
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.


| 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.

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

Description:

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

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.

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