

柳属 - **Salix**, Willow (Salicaceae)



白柳 - **alba**, White willow

Origin: Europe, Asia, North Africa. Large, elegant deciduous tree usually grown alongside rivers. Conical habit, thin branches which hang down at the ends. Lanceolate, sericeous leaves which sway altogether in the wind giving the tree a silver appearance. In spring numerous thin catkins appear at the same time as the leaves making the tree very decorative. Prefers moist soil but also does well in moderately dry soil.

垂柳 - **babylonica**, Weeping Willow

Origin: China, Eastern Asia. The most "Weeping" of all deciduous trees. The bark of the trunk is initially green, then greyish and grooved; the crown is formed from strong main branches which bow down at the ends forming arches which overlap each other with numerous secondary branches, green, thin weeping. A picturesque, impenetrable, green cascade which reaches the ground. Leaves and flowers appear at the same time. The leaves are lanceolate, linear, 7-12cm long, a little over 1cm wide, pale green on the upper side, greyish-green underneath. The flowers are green, pendulous catkins, 2-3cm long, only visible close up. Requires moist soil, preferably calcareous or clay.





**babylonica "Aurea"
(x sepulcralis "Chrysocoma"),
Golden Weeping Willow**

According to some this plant is a cross between *Salix babylonica* and a variety of *Salix alba*. It has the same habit and growth rate as *Salix babylonica*. The colour of the bark on the branches is different, especially on the long new twigs – a bright yellow which attracts much attention especially in winter. Even the leaves are a bright greenish-yellow when they appear, later they are green and in autumn before they fall, yellow. Everything else, including growing requirements, is the same as *Salix babylonica*.

**黄花柳 - caprea "Kilmarnock"
(*S. caprea* "Pendula")**

A very pretty small deciduous tree which is propagated by grafting onto the trunk of *Salix caprea*. From the point of grafting the long pendulous branches weep down to the ground. At the end of winter, beginning of spring dense groups of male catkins form along the whole length of the branches which are covered in saffron coloured, perlaceous hairs. Elliptic leaves, elongate, 8-10cm long, dark green on the upper side, pale green underneath. No particular requirements as regards soil and grows well in troughs.

