

Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Crataegus marshallii*.

Crataegus brachyacantha C. Sargent & G. Engelm

Blueberry Hawthorn

- C This species is also known as Blue Haw, Hog Haw, or Pomette Bleue; this denizen of the Southern U.S. can be found in Texas east of the Trinity River; it forms a nice rounded canopy 20N to 25N (50N) tall and is the largest of our regional *Crataegus spp.*; the variable sized, ¾O to 3½O long, leaves are oblong-ovate to obovate; margins are crenate-serrate or rarely sparsely lobed; the specific epithet refers to the short, ½O to ¾O long spines.
- C The ⅓O to ½O diameter blue to blue-black fruit are borne on more erect peduncles than those of most *Crataegus*; unfortunately the fruit are not palatable.
- C *Crataegus brachyacantha* is found along the margins of streams and swamps and is a floodplain species; adaptations in various landscape hardness regions is not fully known, but probably includes USDA zones 7 to 8(9a).

Crataegus crus-galli L.

Cockspur Hawthorn

(*Crataegus acutifolia*, *Crataegus barrettiana*, *Crataegus bushii*, *Crataegus cherokeensis*, *Crataegus cocksii*, *Crataegus pyracanthoides*, *Crataegus sabineana*)

- C This species is also known as Cockspur Thorn, Hog Apple, or Newcastle Thorn; Cockspur Hawthorn is a small deciduous tree native to the eastern half of our region; native populations also extend west as far as the Edwards Plateau; trees can reach 20N in height, but are more typically in the 10N to 15N range, while the branches have a strong horizontal posture.
- C Leaves are a handsome dark glossy green color, (10)20 to 40 long, and trunks develop attractive scaly and fissured mark with red, brown and green color combinations; the abundant white spring flowers, and later the ¼ diameter dull red pomes, add seasonal interest; the prominent spines are also interesting, but they are long, up to 8Q, and formidable; the specific epithet means cock's spur in reference to the spines.
- C Plants are well adapted to heat, drought, and urban conditions; plants are adapted to use in USDA zones 5(4) to 8(9a); trees will tolerate a range of moisture conditions from dry to periodically flooded and grow well in full sun to partial shade; this is a good tree for underneath power lines and in small urban sites.
- C *Crataegus* × *lavallei* F. Héring ex P.A.M. Lavallée, Lavalley Hawthorn, is a hybrid species between *C. crus-galli* × *Crataegus stipulacea* J.C. Loudon (*Crataegus mexicana*) which develops into an irregularly upright small tree 15N to 20N(30N) tall; it is noteworthy for its reported resistance to cedar-hawthorn rust; it has 20 to 40 long elliptic to obovate dark lustrous green leaves, white spring flowers, and orange-red to red ⅝O to ¾O diameter pomes that ripen in autumn; unfortunately, *C. × lavallei* has inherited the spines of *C. crus-galli*; adaptability to our regional conditions is not fully known, but it might be useful in the northern portions of our area; cold hardy to USDA zone 5(4), but probably not heat tolerant beyond USDA zone 7 or 8.

Crataegus mollis (J. Torrey & A. Gray) G. Scheele

Downy Hawthorn

(*Crataegus albicans*, *Crataegus arkansana*, *Crataegus berlandieri*, *Crataegus brachyphylla*, *Crataegus cibaria*, *Crataegus dallasiana*, *Crataegus gravida*, *Crataegus induta*, *Crataegus invisia*, *Crataegus lacera*, *Crataegus lasiantha*, *Crataegus limaria*, *Crataegus noelensis*, *Crataegus quercina*, *Crataegus viburnifolia*)

- C *Crataegus mollis* is also known as Downy Thorn or Red Haw; some authorities consider *Crataegus texana* S. Buckley, Texas Hawthorn, to be a part of this species; Downy Hawthorn is a round headed to broad spreading small to medium size, 15N to 20N(50N) tall, deciduous tree.

- C The broadly ovate 30 to 40 long leaves are covered in pubescence when young, becoming pubescent mainly on the veins at maturity; medium green summer leaves will sometimes develop a yellow to bronze-red fall color, but often defoliate early in the season due to fungal infections.
- C This species flowers earlier in spring than most *Crataegus*, but the pendent clusters (corymbs) of creamy white flowers are very malodorous; the marble size fruit are red.
- C Fungal leaf spots limit the effectiveness of this species in the landscape and it is not as heat tolerant as some of the other *Crataegus spp.* discussed herein; the specific epithet refers to the fuzzy pubescence on the new leaves and stems; stems have 10 to 20 long thin spines; trees are soil pH adaptable and can with proper provenance selection be used in USDA zones 5 through 9.

***Crataegus opaca* W. Hooker & G. Arnott**

Mayhaw

- C Also known as Riverflat Hawthorn, this small deciduous tree, 20N to 30N (40N) tall, is found in bottomlands of East Texas; plants are pretty in flower, with attractive clusters of white flowers which are followed by large, 1/2 to 3/4 diameter, edible red haws; this species has some of the largest fruit of the cultivated Mayhaws; the leaves are sparsely lobed on the terminal half and entire and more or less cuneate on the basal half.
- C Plants grown best on moist well drained soils with good fertility; trees will produce better quality fruit where drought stresses and shading are avoided; plants are effective in USDA zones 7 to 9; leaves are prone to several fungal infestations including leaf blight (*Fabraea thumenii*), rusts (*Gymnosporangium spp.*), and scab (*Venturia inaequalis*).

***Crataegus spathulata* A. Michaux**

Littlehip Hawthorn

- C *Crataegus spathulata* is also known as Pasture Hawthorn, Small-Fruit Hawthorn, or Spatulate Hawthorn; *Crataegus spathulata* is a large shrub or small tree, 15N to 20N (25N) tall, with a spreading crown; the 10 to 20 long leaves are usually crenate-serrulate, or rarely three to five-lobed; the specific epithet refers to these spatulate-shaped leaves.
- C The creamy white clusters of spring flowers are followed by small, 1/8 to 1/4 diameter bright red pomes.
- C This species is less spiny than most *Crataegus*, sparsely bearing 10 to 1 1/2 long straight brown spines; plants are commonly found in the eastern portions of the state on a wide range of soil types; plants can probably be used in USDA hardiness zones 7 to 9a.

***Crataegus viridis* L.**

Green Hawthorn

- (*Crataegus abbreviata*, *Crataegus amicalis*, *Crataegus atrorubens*, *Crataegus blanda*, *Crataegus glabrius*, *Crataegus glabriuscula*, *Crataegus ingens*, *Crataegus interior*, *Crataegus micrantha*, *Crataegus velutina*)
- C This species is also known as Hoghaw or Southern Hawthorn; one of the selling points of this species is that some forms are sparsely spined compared to most *Crataegus*; trees are broadly round headed, growing 20N to 25N (35N) tall; the foliage is rather variable in shape from broadly ovate or nearly rounded to narrowly ovate or nearly lanceolate; the specific epithet means green.
 - C The spring flowers appear creamy white due to the numerous stamens; pendent clusters of small 1/8 to 1/4 diameter orange-red to red fruit follow the flowers and may persist.
 - C This species ranges into eastern portions of our region; it is useful in USDA zones 5 through 9; the platy scaly bark of *C. viridis* is a handsome combination of gray, tan, cinnamon browns, and rusty reds; this is one of the better Hawthorns for Southern U.S. landscapes.
 - C The cultivar 'Winter King' has a more vase-shaped habit and larger fruit than the species type.

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