
Lagerstroemia ‘Lipan’, ‘Sioux’, ‘Tonto’, and ‘Yuma’



The U.S. National Arboretum presents four Gold Medal award-winning hybrid crapemyrtle cultivars: ‘Lipan’, ‘Sioux’, ‘Tonto’, and ‘Yuma’. These four selections in the large shrub to small tree category offer a marvelous palette of flower, trunk, and fall foliage color combinations from which to select the perfect plant for your landscape. All four are field resistant to powdery mildew.

Recognition: Georgia Gold Medal Winners, Georgia Plant Selections Committee, 1996.
Florida Plant of the Year, 1998.



‘Lipan’



‘Sioux’

U.S. National Arboretum Plant Introduction
Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit





‘Lipan’."Sioux’."Tonto’."cpf "Yuma’"j { dtkf "erapemyrtles

Botanical name:

Lagerstroemia ‘Lipan’ (NA 54978, PI 499824)

Lagerstroemia ‘Sioux’ (NA 54971, PI 499818)

Lagerstroemia ‘Tonto’ (NA 54972, PI 534644)

Lagerstroemia ‘Yuma’ (NA 54975, PI 499821)

Family:

Lythraceae

Hardiness:

Reliably top hardy to USDA Zone 7b, root hardy to Zone 6

Development:

In 1959, Dr Donald Egolf began a crapemyrtle research project at the U.S. National Arboretum with goals of improved disease resistance, hardiness, flower color range, recurrent flowering, in both shrub and tree type growth habits.

Germplasm of *Lagerstroemia fauriei*, a species found growing naturally only on Yakushima Island in Japan, was collected from the wild 1956 by Dr John Creech for the USDA (PI 237884) and planted at the Arboretum in 1958. This material was discovered to be resistant to powdery mildew and to possess a unique, heritable, mottled dark brown trunk color. *L. fauriei* was incorporated into the research program with great success. More than two dozen USNA crapemyrtle cultivars have been released, most of which are *L. indica* × *L. fauriei* hybrids.

Significance:

The successful hybridization of *Lagerstroemia indica* with *Lagerstroemia fauriei* revolutionized the development of crapemyrtle. In addition to field resistance to powdery mildew, the hybrids possess novel trunk colors that create dramatic winter interest and elevate the plants’ appearance in all seasons.



‘Tonto’





'Lipan', 'Sioux', 'Tonto', and 'Yuma' Japanese Camellias

Description:

Cultivar	Habit	Flower	Trunk color	Fall color
'Lipan'	13-20 feet; upright, multi-stemmed small tree	Mid-July through Sept.; medium lavender	Near white	Orange-russet
'Sioux'	13-20 feet; upright, narrow, multi-stemmed small tree	Medium pink	Gray-brown	Red-purple
'Tonto'	4-11 feet; globe-shaped, multi-stemmed large shrub	Fuchsia	Cream to taupe	Maroon
'Yuma'	13-20 feet; upright, round-crowned, multi-stemmed small tree	Bicolored lavender	Light gray	Yellow-orange

Culture:

Plants grow and flower best in full sun in reasonably heavy loam to clay soil with a pH of 5.0-6.5 and adequate moisture. Adaptable to a wide range of landscape conditions.

Propagation:

Soft to semi-softwood cuttings taken before flowering root easily under mist, following treatment with 1000-3000 ppm IBA, in two to six weeks.

Landscape use:

Specimen plant, trained with a single trunk as a small tree, informal tall hedges, background for perennial border, or in containers. Adaptable for home garden, parks, industrial complexes, roadsides and parking lots.

Availability:

Readily available from mail-order firms and retail and wholesale nurseries.



'Yuma'

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