



Heptacodium miconioides



Height	4 - 7 m
Crown	vase-shaped to nearly round, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	Twigs light grey-green, bark yellowish brown to brown, scaling
Leaf	opposed, elongated ovate, with 3 main veins, dark green, 8 - 16 cm
Flowers	white, in separate panicles, September
Fruits	elongated capsule, with persisting purple-red calyx
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist but well-drained soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
Application	parks, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, large gardens, small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Central and eastern China
Synonyms	Heptacodium jasminoides

Grows from a shrub into a small tree with a vase-shaped to round crown, up to about 7 m high. The young twigs are light grey-green. The mature bark turns yellowish brown and peels in fairly long strips. The leaves are dark green and three main veins are visible in the lamina. A purple autumn colour can sometimes be seen. The flowers are white, opening in large panicles in September. Each terminal flower on the main and side shoots of the panicle is surrounded by a wreath of 3 - 6 flowers. The English name 'Seven son flower tree' is derived from this. Through the blossoming period, the white flower crown falls and the calyx extends, turning purple-red over several weeks. This prolongs the tree's decorative value. Tolerates nearly any soil as long as moist but well-drained and adequately fertile.