BEST OF SPRING BLOSSOMS

Use this map and guide to find the best spring blossoms at Hoyt Arboretum. Spring flowers are found amid the broadleaf trees on the Arboretum’s south slope. Favorites include the flowering plums and cherries, as well as Hoyt Arboretum’s nationally-accredited magnolia collection. Extend your visit by exploring the blooms found in the maple and dogwood collections and across the Arboretum’s sunny southern slope. Spring blossoms typically extend over a long season in the Pacific Northwest, and peak bloom time at Hoyt Arboretum is usually in mid-April.

1. **Lewisia tweedii** — Tweedy’s Lewisia. With peach to pink flowers, this species is endemic to the Pacific Northwest and is a favorite in alpine rock gardens.

2. **Carpenteria californica ‘Elizabeth’** — Tree Anemone. With its cream-colored flowers and exfoliating bark, this evergreen shrub is an absolute must-see when it’s in bloom.

3. **Choisya ternata** — Mexican Orange 
   *C. ternata ‘Aztec Pearl’*
   *C. ternata ‘Sundance’*
   These handsome evergreen shrubs have a profusion of flowers and a fragrant orange blossom-scent.

4. **Acer macrophyllum** — Bigleaf Maple. Native to the Pacific Northwest, the bigleaf maple has long dangling panicles — or a cluster of flowers on a branch — which can be used to make maple fritters.

5. **Arbutus menziesii** — Pacific Madrone. The madrone’s small urn-shaped flowers look similar to the flowers of blueberries and rhododendron, which are also in the Ericaceae family.

6. **Laburnum alpinum** — Golden Chain Tree. Often called Scotch Laburnum, although native to the mountains of Europe and not Scotland, its long chains of blooms are of the distinctly legume “wing and keel” flower type.

7. **Prunus spp.**
   *P. serrulata ‘Shinjyugetsu’ — Shinjyuggetsu Cherry*
   *P. serrulata ‘Shogetsu’ — Shogetsu Cherry*
   These flowering cherry cultivars produce beautiful pink and white petals.

8. **Magnolia liliiflora** — Lily Magnolia
   *M. liliiflora ‘Nigra’*
   *M. liliiflora ‘O’Neil’*
   These magnolia cultivars produce a massive display of lily-shaped dark purple flowers.

9. **Magnolia ‘Galaxy’** — Galaxy Magnolia. This versatile mid-sized tree has 8-inch reddish-purple flowers that easily capture the eye of any magnolia admirer.

10. **Magnolia denudata** — Yulan Magnolia. Creamy white flowers bloom in early spring, but its foliage and bark make it attractive year-round.

11. **Magnolia x veitchii** — Veitch’s Magnolia. This early blooming magnolia cultivar is named for Veitch’s Nursery in England, responsible for bringing many magnolia species into cultivation.

12. **Sorbus americana** — American Mountain Ash. Native to the Eastern US, this ash tree is somewhat typical of the genus with white- to cream-colored compound flowers and an unpleasant odor.


14. **Acer spicatum** — Mountain Maple. This maple is named for its unusual spike of upright flowers; spicatum is Latin for “furnished with spikes.”

15. **Fraxinus ornus ‘Urban Bouquet’** — Urban Bouquet Ash. In late spring, this European flowering ash bursts with fragrant, creamy white blooming panicles.

16. **Dipelta yunnanensis** — Yunnan Honeysuckle. Pollinators are attracted to the yellow color of the tubular-shaped flowers of this delightful shrub. Its exfoliating bark adds extra appeal.

17. **Davidia involucrata** — Dove Tree. Also known as the “handkerchief” tree for the shape of its long bracts, which protect the tree’s pollen from the rain.

18. **Rehderodendron macrocarpum.** Look for the cluster of white flowers arranged on a stem, called a cyme, then stop to smell the flowers’ light citrus scent.

19. **Stewartia malacodendron** — Silky Camellia. This camellia is native to the Southeastern US and has 2- to 3-inch flowers with showy purple stamens.

20. **Cornus kousa** — National Chinese Dogwood. In the late spring, look for the showstopping bloom of this dogwood hybrid. What appear to be large white petals are bracts, or modified leaves, that surround a cluster of tiny flowers.

For an enjoyable visit and to make the Arboretum a safe place for all visitors, plants, and wildlife, please follow these guidelines:

- Bikes, scooters, and skateboards must remain on roads.
- Dogs must always be on leash; pet waste must be removed immediately.
- The Arboretum is smoke and tobacco free; alcohol at permitted events only.
- To protect Hoyt’s trees, no tree climbing, hammocks, or slacklines.
- No foraging; leave plants, animals, and other natural features for all visitors to enjoy.
- No fires, camping, or drones.
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3. Choisya ternata – Mexican Orange
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5. Arbutus menziesii – Pacific Madrone
6. Laburnum alpinum – Golden Chain Tree
7. Prunus spp., – Cherry
8. Magnolia liliiflora – Lily Magnolia
9. Magnolia ‘Galaxy’ – Galaxy Magnolia
10. Magnolia denudata – Yulan Magnolia
11. Magnolia x veitchii – Veitch’s Magnolia
12. Sorbus americana – American Mountain Ash
14. Acer spicatum – Mountain Maple
15. Fraxinus ornus ‘Urban Bouquet’ – Urban Bouquet Ash
16. Dipelta yunnanensis – Yunnan Honeysuckle
17. Davidia involucrata – Dove Tree
18. Rehderodendron macrocarpum
19. Stewartia malacodendron – Silky camellia
20. Comus kousa ‘National’ – National Chinese Dogwood