

Korean plants



Paeonia

We had the opportunity for several hikes in National Parks while on Jeju Island where we were able to see many native Korean plants.



Neillia (Stephanandra) incisa was one of the most common flowering shrubs in native areas Korea. It is cultivated in the US, but only as the cultivar 'Crispa'.



Rosa luciae produced large thickets of white flowers.



Korean blackberry (*Rubus coreanus*) was in flower in the foothills on one of our hikes on Jeju Island.

The fruit are made into a Korean fruit wine (*bokbunia ju*).



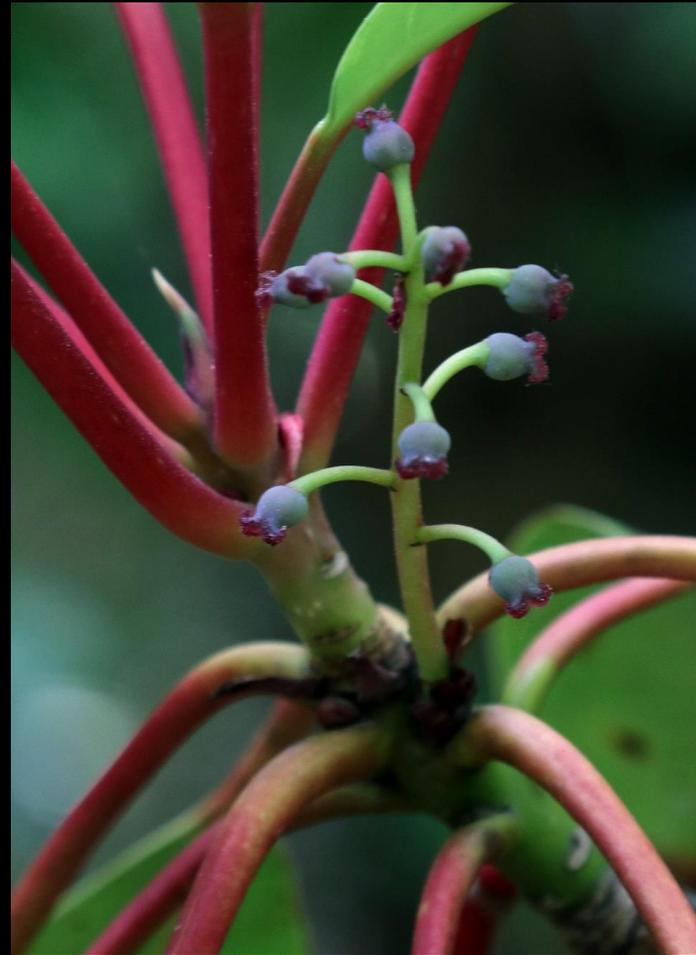
*Acer
pseudosieboldianum*



While hiking on Jeju Island it was wonderful to realize that we were walking through native stands of hinoki cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*).



Daphniphyllum macropodum was an understory evergreen plant seen on our hikes on Jeju Island. It produces male and female flowers on separate plants.



Female flowers



Male flowers

Viola mandshurica
was common along
the sides of the
trail.



Mukdenia rossii is a Korean plant just starting to gain popularity in the US as a shade-loving perennial.



We were surprised to see so many *Arisaema ringens* plants growing in woodland areas.



Korean jack-in-the-pulpit
(*Arisaema amurense serratum*).

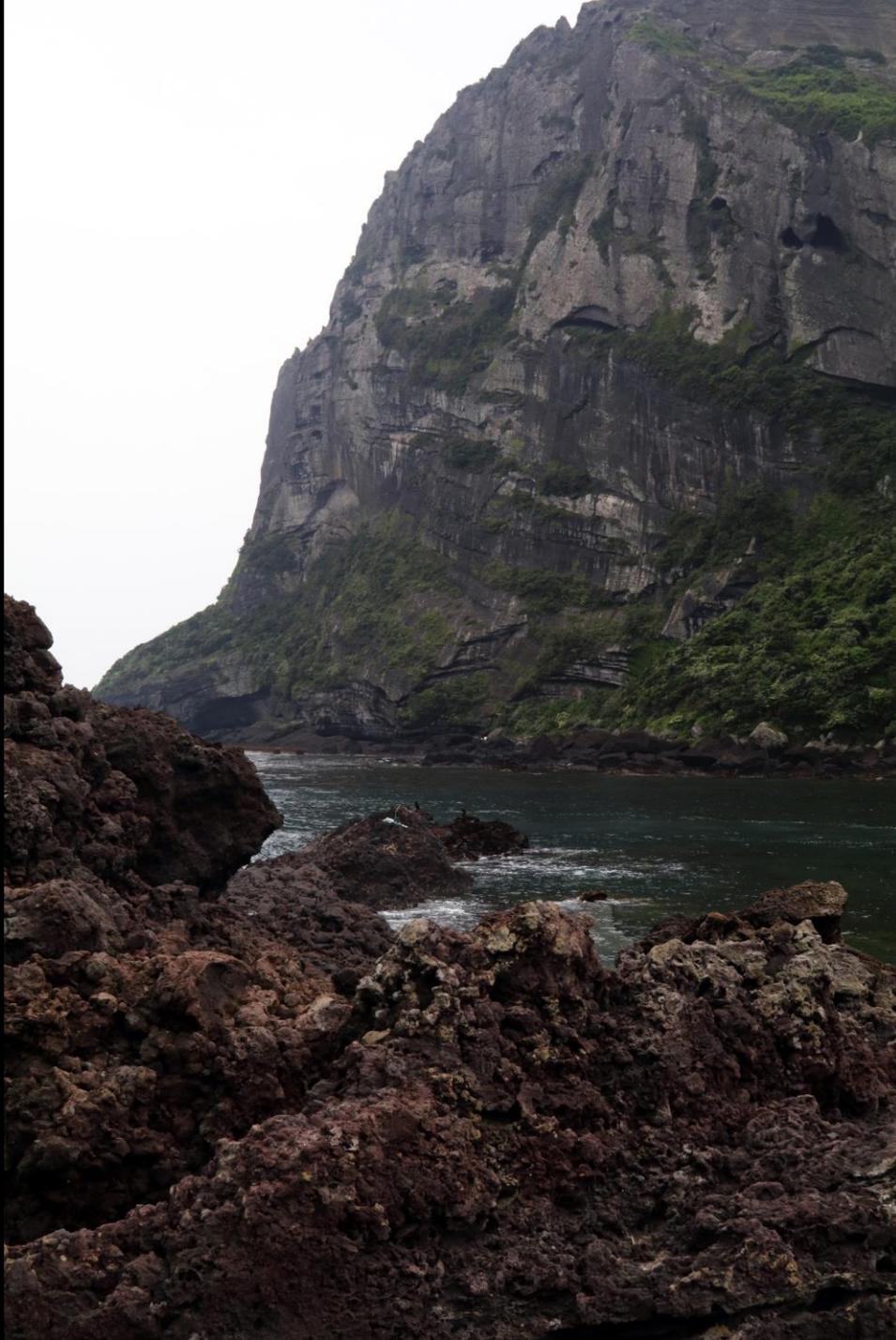


Bijarim Forest on Jeju Island
has the largest natural stand of
nutmeg yew (*Torreya nucifera*).

The oldest tree is over 800
years-old.



There were several interesting plants along the coastline.



Pittosporum tobira is native to Korea and a commonly cultivated shrub in southeastern and western USA.

It is salt tolerant and common along the coastline.



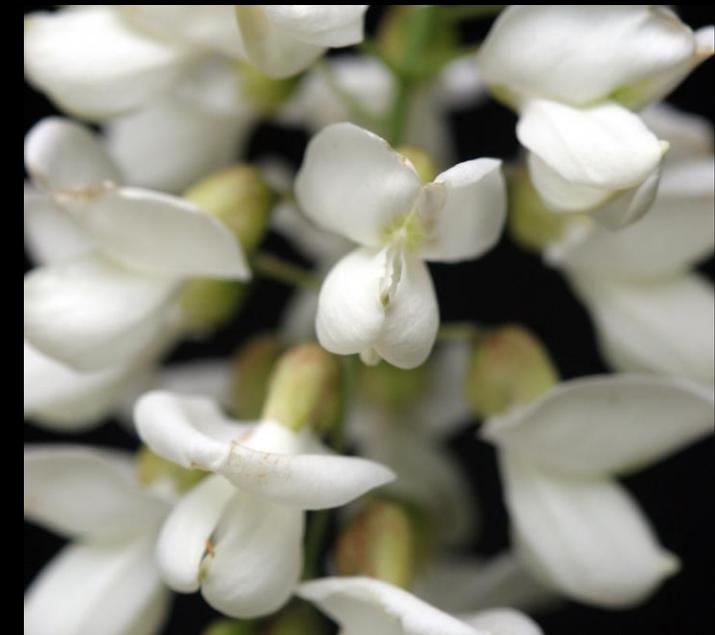
Beach silvertop (*Glehnia littoralis*) formed interesting rosettes of white color.



We saw Korean pines (*Pinus koraiensis*) in the hills around the Hwagyesa Temple in Seoul and then again in the market where it is sold for its edible seeds.



Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) was common throughout wild areas in Korea. Unfortunately, it is a North American native that is an invasive tree in Asia.



We saw a number of Korean plants used as ornamentals like this *Iris setosa* at Gyeongbokgung Palace.



Iris sanguinea



Although not a Korean native
Yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*)
was used often as an ornamental.



Hyacinth orchid (*Bletilla striata*)
is a Korean native and one of the
more common garden orchids.



Japanese kerria was a common native shrub used in landscapes. It was always seen as the double flowering form (*Kerria japonica* 'Flora Plena').



Chinese quince (*Pseudocydonia sinensis*)
was a common native ornamental tree
grown for its interesting bark.



Japanese red pine (*Pinus densiflora*) is also a Korean native tree and grown as an ornamental especially around Temples and Palace gardens.



Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) is an Asian tree that is also native to Korea. It is often associated with religious sites and very old specimens could be seen in Korean Palaces and Temple grounds.

This tree in Suwon was over 600 years-old and was surrounded with a wall for posting traditional paper prayer-wish ribbons.



A tree form of native fringetree (*Chionanthus retusus*) was used as a very effective urban street tree.



Although not a Korean native, old specimens of lacebark pine (*Pinus bungeana*) often appear around temple grounds .

This spectacular lacebark pine tree was 600 year-old.



Succulents in thimble containers were popular.



Cactus listens to your heart.

