is a species of flowering plant in the genus *Magnolia*. It is known by the common names of **Chinese evergreen magnolia** or **Delavay's magnolia**. It was named after Father Delavay, French Catholic missionary in China, who collected it.

Magnolia delavayi is a small evergreen tree 8–15 metres in height with gray to grayish-black bark. The leaves are ovate to ovate-oblong, 10–20 cm long and 5–10 cm broad, tough, leathery, with a 5–7 cm petiole.

The flowers are fragrant, cup-shaped, 15–25 cm broad, with nine thick, creamy white to pink tepals; stamens ca. 210 and ovoid gynoecium with ca. 100 carpels.

Magnolia delavayi is native to southern China, occurring in Guizhou, Sichuan and Yunnan at 1,500–2,800 m of elevation.

In its native habitat, flowering occurs from April to June. It grows on wet slopes on limestone areas.

Dwarf magnolia



A member of the family Magnoliaceae, **Magnolia nana** is an evergreen shrub that produces white or cream colored flowers. It can grow to be 61–91 cm in height and 61–91 cm in width. The **Dwarf magnolia** is native to South East Asia, specifically Vietnam. It grows in most moderate climates, but cannot withstand dryness or drought. *Magnolia nana* grows best in well drained, partially alkaline soil, with exposure to partial sunlight.

The dwarf magnolia is a small shrub with thick, dark green leaves. The leaves are wide and flat, and they taper to a point at the end. The top of the leaf is covered in a waxy coating that makes them appear very shiny. The underside of the leaf is duller than the top, yet still smooth. The flowers themselves are white with multiple, overlapping layers of petals. These petals are wide and rounded in shape. The anthers and stigma are present in a whorl like mound at the center of the flower in a dusty yellow coloring. *Magnolia nana* does not produce pink or purple pigments like some other species of magnolias. It does produce large amounts of pollen and is an insect pollinated plant. The blooms are average to large size, similar to *Magnolia grandiflora*, and produce a very fragrant smell to attract pollinators.

Magnolia nana blooms its flowers in late spring to early summer. The flowers will remain through the summer and end sometime in late summer to early fall. The leaves stay green throughout the year and will remain on the plant for longer than one blooming season. The branches on this plant are denser than most species of magnolias, making this a common potted house plant.

Purple magnolia



Magnolia liliiflora is a small tree native to southwest China, but cultivated for centuries elsewhere in China and also Japan. Various names, including **Mulan magnolia, purple magnolia, red magnolia, lily magnolia, tulip magnolia, Jane magnolia and woody-orchid**, it was first introduced to English-speaking countries from cultivated Japanese origins, and is thus also sometimes called Japanese magnolia, though it is not native to Japan. It is now also planted as an ornamental in North America and Europe, though rather less often than its popular hybrid.

It is a deciduous shrub, exceptionally a small tree, to 4m tall (smaller than most other magnolias), and blooms profusely in early spring with large pink to purple showy flowers, before the leaf buds open.

The cultivar 'Nigra', with flowers much deeper in colour than the species, has gained the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit. It prefers an acid or neutral soil, in full sun or light shade.

This species is one of the parents of the popular hybrid saucer magnolia, *M. × soulangeana*, the other parent being the Yulan magnolia, *M. denudata*.

Mexican magnolia



Magnolia mexicana, the **Mexican magnolia**, is a type of magnolia that is found in parts of Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. The flower is also called a Talauma mexicana and in some parts of Mexico it is known as a yolloxochitl, which is an Aztec word that loosely translates to heart-shaped flower. The Mexican magnolia, often described as having a strong beautiful odor, has been used throughout the years for its medicinal properties, as it is said to have similar compounds to that of the Digitalis medication.

This species is a large tree that can be found throughout the Americas and parts of Asia. The leaves of most magnolias are green to dark green in color, covered in wax, and have a smooth edge to the blades. Flowers are monoecious as each flower contains both the male and female reproductive organs of the plant. The tree can reach heights of up to 80 feet as they tower over the forests in the Central American regions of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Flowers are generally white. They have no distinguishable sepal and petals and therefore have what is called a tepal, a combination of the two with the petals having a strong texture to handle the beetle pollinators. They have their stamens sprouting from the ovary at the base of the flower that they will lose after pollination to allow for the ovary to develop the seeds. The seeds are then protected by cone-like coverings that further protect the seed from damage.

Japanese bigleaf magnolia



Magnolia obovata, the **Japanese cucumber tree**, **Japanese bigleaf magnolia**, or **Japanese whitebark magnolia**, is a species of *Magnolia*, native to Japan and the adjacent Kurile Islands. It grows at altitudes near sea level up to 1,800 m in mixed broadleaf forests.

It is a medium-sized deciduous tree 15–30 m tall, with slate grey bark. The leaves are large, 16–38 cm long and 9–20 cm broad, leathery, green above, silvery or greyish pubescent below, and with an acute apex. They are held in whorls of five to eight at the end of each shoot. The flowers are also large, cup-shaped, 15–20 cm diameter, with 9–12 creamy, fleshy tepals, red stamens; they have a strong scent, and are produced in early summer after the leaves expand. The fruit is an oblong-cylindric aggregate of follicles 12–20 cm long and 6 cm broad, bright pinkish red, each follicle containing one or two black seeds with a fleshy orange-red coating.

Umbrella magnolia



Magnolia tripetala, commonly called **umbrella magnolia** or simply **umbrella-tree**, is a deciduous tree native to the eastern United States in the Appalachian Mountains, the Ozarks, and the Ouachita Mountains. The name "umbrella tree" derives from the fact that the large leaves are clustered at the tips of the branches forming an umbrella-shaped structure.

Umbrella magnolias have large shiny leaves 30–50 cm long, spreading from stout stems. In a natural setting the umbrella magnolia can grow 15 m tall. The flowers are large, appear in the spring, malodorous, 15–25 cm diameter, with six to nine creamy-white tepals and a large red style, which later develops into a red fruit (an aril) 10 cm long, containing several red seeds. These trees are attractive and easy to grow. The leaves turn yellow in the autumn. The leaves are clustered at the tip of the stem with very short internodes. The tree has reddish cone-shaped fruit, is shade tolerant, has shallow spreading roots, and is pollinated by beetles.

Globe magnolia



Magnolia globosa, the **globe magnolia** or **hen magnolia**, is a species of *Magnolia* native to Bhutan, southwestern China, northeastern India, northern Myanmar-Burma, and eastern Nepal.

It is a deciduous large shrub or small tree growing to 7-10 m tall. The leaves are variable in shape, obovate, elliptic-ovate or broadly ovate, 10-24 cm long and 5-14 cm broad, glossy dark green above, paler and slightly downy below, and with a bluntly acute apex. The flowers are creamy white, 6-7.6 cm wide, with the 9-12 tepals all about the same size; they are fragrant, nodding or pendent, and have a rounded, globose profile.

Korean mountain magnolia



Magnolia sieboldii, or **Siebold's magnolia**, also known as **Korean mountain magnolia** and **Oyama magnolia**, is a species of Magnolia native to east Asia in China, Japan, and Korea. It is named after the German doctor Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866).

Magnolia sieboldii is a large deciduous shrub or small tree 5–10 m tall. The stalks, young leaves, young twigs and young buds are downy. The leaves are elliptical to ovate-oblong, 9–16 cm long and 4–10 cm broad, with a 1.5–4.5 cm petiole.

The flowers, unlike the spring flowering magnolias, open primarily in the early summer, but continue intermittently until late summer. They are pendulous, cup-shaped, 7–10 cm diameter, and have 6–12 tepals, the outer three smaller, the rest larger, and pure white; the carpels are greenish and the stamens reddish-purple or greenish-white.

Wilson's magnolia



Magnolia wilsonii, or **Wilson's magnolia**, is a species of Magnolia native to China, in the provinces of western Guizhou, Sichuan and northern Yunnan, where it grows in the forest understory at altitudes of 1,900-3,000 m, rarely up to 3,300 m.

Magnolia wilsonii is a large spreading shrub or small tree growing to 8–10 metres tall. The leaves are elliptic to lanceolate, 6–16 cm long and 3–7 cm broad with a 1–3 cm petiole, and have brown pubescence on the underside. The flowers are drooping, 8–12 cm in diameter, with nine (occasionally 12) tepals, the outer three small and greenish, sepal-like, the main six larger and pure white; the stamens and carpels are crimson. Due to their drooping character, the flowers are best viewed from the underside.

This species is threatened by habitat destruction and collection for medicinal use and regeneration is poor.

Mountain magnolia



Magnolia fraseri, commonly known as **Fraser magnolia**, **mountain magnolia**, **earleaf cucumbertree**, or **mountain-oread**, is a species of magnolia native to the south-eastern United States in the southern Appalachian Mountains and adjacent Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain from West Virginia south to northern Florida and west to eastern Texas.

Fraser magnolia is a small, deciduous tree growing to 14 m tall, as a basal-branching, fragrant plant, with brown bark with a "warty" or "scaly" texture. The leaves are quite large, 15–25 cm long and 8–18 cm broad, with a pair of auricles (or "ear-lobes") at the base and an entire margin; they are green above and glaucous blue-green below. The showy white flowers are 16–25 cm in diameter with nine tepals; they open in late spring or early summer, after the foliage. The fruit is a woody, oblong, cone-like structure 6.5–12 cm long, covered in small, pod-like follicles each containing one or two red seeds that hang out from the cone by a slender thread when ripe. A good seed crop occurs only about every 4–5 years. Reproduction is accomplished by both seed and vegetative sprouts. The fruit is eaten by wildlife, helping disperse the seeds.

This tree grows best on rich, moist, well-drained soil. The very large showy white flowers and large-leaved, coarse-textured foliage make this an attractive ornamental tree, but otherwise it has little commercial value. It is sometimes cultivated in North America as a native alternative to exotic magnolias, and can be grown a considerable distance north of its natural range if given conditions favorable to its growth.