

Cary Award Winners

Trees

<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Three Flowered Maple
<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Little King'	'Little King' Dwarf River Birch
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> 'Morioka Weeping'	Weeping Katsuratree
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Crippsii'	Golden Hinoki Falsecypress
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe Tree
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood
<i>Magnolia</i> 'Elizabeth'	Elizabeth Yellow Magnolia
<i>Magnolia kobus</i> var. <i>stellata</i> 'Centennial'	Star Magnolia
<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Leonard Messel'	Magnolia 'Leonard Messel'
<i>Malus</i> 'Donald Wyman'	'Donald Wyman' Crabapple
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> 'Wintergreen'	Japanese Umbrella Pine
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese Stewartia
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac
<i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Alaska Cedar

Shrubs

<i>Buxus</i> hybrids	The Boxwoods
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> 'Ruby Spice'	Ruby Spice Summersweet
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Redvein Enkianthus
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Large Fothergilla
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i> 'Pallida'	Pallida Chinese Witchhazel
<i>Heptacodium miconioides</i>	Seven Sons Flower
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> and cultivars	Panicle Hydrangea
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> 'Red Sprite'	Winterberry Holly
<i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Princess/Prince'	Bl. Princess/Bl. Prince Holly
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> (5 types)	Little Leaf Laurels
<i>Pieris x 'Brouwer's Beauty'</i>	Brouwer's Beauty Andromeda
<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Soft Touch'	Soft Touch White Pine
<i>Rhododendron</i> "Olga Mezitt"	Rhododendron "Olga Mezitt"
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i>	Pinkshell Azalea
<i>Rhododendron yakusimanum</i> 'Ken Janek'	Ken Janek Rhododendron
<i>Syringa pubescens</i> 'Miss Kim'	Korean Lilac
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush Blueberry

Vines & Groundcovers

<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Hydrangea anomala</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>	Climbing Hydrangea
<i>Microbiota decussata</i>	Russian Carpet Cypress
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> 'Green Sheen'	Green Sheen Pachysandra
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro low'	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Sibbaldiopsis tridentata</i>	Three-toothed Cinquefoil

Nominations

Nominations for the Cary Award are encouraged and always welcome. All appropriate nominations will be considered by the Selection Committee. Please note that Cary Award winning plants are chosen well in advance of when they are announced to the public.

Award Criteria

The plant must be:

1. A woody shrub, tree, vine or ground cover that is especially appropriate for New England
2. Hardy within at least 2 of the 4 USDA Hardiness Zones in New England (Zones 3-6)
3. A season-extender, with priority given to notable winter features
4. Available in the nursery industry

Resources

For a nomination form, promotional materials, or to be placed on the mailing list, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

The Cary Award

Tower Hill Botanic Garden
11 French Dr., P.O. Box 598
Boylston, Massachusetts
01505.0598

For more information, or to order promotional materials, contact Cary Award, WCHS, P.O. Box 598, Boylston, MA 01505-0598, call 508-869-6111 x111, or www.caryaward.org.

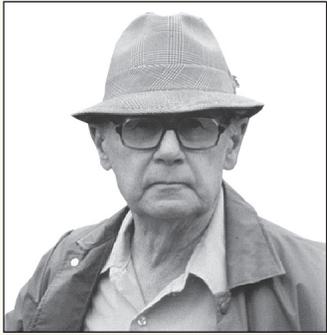


Cary Award

Distinctive Plants
— for —
New England



Born at the turn of the century in central Massachusetts, Edward A. Cary experimented with growing plants throughout his life. Among friends and colleagues, Cary and his family became known for an unusual collection of plants assumed to be fragile in New England.



Cary lived a simple life with his siblings in a modest home next to his tiny nursery on Route 9 in Shrewsbury, MA.

When Edward passed

away in 1987 at age 86, he left his estate to the Worcester County Horticultural Society. An endowment fund for horticultural gifts and awards was created in his name.

A decade later, the Society created a prestigious horticultural honor - the Cary Award for Distinctive Plants in New England. Aimed at promoting unusual and under used plants that Edward Cary admired, the Cary Award has become a brand synonymous with New England hardiness. Gardeners can purchase Cary Award winners at local nurseries, confident the plants will thrive in New England's unique climate.

To Edward Cary's friends, this is a distinction worthy of the man whose name it bears.

The Program

Each year, the Worcester County Horticultural Society, caretaker of the Tower Hill Botanic Garden in Boylston, MA, announces woody plant selections for Cary Award distinction. A joint promotional effort between the New England Nursery Association and the Society is designed to make home gardeners aware of these ideal plants for New England gardens.

Panicle Hydrangea and cultivars

The species, *Hydrangea paniculata*, is native to China and Japan and was introduced into cultivation in the US in 1861 by von Siebold. In its native range it forms a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, 20-24' tall, growing in woodlands and along woodland edges. In cultivation in New England it typically reaches 8-10' tall, and requires a few hours of direct sunlight to flower best. Its shade tolerance, long bloom period (July-September) and hardiness (to zone 3) add to its appeal. The clusters of flowers are like overblown cones, about 6-8" long. The many-branched clusters bear small fertile flowers, and the larger showy sterile blossoms are subtended by showy petal-like sepals. White sterile flowers fade to pink, and ultimately brown, as they age and are held on plants often through the winter. The flowers are borne on new wood so winter damage of buds is not an issue as it is with the mophead, lacecap, and oakleaf hydrangeas, and plants will bloom even after a hard winter pruning.

H. paniculata 'Grandiflora', (Often called "PeeGee") the most common cultivar, is an old-fashioned favorite that is pretty near bulletproof. The extra large panicles of flowers can be 12-18" long—especially if pruned to encourage strong flower development. Both multi-stemmed shrubs and those trained into tree-like standards are frequently seen in the landscapes of the northeast.

The flower panicles on 'Kyushu' are not as dense as they are on "PeeGee" giving this cultivar a more delicate air, 'Praecox' opens its flowers in July, earlier than other cultivars, widening the blooming window. 'Tardiva' closes the window, beginning its bloom in August at the tail end of the season. 'White Moth' bears flower clusters that are less conical than others—flattened, almost round clusters.

Newer cultivars are flooding the market with all sorts of interesting attributes—including diminutive size, enormous florets, early flowering, and variations in flower color both as flowers open and as they fade. These newer selections have not been cultivated long enough to be considered 'tried and true', nor long enough for us to give them the Cary Award designation with confidence. But the older cultivars are readily available, and can be grown with ease knowing that they are hardy, pest and disease resistant, available and will add a long season of beauty to any garden.

To learn more about the Cary Award please visit www.caryaward.org. For more information on the Panicle Hydrangeas please visit the Library at Tower Hill Botanic Garden. From midsummer through autumn, Tower Hill's gardens display several lovely cultivars of Hydrangea, including some species not mentioned here.



Hydrangea paniculata, 'Tardiva'

Photo courtesy of Virginia Blais