UPDATED CHECKLIST OF ELM (ULMUS) CULTIVARS FOR USE IN NORTH AMERICA

by Frank S. Santamour, Jr. and Susan E. Bentz

Abstract. This checklist, with more than 175 entries, covers all elm cultivars introduced since 1964 and complete listings for Ulmus americana, U. japonica, U. parvifolia, U. pumila, U. wilsoniana, and all cultivars of putative hybrids in which at least one parent species was native to North America. Information on potential resistance to Dutch elm disease (DED), elm yellows, and other diseases and pests is included.

The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University has been, and continues to be, the recognized International Registration Authority for cultivar names in Ulmus (elm). Peter S. Green (Arnoldia 24(6-8): 41-80, 1964) published a comprehensive listing of 404 entries in 1964, and it would be difficult to improve on that work, especially in an historical context.

However, 30 years have passed and there continues to be great interest in the elms, especially for resistance to Dutch elm disease (DED), in Europe and North America. Also, more than 80% of the name-entries in Green’s list referred to leaf and form variants of European species that are probably susceptible to DED and cannot be recommended for future use in North America. We have been granted permission by the Arnold Arboretum to publish this updated and amended cultivar checklist.

In so doing, we have attempted to include: 1) all cultivar names published since 1964, regardless of species or geographic origin; 2) all cultivar names of North American taxa or of hybrids in which at least one of the parent species is native to North America; 3) all cultivars of exotic species or hybrids selected in North America; 4) all cultivars of European origin and introduction that were selected for resistance to DED; and 5) all cultivars of Asiatic species with potential resistance to DED, including U. japonica, U. parvifolia (including those used as bonsai) U. pumila, and U. wilsoniana.

Obviously, to achieve our goals, we have had to repeat the listing of many names that were given in Green’s work. For most of these older cultivars, we have simply referenced them to “P. S. Green,” and included a brief description. For other pre-1964 cultivars, we have provided amended descriptions.

Rather than list all of these cultivars in alphabetical order, with textual reference to species or hybrid identity (as in Green), we have chosen to present the listings by various categories, in the following sequence:

1. Ulmus americana L.
2. Ulmus japonica (Rehd.) Sarg.
3. Ulmus parvifolia Jacq.
4. Ulmus pumila L.
5. Ulmus wilsoniana Schneid.
7. Selections of European Origin

Some trees that were products of research at the University of Wisconsin have been given “registered” names in France and Germany and are fully described under “North American Hybrids and Selections” and merely listed under “Selections of European Origin.”

Because of the format used, and the relatively small numbers of cultivars in any of these categories, we do not believe that we have imposed any undue burden on readers searching for a particular name. Within each category, the entries are listed alphabetically, with VALID CULTIVAR names in boldface capitals and INVALID CULTIVAR names in lightface capitals.

New elm cultivars continue to be introduced at an accelerated pace and this checklist will soon be out of date. Thus, we have listed PATRIOT (U.S. National Arboretum) and CHARISMA (Morton Arboretum) as valid cultivar names under “North American Hybrids and Selections” since their
publication was pending at the time of preparation of this checklist.

**Ulmus americana**

**AMERICAN LIBERTY** (E. B. Smalley and R. P. Guries, The Grass Roots (Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Assoc.) 13(4): 42-43, 1986) - name used to denote a "multiclonal variety" composed originally of six selections, clonally propagated, from the University of Wisconsin research program to develop American elms resistant to DED. Commercial development assigned to the Elm Research Institute, Harrisville, New Hampshire. Five of the clones were derived from testing of more than 8000 progeny from crosses (1969-1970) of the more resistant selections from the Wisconsin program with similar trees selected at Cornell University and USDA, and one of these five has been patented as INDEPENDENCE. The sixth clone was the sole survivor of 1000 seedlings obtained from Kansas in 1957. Thus, AMERICAN LIBERTY is now a mixture of six clones with typical upright vase-shaped crowns and a high degree of resistance to DED. Excellent summary of development by E. B. Smalley, R. P. Guries, and D. T. Lester in Dutch Elm Disease Research: Cellular and Molecular Approaches (Eds. M. M. Sticklen and J. L. Sherald) pp. 26-45, Springer-Verlag, 1993.


**ASCENDENS** (P.S. Green) - fastigiate tree with narrow oval crown growing (in 1927) in Seneca Park, Rochester, New York.

**AUGUSTINE** (P.S. Green) - fastigiate tree selected in 1927 in Bloomington, Illinois. (Has proved susceptible to DED).

AUGUSTINE ASCENDING (P.S. Green) = AUGUSTINE

**AUREA** (P.S. Green) - tree with yellow foliage found in Vermont by F.L. Temple ca. 1902.

**BEAVERLODGE** (P.S. Green) - upright tree with moderately spreading crown selected in 1925 in Morden, Manitoba.

**BEEBE'S WEEPING** (P.S. Green) - tree with thick, cord-like, weeping branches propagated (ca. 1889) from a wild tree near Galena, Illinois.

**BRANDON** (Lacombe Nurs., Lacombe, Alberta, Canada, Spring 1969 Cat., p.6) - as "Brandon Elms, more pyramidal than the regular American elm." Probably = PATMORE.


**BURGOYNE** - Name found in records of the Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society. Tree growing at the Arnold Arboretum; disposed of in 1988. Grown from seeds of the "Burgoyne elm"; seedlings grown for town of Weston, Massachusetts for historical purposes in 1965.

**COLLEGE** (Wedge Nurs., Albert Lea, Minnesota, Cat. 1961) - as "ELM COLLEGE (Choice variety of Am. elm)."

**COLUMNARIS** (P.S. Green) - a columnar tree discovered (ca. 1921) in New York.

**DED-FREE** - Name found in the records of the Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society. Tree at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University obtained from Princeton Nurs., Princeton, New Jersey in 1973. Plant Patent No. 3108, April 11, 1972, by William J. Flemer and William Flemer III (Princeton). Original tree selected as only survivor (late 1940's) among a grove of trees following natural devastation by DED and subsequently proved resistant by artificial inoculations. However, tree never offered for public sale or distribution. The name was never validly published and originator has suggested that it not be validated.

**DELWARE** (Princeton Nurs., Princeton, New Jersey, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1985 - Spring 1986, p. 82) - as "Delaware #2." A product of USDA research, but never officially released. Tree (No. 218) selected for resistance to DED by Curtis May, (USDA) in Morristown, New Jersey. Originated in a group of 100 seedlings purchased in 1940 from a North Dakota nurserymen who collected seeds locally. Tree moved from New Jersey to U.S. National Arboretum, Washington D.C. in April, 1948. This was one of two disease-resistant trees so moved, the other being No. 252. Both of these trees were reported to be susceptible to phloem necrosis (elm yellows) by R.R. Whitten and R.U. Swingle (Proc. Nat. Shade Tree Conf. 24:113-119, 1948). Research on this tree taken up by USDA-ARS laboratory in Delaware, Ohio. Subsequently propagated and distributed for evaluation as "Delaware #2." ("Delaware #1" became URBAN). Inoculations of original tree (by F.S.Santamour, Jr.) and propagules (A.M. Townsend and L.R. Schreiber, Proc. Central States Forest Tree Improve. Conf. 9: 1-6, 1975) with highly aggressive fungal isolates proved that this selection was highly resistant to DED. Original tree at National
Arboretum died in 1980 from unknown causes. We consider it best to validate the name DELAWARE, removing the confusing "#2."

DELAWARE #2 = DELAWARE

EXHIBITION (P.S. Green) - tree with narrow, vase-shaped crown selected from seedlings of Manitoba origin. Probably = PATMORE

EXHIBITION BOULEVARD = PATMORE

FASTIGIATA (P.S. Green) = FIOREI.

FIOREI (P.S. Green) - tree with narrow form and dense growth introduced ca. 1948.

FOLIA AUREA VARIEGATA (P.S. Green) - tree with yellow-variegated leaves that originated in Europe ca. 1865.

GLABRA (P.S. Green) = PENDULA (Neither name should be valid as a cultivar).

HINES - listed in the holdings of the Morden Arboretum (1970); apparently a selection from Hines Nurs., Souris, Manitoba, obtained in 1940.

INCISA (P.S. Green) - described from Europe in 1838 as having more deeply serrated leaves.

INDEPENDENCE (Plant Patent No. 6227, July 19, 1988) - patented by Eugene B. Smalley and Donald T. Lester and assigned to the Elm Research Institute, Harrisville, New Hampshire. Product of a controlled cross between 'Moline' (as female) and another American elm (W185-21) initially grown at Interstate Nurs., Hamburg, Iowa; research carried out at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Tree is "one of a number of clones known as 'American Liberty' elms demonstrating resistance to disease, particularly Dutch elm disease, and possessing a desirable upright vase-shape and vigorous growth habit."

IOWA STATE (Anon., Amer. Horticulturist - News Edition, 63(5):4, 1984) - in a listing of disease-resistant elms, "developed by Dr. Harold S. McNabb at Iowa State University." A natural selection from southeastern Iowa that was highly resistant to inoculation with DED. Trees given to Donald C. Willeke, Minneapolis, Minnesota and apparently planted in that city.

ISU - IOWA STATE

JACKSON (Arborvillage Farm Nurs., Holt, Missouri, Cat Fall 1994 - Spring 1995, p. 41) - a selection from Wichita, Kansas "showing no disease damage at 50+ years of age." Not tested for DED resistance by artificial inoculation.


KIMLEY (P.S. Green) - tree with pendulous branches selected near Oshawa, Ontario ca. 1957.

KLEHM (P.S. Green) = KLEHMII

KLEHMII (P.S. Green) - vase-shaped tree selected in Arlington Heights, Illinois ca. 1929.

LAKE CITY (P.S. Green) - upright, vase-shaped tree described in 1940.

L'ASSOMPTION (C. -E. Ouellet and R. Pomerleau, Canad. J. Bot. 43:85-96, 1965) - a slow-growing tree, highly resistant to DED, selected from seedlings grown from X-irradiated seed at the experiment station in L'Assomption, Quebec.

LIBERTAS (D. Robinson, Amer. Nurseryman 165(9): 121-122, 124, 126, 128, 1987) - as Ulmus americana libertas to denote AMERICAN LIBERTY.

LIBERTY - name found in various popular publications and in literature of the Elm Research Institute, Harrisville, New Hampshire, to denote AMERICAN LIBERTY.

LITTLEFORD (P.S. Green) - tree with narrow, vase-shaped crown selected in Hinsdale, Illinois and first marketed in 1927.

LITTLEFORD II (P.S. Green) = LITTLEFORD

MARKHAM (P.S. Green) - extremely pendulous tree selected at Avon, New York prior to 1950.

MINNEAPOLIS PARK (P.S. Green) - a selection made in Minneapolis, Minnesota prior to 1958.

MINNEAPOLIS PARK BOARD (P.S. Green) = MINNEAPOLIS PARK.


MOLINENSIS (P.S. Green) = MOLINE

MORDEN (P.S. Green) - tree with ability to resist ice storms selected in 1939 in Morden, Manitoba.

NIGRESCENS (P.S. Green) = NIGRICANS

NIGRICANS (P.S. Green) - tree with dark green leaves selected in Germany prior to 1885.

PATMORE (Patmore Nurs. Sales, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, Cat. 1979) - as U. americana 'Patmore' as description of listing "Patmore Ascending." Historically, listed as "Grafted Elm" in 1945 Cat. and 1955 Cat., as "Exhibition Boulevard Elm (Grafted)" in 1958 Cat., as "Grafted ascending elm" in 1966 Cat., and as "Patmore Ascending Elm" in 1973 Cat. Selected and propagated by R.H. (Dick) Patmore from native...
tree in Brandon, Manitoba with upright compact form.

PATMORE ASCENDING = PATMORE
PENDULA (P.S. Green) = BEEBE'S WEEPING

PENN TREATY - Name found in the records of the Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society. Plants growing at the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Grafts made in 1945 from a tree at Haverford College which was itself a graft from the famous Shackamaxon Treaty elm which grew in Penn Treaty Park, Kensington, Philadelphia. It was under this elm that William Penn was alleged to have signed a treaty (in 1683) with the Indians. Whether or not such an event occurred, the painting by Benjamin West has immortalized the scene. Cultivar name validated here for historical reasons.

PRINCETON (P.S. Green) - vase-shaped selection made in 1922 for vigorous growth and some resistance to elm leaf beetle. (We have found that this cultivar has been highly tolerant to artificial inoculation with aggressive strains of the DED fungus).

PYRAMIDALIS (P.S. Green) = PYRAMIDATA
PYRAMIDATA (P.S. Green) - pyramidal tree found in France prior to 1880.

QUEEN CITY (P.S. Green) - horizontally branched vase-shaped tree selected about 1944 in Toronto, Ontario.

SHEYENNE (Plumfield Nurs., Fremont, Nebraska, Wholesale Trade List; March 1, 1965, p. 12)- without description.

SKINNER UPRIGHT - also as Skinner's Upright, plants growing in the arboretum of the Morden, Manitoba Research Station. From Skinner's Nurs., Roblin, Manitoba; planted in 1954.

STAR (P.S. Green) - tree with globe-shaped crown selected and propagated in Nebraska about 1945.

VARIEGATA (P.S. Green) - tree with spotted white leaves selected in Europe prior to 1863.

WASHINGTON (P.S. Green) - propagations from the tree, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which George Washington took command of colonial troops in 1775. There is some question as to whether the original tree, or, at least, the propagations purportedly made from it, was truly American elm.

WASHINGTON (Princeton, Nurs. Princeton, New Jersey, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1985 - Spring 1986, p. 82) - a selection (NPS 3-178) of supposed American elm made by H. V. Wester, National Park Service, from trees planted on the National Mall, Washington, D.C., but never officially released. Resistance to DED tested by twig-crotch inoculations. Recent research in 1993 (F.S. Santamour, Jr., unpublished) has shown that this tree, like JEFFERSON, is also a triploid hybrid of American elm and an unknown diploid species (perhaps different than that involved in JEFFERSON). The valid cultivar name WASHINGTON has already been published, and regardless of whether WASHINGTON is really an American elm, a new name must be applied to this cultivar.

Ulmus japonica


REPERTA - Name registered in Germany in 1993 by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt for a University of Wisconsin selection (43-8) of U. japonica. Not available in North America at present but may be patented soon under another name in the United States.


Ulmus parvifolia


ARROSS/CENTRAL PARK (Plant Patent No. 6983, August 15, 1989) by David F. Karnosky. Name published without the slash between "Aross" and "Central" by D.F. Karnosky, HortScience 23:925-926, 1988. Propagated from a specimen in Central Park, New York City, believed to be the largest and oldest (100 + years) in the United States; selected for potential cold hardiness and tolerance of urban

AUREA - Mentioned as a possible synonym for GOLDEN RAY (GOLDEN REY) by M.A. Dirr, Nursery Manager 9(6): 30, 32-33, 1993. There were two accessions of AUREA growing in the collections of Sunshine Farm and Nursery, Clinton, Oklahoma in 1994 that originated at the Southern Great Plains Field Station (USDA) in Woodward, Oklahoma. Not a valid cultivar name because in Latin form after 1955.

BREA (P.S. Green) = DRAKE


CATLIN (J.R. Barrett, Intern. Bonsai 2(3):11, 1980) - selected as a bud sport ca. 1950 by John Catlin of La Canada, California for potential use as a bonsai plant. Extremely small leaves (1/4 to 1/2 inch) remain evergreen on containerized plants in California.


CULLY SELECTION - described by M.A. Dirr, Nursery Manager 9(6): 30, 32-33, 1993 as a cultivar that originated as a seedling of ELSMO that was resistant to canker and survived temperatures as low as -28\degree F. Not a valid name.


DRAKE (P.S. Green) - a selection from Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, California; ca. 1952; with "rich evergreen foliage on sweeping branches which grow more upright than the regular evergreen elm."


EMER I (Plant Patent No. 7551, June 11, 1991) by M.M. Glenn. First published as EMERALD ISLE (M.A. Dirr and A.E. Richards, Amer. Nurseryman 169(3): 37-43, 46-49, 1989); later trade marked as ATHENA. Tree selected on the University of Georgia campus in Athens; at 70-75 years of age, the globe-shaped crown was 30 feet high and 54 feet wide; attractive exfoliating bark.

EMER II (Plant Patent No 7552, June 11, 1991) by M.M. Glenn, J.H. Barbour, and M.A. Dirr. First published as EMERALD VASE (M.A. Dirr and A.E. Richards, Amer. Nurseryman 169(3): 37-42, 46-49, 1989) and later trademarked as ALLEE. Tree selected on the University of Georgia campus in Athens; at 80-90 years of age, vase-shaped crown was 70 feet high and 59 feet wide; attractive exfoliating bark.

EMERALD ISLE = EMER I

EMERALD VASE = EMER II

EVERGREEN (P.S. Green) = SEMPERVIRENS

FROSTY (Mitsch Nurs., Salem, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, 1989, p. 23) - "Charming, slow-growing plant with variegated foliage."

GARDEN CITY CLONE (M.A. Dirr, Nursery Manager 9(6): 30, 32-33 1993) - as a cultivar from Kansas; champion tree 60 feet tall. Not a valid name.

GEISHA (Hanno Hardijzer b.v., Boskoop, Netherlands, Cat. 1989, p. 30) - with very small variegated leaves, suitable for bonsai.

GLOBE - mentioned in some anonymous notes as a synonym for EMER I. Not a valid name.


HALLELUJAH (Arborvillage Nurs., Holt Missouri, Cat. Fall 1993 -Spring 1994, p. 31) - fast growing; withstood -35\degree F.


KING'S CHOICE (Plant Patent No. 5554, September 10, 1985) - selected from over 1000 seedlings for upright crown and outstanding growth (22 feet at 7 years); good yellow autumn leaf color in Maryland. Selected by Benjamin J. King, King's Men Tree Farms, Hampstead, Maryland.

MICROPHYLLA = HOKKAIDO

MILLIKEN (M.A. Dirr, Nursery Manager 9(6): 30, 32-33, 1993 - originated in Spartanburg, South Caro-
lina; large, billowy white oak form with attractive exfoliating bark.

**NANA VARIEGATA = GEISHA**


**ORANGE RIBBON 740 (O.M. Lindstrom and M.A. Dirr, HortScience 26:290-292, 1991) - as a cultivar tested for cold hardiness. Not considered as a valid name because of lack of description.


**PENDENS (P.S. Green) - with long, loosely pendulous branches; originated in California before 1930. Probably never available in the nursery trade.

**PENDULA** (P.S. Green) - described in 1845 from Europe.

**PYRAMIDALIS FIOREI (P.S. Green) - a pyramidal selection made in 1950 in Prairie View, Illinois.

**SIBERICA (P.S. Green) = PENDULA**


**SUBEROISA = CORK BARK**

**THE THINKER** (M.A. Dirr, Nursery Manager 9(6): 30, 32-33, 1993) - as a cultivar selected by M. Hayman on the University of Louisville (Kentucky) campus; rounded habit; exfoliating bark. Named for proximity to statue by Rodin.

**TRUE GREEN** (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, California, Wholesale Cat. 1991, p. 82) as Ulmus parvifolia sempervirens 'True Green,' a new and more evergreen variety of Elm. Makes a graceful, round headed small tree."

**YATSUBUSA** (W.N. Valavanis, Proc. Intern. Plant Prop. Soc. 32:502-508, 1982) used as both a cultivar name and as a group name to designate especially small-leaved variants suitable for bonsai culture.

**Ulmus pumila**

**ANSALONI** (P.S. Green) - introduced in 1935 in Italy.

**AURESCENS** (P.S. Green) - a plant with yellowish new foliage discovered in Germany in the 1890's.

**CHINKOTA** (P.S. Green) - seed-propagated line selected in 1950's for use in the Great Plains. May be the same as DROPMORE; see also HARBIN, HARBIN STRAIN, MANCHU.

**DROPMORE** (P.S. Green) - name proposed to replace CHINKOTA, HARBIN, HARBIN STRAIN, and MANCHU, since plants given these names were all raised from the same collection from Harbin, Manchuria.

**HARBIN (P.S. Green) = DROPMORE**

**HARBIN STRAIN (P.S. Green) = DROPMORE**

**MANCHU (P.S. Green) = DROPMORE**


**PARK ROYAL** (Sheridan Nurs., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, Trade List, Spring 1969, p. 22) - "improved specimen, fast growing.

**PENDULA** (P.S. Green) - described in 1845 from Europe.

**PYRAMidalis FioREI** (P.S. Green) - a pyramidal selection made in 1950 in Prairie View, Illinois.

**SIBERICA** (P.S. Green) = PENDULA

**Ulmus wilsoniana**

**PROSPECTOR** (A.M. Townsend, L.R. Scheiber, W.O. Masters, and S.E. Bentz, HortScience 26: 81-82,
1991) - the first cultivar of *U. wilsoniana* named; highly resistant to DED and elm leaf beetle and probably resistant to mycoplasma-caused elm yellows; with dense, somewhat vase-shaped crown.

**North American Hybrids and Selections**

**ACCOLADE** (R.P. Guries and E.B. Smalley, Proc. Third Nat. Urban Forestry Conf. Orlando, Florida, pp. 214-218, 1986) - as a cultivar of *U. japonica* x *U. wilsoniana* parentage to be released by the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois. Selected from plants grown from seed (labelled *U. crassifolia*) received in 1924 from the Arnold Arboretum. George H. Ware determined its putative parentage from a comparison with authentic specimens derived from controlled crosses. Tree with splendid vase shape and extraordinary deep green, glossy leaves according to G. Ware, Morton Arb. Quarterly 28(1): 1-5, 1992, who also noted its resistance to DED, elm leaf beetle, and leaf miner.

**BOULEVARD** (P.S. Green) = **ROSEHILL**

**BROADLEAF HYBRID** - P.S. Green considered this to be synonymous with **GREEN KING** but it was a product of Neosho Nurs., Neosho, Missouri whereas **GREEN KING** was from Henry Field (Nurs.) in Shenandoah, Iowa. Most likely a natural hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. rubra*. Not widely tested for resistance to DED.

**CATHEDRAL** (Plant Patent No. 8683, April 12, 1994) - by E. Smalley and D.T. Lester and assigned to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, Wisconsin. A putative hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. japonica* grown from seed collected in 1958 from the Botanical Garden of Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan. The same seedlot produced **SAPPORO AUTUMN GOLD**. Although slightly less resistant to DED than **SAPPORO AUTUMN GOLD**, **CATHEDRAL** is highly tolerant to Verticillium wilt and is resistant to attack by the elm leaf miner.

**CHARISMA** - Soon to be published as a valid cultivar name by George H. Ware, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois. Tree is a control-pollinated hybrid between **ACCOLADE** and **VANGUARD**, thus including germplasm of *U. japonica*, *U. pumila*, and *U. wilsoniana*. Somewhat American elm-like in form with the deepest green and glossiest foliage of any elm ever seen by the introducer (G.H. Ware, pers. comm.).

**COOLSHADE** (P.S. Green) - a natural hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. rubra* introduced by Sarcoxie Nurs., Sarcoxie, Missouri in 1951. Not widely tested for resistance to DED.


**DELAWARE NO. 1** = **URBAN FIELD'S HYBRID** = **GREEN KING**

**FRONTIER** (A.M. Townsend, L.R. Schreiber, W.O. Masters, and S.E. Bentz, HortScience 26: 80-81, 1991) - a hybrid between *U. carpinifolia* and *U. parvifolia* with a high degree of resistance to DED, moderate resistance to elm leaf beetle, and probable resistance to the mycoplasma-caused elm yellows; tree with pyramidal crown and red-purple autumn leaf color.

**GREEN KING** (P.S. Green) - a 1960 trademark name to denote a plant earlier distributed as Field's (or Henry Field's) Hybrid elm. Probably a hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. rubra*. Not widely tested for resistance to DED.

**HAMBURG** (P.S. Green) - probably a hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. rubra*, but originally thought to be *U. americana* x *U. pumila*. Not widely tested for resistance to DED.

**HANSEN'S HYBRID** (Jewell Nurs., Lake City, Minnesota, Wholesale Price List Fall 1968 - spring 1969, p. 6) - "with larger leaf than Chinese." No data on origin or parentage.


**IMPROVED COOLSHADE** (P.S. Green) - Plant Patent No. 1747, September 9, 1958 by A.O. Wild, Sarcoxie, Missouri. A seedling of **COOLSHADE**. Not widely tested for resistance to DED.

**KANSAS HYBRID** (P.S. Green) - although this name was considered valid by Green, the use of the term "hybrid" in a cultivar name is not valid. Most likely a hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. rubra* and not widely tested for resistance to DED.

rubra first selected about 1958. Reported (in patent) to be resistant to DED, but not widely tested.

NEOSHO = BROADLEAF HYBRID

NEW HORIZON (Plant Patent No. 8684, April 12, 1994) - by E.B. Smalley and R.P. Guries and assigned to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, Wisconsin. A control-pollinated hybrid between U. japonica and U. pumila, with excellent resistance to DED and the elm leaf miner and high tolerance to Verticillium wilt.

NEOSHO = BROADLEAF HYBRID

OHIO HYBRID = URBAN


PRIMUS (P.S. Green) = IMPROVED CILLSHADE

REBONE - Name registered in Germany in 1993 by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt for a University of Wisconsin selection (916) that resulted from a controlled cross between U. japonica and U. pumila. A sister seedling of NEW HORIZON (917).

RECERTA (H. Maethe, Deutsche Baumschule, September, 1985, p. 368-369) - a new registered cultivar grown by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt, Germany. A selection (196-5) made at the University of Wisconsin from plants grown from seed collected from U. pumila in Volgograd, Russia; parentage deduced to be U. pumila x U. carpinifolia. Somewhat resistant to DED. H.M. Heybroek, Tuin en Landschap 8(12): 19, 1986 has expressed doubts as to its suitability for long-term culture in Europe.

REGAL (E.B. Smalley and D.T. Lester, HortScience 18: 960-961, 1983) - a DED-resistant selection developed at the University of Wisconsin from a cross between COMMERLIN (U. x hollandica 'Vegeta' x U. carpinifolia) and a plant of U. pumila x U. carpinifolia 'Hoarsholmensis' parentage.

REPURA - Name registered in Germany in 1993 by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt for a University of Wisconsin hybrid selection (1193-4) of complex parentage. The female parent was REGAL and the male parent was a cross between a plant of U. pumila x U. japonica parentage with U. rubra.

RESISTA (Andre' Briant Jeunes Plants, Saint-Barthelemy, France, Cat. 1990-1991, p. 65) - as Ulmus Resista with 'Sapporo Gold 2' in synonymy. Name registered in France for a plant selected at the University of Wisconsin of the same parentage as SAPPORO AUTUMN GOLD. Recommended as a hedge plant.

REVERA - Name registered in Germany in 1993 by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt for a University of Wisconsin selection (1193-3) of the same parentage as REPURA.

REVERTI - Name registered in Germany in 1993 by Conrad Appel KG, Darmstadt for a University of Wisconsin selection (380-1) of U. carpinifolia. This tree was grown from Hungarian seed and was the most disease-resistant U. carpinifolia in the Wisconsin program.

ROSEHILL (P.S. Green) - a hybrid between U. pumila and U. rubra, not widely tested for resistance to DED.


SAPPORO GOLD - Name used in Europe to denote SAPPORO AUTUMN GOLD.

SAPPORO GOLD 2 - Name used in France in synonymy of RESISTA.

SHAPIRO AUTUMN GOLD (C.E. Whitcomb, Know it and grow it, 1976, p. 171) - misprint for SAPPORO AUTUMN GOLD.

URBAN (L.R. Schreiber and H.V. Main, HortScience 11: 517-518, 1976) - selected from progeny of a controlled cross made in 1956 by Toru Arisumi (USDA, ARS, Columbus, Ohio). Female parent was the Netherlands selection N 148 (U. x hollandica 'Vegeta' x U. carpinifolia) and male parent was U. pumila. Highly resistant to DED, but somewhat susceptible to elm leaf beetle. Tree has strong central trunk and pyramidal crown habit. Propagated from stem cuttings. Distributed for testing as "Delaware No. 1."

VANGUARD (G. Ware, Morton Arb. Quarterly 28(1): 1-5, 1992) - a putative hybrid between U. japonica and U. pumila grown from open-pollinated seed of U. japonica received at the Morton Arboretum in 1980 from the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada. Tree has all the characteristics desired for a superior elm selection.

WILLIS (P.S. Green) - probably a hybrid between U.
Pumila and U. rubra; not widely tested for resistance to DED.

**Selections of European Origin**

**BEA SCHWARZ** (P.S. Green) (J.C. Went, Tijdschr. Plantenziekten 60: 109-127, 1954) - selected and released about 1947 in the Netherlands for high resistance to DED. Originated in a group of seedlings from France, and considered a selection of *U. carpinifolia*. F.J. Fontaine, Dendroflora No. 5, p. 37-55, 1968 placed it under *U. x hollandica*. Introduced because of its resistance to *Nectria cinnabaria*, to which 'Christine Buisman' was susceptible. Tree slow growing and poor form; no longer grown in the Netherlands. Bea Schwarz was the first to describe the fungus causing DED.

**BUISMAN (P.S. Green) = CHRISTINE BUISMAN**


**COMMELIN** (H.M. Heybroek, Ned. Bosbouw. Tijdschr. 33: 325-328, 1961) - derived from a 1940 cross between *U. carpinifolia* (seedling obtained from a French nursery in 1929) and *U. x hollandica* "Vegeta". Selected for resistance to DED, but apparently only non-aggressive or semi-aggressive isolates of the fungus were used in the screening process. Found to be susceptible to aggressive isolates (J.N. Gibbs, et al., Eur. J. Forest Path. 5: 161-174, 1975) and, according to H.M. Heybroek, In For. Comm. Bull. No. 60, 1983, p. 108-113, this cultivar is seldom planted at the present time.

**DEN HAAG** - According to H.M. Heybroek, Tuin en Landschap 8(12): 19, 1986, this cultivar is a hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. x hollandica* 'Belgica' that was developed by S.G.A. Doorenbos in the Netherlands in 1936. Although grown for many years, the name was not included in the compilation of F.J. Fontaine, Dendroflora No. 5, p. 37-55, 1968, but it is currently available in the Dutch nursery trade. Somewhat resistant to DED but has brittle branches and is susceptible to *Nectria cinnabaria*. Den Haag is the Dutch name for the city called 'The Hague' in English.

**DODOENS** (H.M. Heybroek, Ned. Bosbouw. Tijdschr. 48: 117-123, 1976) - selected in the Netherlands for high resistance to aggressive strains of DED. Derived from open-pollination of a tree of *U. glabra* 'Exoniensis' x *U. x hollandica* 'Belgica' that was developed by S.G.A. Doorenbos in the Netherlands in 1936. Although grown for many years, the name was not included in the compilation of F.J. Fontaine, Dendroflora No. 5, p. 37-55, 1968, but it is currently available in the Dutch nursery trade. Somewhat resistant to DED but has brittle branches and is susceptible to *Nectria cinnabaria*. Den Haag is the Dutch name for the city called 'The Hague' in English.


**IEPLAAN** - a name used in the past for the tree now known as DEN HAAG.

**JACQUELINÉ HILLIER** (D. Wyman, Arnoldia 27(6): 61-66, 1967) - registered with the Arnold Arboretum as a cultivar of *U. x elegantissima* (*U. glabra* x *U. plotii*). Introduced by Hillier & Sons, Winchester, England as a "small tree or suckering shrub with densely hairy twigs and small neat leaves." Reaction to Dutch elm disease unknown.


Tree with upright narrow crown. Named for the 16th century botanist Christoffel Plantijn, and the cultivar name is sometimes spelled 'Plantijn'.

REBONE - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

RECERTA - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

REPERTA - See under "U. japonica."

REPURA - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

RESISTA - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

REVERA - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

REVERTI - See under "North American Hybrids and Selections."

SILVER GEM (Byland Bros. Ltd., Boskoop, Netherlands, Cat. 1974-1975, p. 72) - "novelty, fine branched bush with variegated silvery foliage." Listed under U. carpinifolia. Name not validated because of unresolved species assignment. See SILVERY GEM.

SILVERY GEM (Hilliers' Manual of Trees and Shrubs, 1972, p. 401) - "leaves with irregular but conspicuous creamy-white margin." Listed under U. procera. Name not validated because of unresolved species assignment. See SILVER GEM.

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