



## Stewartia rostrata



<b>Height</b>	8 (12) m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal, light, open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs brown-red, bark grey to dark grey, rough
<b>Leaf</b>	oval to obovate, dark green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	red
<b>Flowers</b>	white with yellow stamens, Ø 3 - 5 cm, June
<b>Fruits</b>	long rostrate woody capsule
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist, not too wet, peaty
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	China

Sturdy shrub to small tree with a broad, pyramidal crown that eventually becomes oval. In the wild to more than 10 m tall, but in culture no taller than approx. 8 m. Unlike *S. pseudocamellia*, the bark of *S. rostrata* does not flake off. The leaf emerges as reddish turning dark green in summer. In autumn it turns deep red. The single flowers appear in June. They are white with yellow stamens. The sepals are typically twisted, different from *S. sinensis*. The blossom is followed by the capsules that are initially red before lignifying. They are round with a long beak (rostrata - "beaked"). They burst open into five segments at the tip and contain four seeds per locule. Rare tree whose main ornamental value is created by the reddish young leaves, red fruits and excellent autumn colours. The floriferousness may vary.