SWEET THING MAGNOLIA

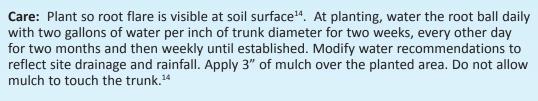


by Dr. Ellen Vincent

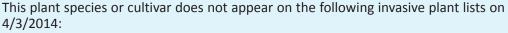
Note: Originally discovered by George L. Dodson III, in a group of *Magnolia* virginiana var. australis seedlings planted at Sleepy Hollow Nursery, McMinnville, Tenn. in 1990.¹⁹

Features: Olive green evergreen foliage with slender leaves. Tolerates extreme variations in temperature and moisture. Flowers lightly the first few years; increasing with years. ¹⁹

Siting: Container; hedge; foundation planting.¹⁹



Pests: Plants are relatively pest resistant if cultural preferences are met. 19



√ USDA SC Invasive Plant Species Web site at http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/main.shtml

V SC Exotic Plant Pest Council Web site at http://www.se-eppc.org/southcarolina/



Sources: 1: Image source: http://pics. davesgarden.com/pics/2006/12/28/ otis/2fd942.jpg 2: Image source: http://www. pleasantrunnursery.com/_ccLiblimage/ plants/DETA-333.jpg

Latin name: Magnolia virginiana var. australis 'Sweet Thing' ¹⁹	Texture : Medium ¹⁸
Common name: Sweet Thing magnolia ¹⁹	Growth rate : Slow to medium, 6" per year ¹⁹
Flowers: White, citrus scented, late summer (August to October); 4-5" across; flowers last approx. one week ¹⁹	Light: Sun, part-shade ⁸
Fruit or cones : Showy dark-red, 2' long, bright red seeds visible in late summer ¹⁹	Moisture: Wet tolerant and dry tolerant ¹⁹
Height & Width: 8'h x 6'w in 14 years ¹⁹	Soil*: Acid; tolerates moist ⁸
Type: Evergreen ¹⁹	Zones : 5-9 ⁸
Habit: Compact, dense habit and slow growth; multi-stemmed ¹⁹	Origin: Species is native to southern US including SC ¹⁷
Wetland indicator category**: Species is Facultative wetland (FACW); hydrophyte that occurs in wetlands and non-wetlands ¹⁷ SC regions include (1) Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains & (2) Eastern Mountain Piedmont	Ecosystem benefits: Attracts birds. Nectar attracts moths and beetles. Larval host and/ or nectar source for Sweetbay silkmoth (Callosamia securifera) ¹⁰