Variation in Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) seedlings. Sugar maple (Acer saccharum) seedlings also vary widely. A good example of the variation that can occur in growth rate and tree shape is illustrated by a row of roadside trees at Rochester, New Hampshire. It is probable that they were collected in the nearby woods — once a common practice. The result of this kind of random selection is an unsightly hodge-podge. Some of the trees are tall and narrow while others are broad-spreading. Trees from selected clones of plants, on the other hand, would create a uniform row of trees and a more pleasant prospect.

Variations in shape of the sugar maple allow the landscaper to choose a form exactly suited to his design, location, or whim. Those broad and spreading would be best suited for school grounds, parks, home landscape or any situation where maximum shade was an objective. Clones characterized by tall, narrow, trees would be fitted for use as small street trees in lawns, or in locations where a narrow tree is desired. The large, narrow, oval, specimen is a shape which one frequently sees near homes in New Hampshire and Vermont. Its form must have been appealing to those who brought the trees from the woods to decorate their grounds.

## MALUS 'DONALD WYMAN' ALFRED J. FORDHAM

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Malus 'Donald Wyman' came into being as a volunteer seedling in the crabapple collection of the Arnold Arboretum. It was first noticed in the late 1940s. Observational notes on the flowering and fruiting characteristics of M. 'Donald Wyman', kept since 1955, indicated that the seedling had attributes — particularly its fruit — which made it worthy of a cultivar name.

Each year in spring it produces a mass of small whitish blossoms which are followed in autumn by an exceptionally heavy crop of small bright red fruits which hold their color and remain on the tree into winter. While fruits of some crabapples become soft and ready to be eaten by birds by mid-September and on through autumn, others go into winter in a firm condition and are not suitable for birds until they have been modified by freezing. *Malus* 'Donald Wyman' is in the latter category and this trait is an outstanding feature.

During the cold winter months when snow covers the ground and there is a dearth of food for birds, crabapples of this type are important. They can make the difference between survival or death for many birds. In the Arboretum crabapple collection during the winter, flocks of robins—sometimes 40 or 50 birds—are not an uncommon sight. Some authorities have suggested that these robins nest further north and have migrated only that far south for the winter. Large flocks of cedar waxwings, purple finches, and starlings also take advantage of the winter crabapples. During some winters, pine and evening grosbeaks visit the region and they, too, go to the Arboretum crabapple collection.

When the merits of this tree were realized, it was decided to name it in honor of Dr. Donald Wyman who was about to retire from the staff of the Arnold Arboretum. Scions or budwood will be provided to those wishing to propagate *Malus* 'Donald Wyman'.

## NEW PLANTS FROM MANITOBA

WILLIAM A. CUMMING

Research Station, The Canada Dept. of Agriculture Morden, Manitoba, Canada

The Research Station of the Canada Department of Agriculture at Morden, Manitoba, is located 75 miles southwest of Winnipeg and 13 miles north of the 49th parallel. The following chart lists a few statistics on growing conditions:

Temperature extremes	-41° F to +111° F
Frost-free period	125 days average
Precipitation	21 inches average (15 as rain and 55 as snow)
Soil	highly calcareous with a high salt content
pH	6.1 to 7.9 in the A horizon; higher in the lower soil levels

Research in ornamentals at this institution consists of breeding and evaluating hardy ornamentals, as well as propagational and taxonomic research. The Arboretum contains over 1800 species and cultivars of trees and shrubs representing 120 genera.

¹ Rosa 'Cuthbert Grant' was introduced in 1967 by H. H. Marshall of the Brandon Research Station. It is a repeat bloomer with brilliant dark red, fully double flowers. The plant is a complex hybrid of the native prairie rose, R. arkansana X ('Donald Prior' X 'Crimson Glory') X R.'Assiniboine'. It won the Award of Merit from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture in 1970.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ed. Note:

Dr. Cumming showed slides illustrating the five new plants described here.