FOLIAGE COLORS OF WOODY PLANTS
APRIL TO SEPTEMBER

The beauties of New England's autumn foliage have been fully described many times, which plants contribute most brilliantly to the display, and how this display differs from year to year, but little information is available about foliage colors of plants throughout the growing season. Nor is there much on record about colors of the early foliage as the leaves unfurl in the spring, how it changes from week to week, approximately when it comes and when it disappears. As a matter of fact, the bright colors of the early spring foliage are almost as beautiful as are the fall colors. All the data included in this paper were recorded in the Arboretum this year in connection with observations made weekly from April to October regarding foliage color changes. Such observations thus methodically recorded will be of considerable interest to the gardening public.

Many horticultural varieties of woody plants may present brilliantly colored foliage in the early spring, and such plants may have been given varietal names because of these characteristics. However, after a few weeks the foliage color gradually fades and by the end of June the leaves become a normal green. Such is the case with the common Physocarpus opulifolius luteus. On the other hand, some of the woody plants keep their foliage colors throughout the entire growing season, and such plants should be carefully noted. Lonicera korolkowii is one example, and Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea is another.

This is not in itself a plea for plants with colored or variegated foliage. Such plants are frequently entirely out of place in any landscape picture, simply because the foliage color is so pronounced that the shrub or tree itself is far too obvious and does not blend well with surrounding plantings. Because of their vari-colored foliage, some forms are actually deficient in chlorophyll and hence are sickly in growth and appearance, never developing into the good robust specimens we like to have in our gardens. Consequently, these color forms should be
used infrequently and only on special occasions where considerable thought has been given to their peculiar qualifications.

It should be noted that all the forms mentioned in this paper are in the Arboretum collection and that notes on their colors have been taken from observing the plants themselves, not from previously prepared lists. In recording these observations, it has been found that many plants bearing the varietal names of lutea or aureescens, etc., actually do not deserve such names since their color changes are so slight as to have no distinctive or ornamental value whatsoever. Sometimes only young plants will show variations in the foliage color and as they grow older, the foliage reverts to normal green. Such forms are not listed here.

Another point worth mentioning is the fact that when a plant is given a varietal name (either botanical or horticultural) because of its foliage color, for some reason the original plant may die or become "lost" and though the name itself may be carried in text after text, on the authority of the original record supported by herbarium material, it may be impossible to locate a living plant of the variety. From a perusal of various texts one will observe that many species have yellow leaved varieties, but it is extremely difficult to find the living plants of many of these. I reiterate that the plants here listed are actually growing in the Arnold Arboretum, and that the following color notes are based on observations made during the 1942 growing season. If certain named forms with known colored foliage are missing from this list, it means that they are either not in the Arboretum living collections or that their color variations were not sufficiently outstanding to attract attention.

Early Foliage

The past spring was characterized by the relatively early appearance of the young foliage. Thus one willow tree, Salix alba vitellina, opposite the Administration Building in the Arboretum, is among the first trees to display its green foliage in the early spring. Frequently the buds are so far advanced that if a day or night with unusually warm temperature occurs at the right time, the tree will turn from an apparently inanimate object to a thing of living green almost over night. During the past three years the tree turned green over night on the following dates:—1940, May 1; 1941, April 15; 1942, April 6. From such data one can readily obtain an idea of the temperatures prevalent during the early spring. In 1940 the season was very late and in 1942 it was distinctly early. Consequently, actual dates of leaf appearance are not dependable from year to year for individual species, yet it is interesting to note the number of trees which come into early foliage together and which thus react regardless of whether the season is early or advanced.

The various colors of the young foliage of trees and shrubs are just as beautiful as are those in autumn foliage, only less vivid. Little attention is paid these early colors, possibly because they do not last very long, and also because so much that is interesting happens in the early spring when everything seems to be break-
ing into new life that our attention is being called a hundred places at once. However, I suggest that a study of the early spring colors next year will repay the effort to anyone interested in plants and plant life. The following forms all showed color prior to May 1, 1942, and most of them in this list gradually turned a normal green about June 1, after which little variation in their colors could be noted. Not all spring foliage colors are reported here for there are many trees and shrubs (the oaks for example) the foliage of which does not appear until mid May. These have not been recorded. Added to foliage colors are the hundreds of flower colors, the two combining to make the early spring so colorful. The Norway maple, for instance, is at first a clear yellow, not because of its foliage, but because the flowers appear before the leaves. Then as the flowers gradually fade, the green leaves appear and the general appearance of the tree changes from yellow to green. Such color changes are multiplied by the hundreds in spring. The following lists should prove helpful to all who wish to anticipate foliage colors in early spring:

DECIDUOUS WOODY PLANTS SHOWING THE FIRST FOLIAGE COLORS PRIOR TO APRIL 25, 1942

**Green**

- Abelia biflora
- Berberis amurensis
- Berberis Dielsiana
- Berberis Francisci-Ferdinandi
- Berberis Gilgiana
- Berberis koreana
- Berberis notabilis
- Berberis ottawensis
- Berberis Purdomii
- Berberis reticulata
- Berberis Vernae
- Cotoneaster divaricata
- Cotoneaster foveolata
- Cotoneaster lucida
- Deutzia glabrata
- Euonymus europaea chrysophylla
- Euonymus Maackii lanceolata
- Euonymus macroptera
- Euonymus sanguinea
- Lonicera bella and varieties
- Lonicera chrysanthha
- Lonicera notha
- Lonicera Ruprechtiana and varieties
- Lonicera tatarica latifolia
- Lonicera tatarica Leroyana
- Lonicera Xylosteum
- Malus robusta persicifolia
- Prunsepia sinensis
- Prunus Padus sibirica
- Prunus Padus Spaethii
- Pyrus ussuriensis
- Ribes, many species
- Spiraea lucida

**Yellow Green to Pale Green**

- Acanthopanax Sieboldianus
- Acer campestre
- Acer Mono
- Acer Negundo
- Acer palmatum heptalobum
- Aesculus Dupontii Hessei
- Artemisia sacrorum
- Malus robusta

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WOODY PLANTS WITH LEAVES VARIEGATED OR COLORED THROUGHOUT THE GREATER PART OF THE GROWING SEASON OF 1942

In the following lists are recorded those plants which have colored foliage (some color other than a medium or neutral green which makes the plant stand out from the surrounding background) throughout the growing season or a part of it. Plants appearing under a certain color heading have foliage of that color from the time the leaves first appear until the fall, unless another notation or date is indicated. “Normal by 7/6” means that the leaves of a particular plant have turned a normal green on or slightly before July 6, 1942. If no notes appear, the leaves remained colored throughout the season. Certain allowances must be made however, for the colors of the young foliage is considerably more brilliant than that of mature foliage. Thus in Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea, the leaves of this plant first appear as a vivid scarlet and gradually fade to red. Some plants in the “blue-green” list may border on the “gray-green” or “purple-green.”

It may be well to cite another example of a plant with colored foliage to show how widely a plant may vary in foliage color. Kerria japonica picta normally has
leaves with a light green leaf margin until July, after which time the leaf margin turns white. If a strong application of a nitrogenous fertilizer is given in June, the pale green margin may turn into a deeper green margin and remain so throughout the season. On the other hand, if the plant is grown in very poor soil, the margin may first appear white and remain white throughout the season. Another example is that of a golden-tipped form of *Tsuga canadensis* growing in Pennsylvania. It was noted by a bright-eyed nurseryman, and transplanted to his nearby nursery where the needles still had conspicuously golden tips. Then it was taken to "Far Country" or Hemlock Arboretum, the estate of Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, in Germantown, Philadelphia. Mr. Jenkins gave it every care including good soil, with plenty of nitrogenous matter. The tips turned a normal green and the tree could not be distinguished from any other specimen of *Tsuga canadensis* when I saw it last spring. A soil examination was made and the results show that the differences in the soil contents between Germantown and the original habitat of the tree may have been responsible for this change in color.

With these examples in mind, it can be readily understood that many plants may react differently under different conditions. The following notes record the foliage colors and their changes during the growing season of 1942 of all plants growing in the Arnold Arboretum with foliage any color except a normal green.

**NOTES ON DECIDUOUS PLANTS WITH LEAVES VARIEGATED OR COLORED THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, (OR PART OF IT) 1942**

**Light Green**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Foliage Color</th>
<th>Additional Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acanthopanax Sieboldianus</em></td>
<td>Light Green</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Acer japonicum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Acer japonicum aconitifolium</em></td>
<td>Reddish Bronze</td>
<td>7/31 - 10/10†</td>
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<td><em>Acer Mono</em></td>
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**Gray Green**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Foliage Color</th>
<th>Additional Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Amorpha canescens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Andromeda glaucocephylla</em></td>
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<td><em>Andromeda Polifolia</em></td>
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<td><em>Berberis dictyophylla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Elaeagnus angustifolia</em></td>
<td>Gray</td>
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<td><em>Elaeagnus umbellata</em></td>
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<td><em>Hippophae rhamnoides</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera Korolkovii</em></td>
<td>Blue Green</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera microphylla</em></td>
<td>Blue Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera praeflorens</em> *</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Foliage turns a normal green by 6/30

† This plant had light green foliage until approximately 7/31 when the foliage turned a reddish bronze and remained that color for the rest of the season.
Yellow to Yellow Green

Acer japonicum aureum — normal by 7/31

Acer Negundo auratum — beautiful golden 4/22—7/12, changing from bright yellow on 7/6 to greenish by 7/31, normal by 8/18

Cornus alba Rosenthali — turning purplish red 9/5

Fagus sylvatica Zlatia — leaves yellow when young, normal by 7/12

Hypericum Dawsonianum — yellow green

Lespedeza kiusiana — yellow green

Ligustrum Ibota vicaryi* — only young leaves yellow by 6/30

Lonicera japonica aureo-reticulata — yellow leaves spotted green

Philadelphus coronarius aureus — yellow green; greenish by 8/18; green 9/5

Physocarpus opulifolius luteus — brilliant yellow 4/27; yellow green 6/10—7/5 (not outstanding); normal by 7/31

Pleioblastus distichus — foliage with leaves of varying stripes of green from yellow to dark green

Ptelea trifoliata aurea — young foliage yellow; mature foliage yellowish green; not outstanding

Pterostyrax corymbosa — yellow green

Stephanandra incisa — leaves vary from yellow green to dark green

Syringa vulgaris aucubaefolia — variegated yellow

Viburnum Opulus aureum — golden yellow 4/29; yellow green 6/10—9/5

Viburnum Sargenti flavum — young leaves yellow green

Weigela praecox variegata* — variegated, dark green center, light green edge

Yucca filamentosa variegata — leaves yellow and green stripes

Red to Reddish Purple

Acer palmatum atropurpureum

Acer palmatum atropurpureum "Oshi Beni" — normal by 6/30

Acer palmatum crispum — normal by 8/18

Acer palmatum Hessei

Acer palmatum ornatum — eventually turning bronze green

Acer palmatum sanguineum — turning from a deep red to a bronze

Acer palmatum versicolor — 5/12—6/8 normal by 6/30 with some foliage a "yellowish pink"

Acer platanoides Schwedleri — bronze 5/22—6/30; dark green 7/31—9/5

Acer platanoides Stolii*

Acer Pseudo-platanus purpureum — bronze green

Aesculus carnea* — light bronze

Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea — deep purple 4/24; reddish purple 5/22—7/31; almost normal by 8/18
Malus "Arrow" — early foliage a good bronze 5/22; changed to a distinct reddish green by 6/8; turns more green but also has a slight reddish hue until leaf fall
Malus "Berlini" same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus "Oekonomierat Echtermeyer" same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus purpurea same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus purpurea Eleyi same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus purpurea Lemoinei same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus "Red Flesh" same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus "Red Silver" same as for Malus "Arrow"
Malus "Slocan" same as for Malus "Arrow"

Prunus blireiana Moseri — red to reddish purple
Prunus blireiana "Newport" — dark bronze 5/22 — 6/10; red 7/31; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5
Prunus cerasifera applebiana — reddish purple
Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea — dark red 5/22 — 6/10; reddish purple 7/31 — 9/3
Prunus cerasifera nigra — dark bronze 5/22 — 6/30; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5
Prunus cerasifera Woodii — dark red 4/22 — 6/10; purplish red 7/31 — 9/5
Prunus glandulosa rosea — red leaves streaked with some green
Prunus Persica atropurpurea — shining red, excellent 5/27 — 7/31; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/12
Prunus spinosa purpurea — dark bronze 6/10; reddish purple 7/31 — 9/12
Prunus "Vesuvius" — dark red 5/22 — 7/31; reddish purple 8/18 — 9/5
Weigela florida foliis-purpureis — purplish green
Weigela Maximowiczii — 50% of leaves red or reddish, remainder green

Bronze

Acer palmatum — deep bronze 5/6; light bronze 5/22; green with slight reddish tinge 6/10
Acer palmatum dissectum — bronze green
Cotinus Coggygria purpurea — normal by 7/31
Fagus sylvatica — normal by 7/12
Rosa rubrifolia glaucescens*
Viburnum Opulus nanum* — bronze to bronze green

Purple

Acer platanoides rubrum — purplish red above, green below
Corylus maxima purpurea — mixed light and dark bronze by 6/10, old foliage normal by 7/31
Fagus sylvatica atropunicea — purplish green by 7/31

Note:—There are a number of forms of the purple beech, with varying intensities of foliage color. The lasting qualities also vary, possibly due to soil variations, some trees remaining with a purple foliage throughout
the season. Unfortunately, none of these forms are growing in the Arboretum.

Fagus sylvatica purpureo-pendula — purplish green by 7/31

**Green with White Margin**

Acanthopanax Sieboldianus variegatus — some green in leaves but mostly white and yellow 7/6; leaves pale yellow blotched with green 8/18 — 9/12

Acer Negundo "crispum variegatum"

Acer Negundo elegans — yellowish edge 5/22 — 6/10; white margin 7/31 — 9/5

Acer platanoides Drummondii — yellowish margin 8/18 — 9/12

Buxus sempervirens albo-marginata

Cornus alba argenteo-marginata

Cornus alba Gouchaultii — margins blotched white 6/22 — 6/30; blotched pink and white 7/31 — 9/12

Cornus alternifolia argentea — white margin with some pink

Cornus florida Welchii — white margin with some rose pink blotching

Euonymus Fortunei gracilis

Euonymus Fortunei "Silver Queen"

Kerria japonica picta — light green margin until 6/30; white margin 7/31 — 10/28

**Green with Yellow Margin**

Acer Negundo aureo-variegatum

Cornus alba Spaethii — leaf margin blotched

Cornus mas elegantissima — 6/8 — 9/5 pink in yellow margin, leaves look sickly

Ginkgo biloba Ridgelandii

Ligustrum ovalifolium aureo-marginatum

Weigela florida variegata — margin yellow green

**Green with Red or Pink Margin**

Acer palmata roseo-marginatum

Variegated

Berberis Thunbergii argenteo-variegata — 25% of leaves variegated white and pink

Lonicera tatarica Fenzlii — light and dark green variegated mottled 5/22 — 6/10, inconspicuous thereafter

Magnolia tripetala variegata — 10% leaves are variegated with yellow 5/22 — 9/5

Prunus cerasifera Hessei — leaf margins pink, yellow, white 7/6 — 9/12 (looks sickly)

Quercus robur argenteo-picta — some leaves are white and white spotted

40 Japanese Maple clons — various shades of red and green, not listed here because of similarity or questionable names, mostly showing various shades of red but a normal green by 7/31
EVERGREEN FOLIAGE COLOR

Light Green

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana "erecta alba" leaf tips light green, normal by 8/18
Chamaecyparis thyoides Hoveyi — very light green, normal by 7/31
Taxus baccata variegata — young foliage yellow-green, leaves with light green center and yellow margin; older leaves normal green

Gray Green

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa — gray green to blue green
Cryptomeria japonica — young leaves gray green
Picea glauca — gray green to bluish green
Picea mariana Doumetii

Yellow

Chamaecyparis obtusa aurea
Chamaecyparis obtusa "gracilis aurea"
Juniperus chinensis "japonica aureo-variegata"
Taxus cuspidata aurescens
Thuja occidentalis conspicua
Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana
Thuja orientalis decussata

Yellow Green

Abies nephrolepis — normal by 7/6
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis lutea
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea — normal by 7/6
Chamaecyparis pisifera "filifera aurea" — normal by 7/6
Chamaecyparis pisifera "lutescens nana" — normal by 7/6
Chamaecyparis pisifera "nana aurea"
Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa
Chamaecyparis pisifera "plumosa aureo-compacta"
Chamaecyparis pisifera "plumosa argentea"
Chamaecyparis pisifera "plumosa flavescens"
Juniperus chinensis aurea
Juniperus chinensis "Pfitzeriana aurea" — normal by 7/6
Juniperus chinensis "plumosa aurea"
Juniperus communis "aurea spica" — normal by 7/6
Juniperus communis "depressa aurea" — normal by 7/6
Picea Abies aurea — normal by 7/6
Picea glauca aurea — normal by 7/6
Pinus pumila — normal by 7/6
Taxus baccata aurea — normal by 7/6
Taxus canadensis aurea — young foliage tips yellowish green
Thuja occidentalis aurea — normal by 7/6
Thuja occidentalis lutea
Thuja occidentalis pulcherrima — normal by 7/6
Thuja occidentalis "robusla lutea"
Thuja occidentalis "Waxen"
Thuja orientalis conspicua — young foliage yellowish green

**Blue Green**

| Abies Fraseri prostrata                      | Juniperus seravshanica                   |
| Abies lasiocarpa                              | Juniperus squamata                      |
| Abies Vilmorini                                | Juniperus squamata Meyeri               |
| Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana "robust a glauca"    | Juniperus turkestanaica                  |
| Chamaecyparis nootkatensis                    | Juniperus virginiana Burki               |
| Chamaecyparis pisifera minima                 | Juniperus virginiana glauca             |
| Chamaecyparis pisifera "squarrosa in-termedia"| Juniperus virginiana McCabe             |
| Chamaecyparis pisifera "squarrosa nana"       | Juniperus virginiana reptans             |
| Chamaecyparis thyoides glauca                 | Picea bicolor                            |
| Juniperus chinensis oblonga                   | Picea Glehni                              |
| Juniperus chinensis Revesi                    | Picea montigena                          |
| Juniperus chinensis sylvestris                | Picea pungens                            |
| Juniperus communis                            | Picea pungens globosa                    |
| Juniperus glaucescens                         | Pinus flexilis reflexa                   |
| Juniperus recurva                             | Pinus monticola                          |
| Juniperus Sabina prostrata                    | Pinus parviflora                         |
| Juniperus scopulorum                          | Pinus sylvestris                         |
| Juniperus scopulorum "Cologreen"              | Pinus sylvestris fastigiata              |
| Juniperus scopulorum glauca                   | Pinus sylvestris lapponica              |
|                                              | Pinus sylvestris Watereri               |
|                                              | Pseudotguga taxifolia — varies from     |
|                                              |   green to blue green                    |

**Blue**

| Abies amabilis                                | Juniperus scopulorum "Hill’s Silver’   |
| Abies concolor — from light blue to blue green varying on different trees | Juniperus scopulorum “Marshall’         |
| Abies concolor violacea — young foliage blue  | Juniperus scopulorum “Marshall Silver’  |
| Abies lasiocarpa arizonica                    | Juniperus scopulorum “Medora”           |
| Abies lasiocarpa compacta                     | Juniperus scopulorum “Moonlight”        |
| Chamaecyparis obtusa ericoides                | Juniperus virginiana “glauc a Hetzi’    |
| Chamaecyparis pisifera “squarrosa pygmaea” — light blue 7/31 | Juniperus virginiana pseudo-cupressus   |
| Juniperus chinensis “densa glauca”            | Juniperus virginiana venusta            |
| Juniperus communis echinaeformis              | Picea Engelmann                          |
| Juniperus scopulorum columnaris               | Picea pungens argentea                   |
| Juniperus scopulorum Gareei                   | Picea pungens Kosteriana                 |
|                                              | Picea pungens Moerheimi                  |

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Leaves Whitish Underneath
(giving a grayish appearance at a distance)

Abies alba pyramidalis  Picea jezoensis hondoensis
Abies homolepis  Picea notha
Abies homolepis umbellata  Picea Omorika
Abies Veitchii olivacea  Pinus parviflora glauca
Picea Abies elegans

Variegated
Taxus baccata "fastigiata aurea" — margin of leaves yellow

EARLY COLORED AUTUMN FOLIAGE

Lists have already been published in a previous issue of the Bulletin of Popular Information, Series IV, Vol. IV, No. 14, 1936, of trees and shrubs which have specific autumn colors. No mention was made of those species which may be listed as turning color early in the fall; that is, actually the first to take on autumn coloration in the Arnold Arboretum. The following list shows those plants which began to turn color prior to September 1, 1942. This is very early, especially when it is understood that autumn color was not predominantly evident in the Arboretum until about October 7, and did not reach its peak until about October 14 this year. However, there are always plants which can be expected to change color early or at least begin to change color before the majority of other plants, as indicated by the following list. It should be noted that the season, the situation in which a plant is growing, the amount of rainfall and its seasonal distribution, all combine to determine the actual dates on which fall color first is evident and these dates vary from year to year. The following species are always the first to start the color procession.

WOODY PLANTS SHOWING THE FIRST AUTUMN COLOR
(ON OR PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1942)

Abeliophyllum distichum — yellow green
Acanthopanax sessiliflorus — yellow green
Acer rubrum — few turning red
Acer rubrum Schlesingeri — turning red (holding its leaves fully colored until 10/1)
Aronia species and varieties — turning red and yellow
Berberis amurensis — turning deep red
Berberis Bretschneideri — 25% turning bright red
Berberis dasystachya — turning to red
Berberis Francisci-Ferdinandi — bronze green
Berberis Purdomii — turning deep reddish purple
Berberis Thunbergii — yellows and reds starting to appear
Berberis Thunbergii Maximowiczii — turning bronze
Callicarpa dichotoma — yellow green with little purple
Carpinus laxiflora — young leaves turning red
Cercidiphyllum japonicum — few turning color, some leaves yellow and some bronze
Cornus alba — turning reddish purple
Cornus Amomum — turning bronze red
Cornus florida — few trees showing much red fall coloring (probably due to location and soil conditions)
Dirca palustris — turning yellow green
Euonymus alata — turning red
Euonymus Bungeana — trees vary — some turning yellow and others turning red
Euonymus europaea — turning reddish
Euonymus oxyphylla — turning red
Euonymus sachalinensis — many leaves turning red
Euonymus sanguinea — deep bronze
Hydrangea Bretschneideri glabrescens — turning yellow and brown and dropping
Lindera Benzoin — turning yellow green
Parthenocissus quinquefolia — few leaves turning red
Phellodendron amurense — few trees already turned bright yellow
Physocarpus bracteatus — 50% turning brown with a little red
Prunus Padus communis — 50% bright red and dropping
Ribes aureum — starting to turn red
Ribes odoratum aurantiacum — 75% now deep red
Ribes odoratum praecox 50% of leaves bright red
Rosa carolina glandulosa — turning dark red
Rosa Roxburghii and varieties — turning bronze
Rosa setigera serena — turning bronze red
Securinega suaveolens — turning yellow and dropping
Spiraea alba — turning yellow brown
Spiraea salicifolia — turning bronze
Stewartia ovata grandiflora — turning brown and purple
Tilia euchlora — 50% yellow
Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium — bronze green and red
Vaccinium canadense — bronze green and red
Vaccinium corymbosum glabrum — turning red
Vaccinium Oldhamii — turning deep red
Vaccinium tomentosum rotundifolium — 50% of leaves dark red and green

Donald Wyman