



Stewartia monadelpha



Height	7 - 8 m
Crown	oval, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	smooth and shiny, plates flaking in various colours
Leaf	oval to elongated oval, green, 3 - 8 cm
Autumn colour	yellow, orange, red, purple
Flowers	white with yellow pistil and violet stamen, Ø 2.5 - 4 cm, June
Fruits	woody rostrate capsule
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist, not too wet, peaty
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
Wind resistance	fairly
Fauna tree	valuable for bees (honey plant)
Application	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Japan, Korea

Sturdy shrub to small tree with a broad, pyramidal crown that eventually becomes oval. Attains heights of more than 10 m in its natural habitat. The smooth bark flakes off in thin, orange- to purplish brown plates. This reveals the remarkable cinnamon-brown bark, creating a decorative picture. The dark green leaves are slightly hairy when they emerge, greyish green underneath, and particularly lovely in the autumn when they turn yellowish red to reddish purple. They remain on the tree for a long time. The leaf edge has wide serrations. The singular flowers, similar to those of Camellia, emerge at the leaf axils. After flowering, rostrate nut fruits approx. 2.5 x 1.5 cm in size follow. These burst open at the top in 5 segments containing the practically black seeds. Young plants can suffer damage during severe frost. Stewartia monadelpha's bark is a major ornamental factor. The flaking off of platelets of various colours reveals a cinnamon-brown bark.