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Crapemyrtle: indica 'Centennial Spirit'

Leaf Color Green
Fall Color Orange, red and yellow
This plant has attractive fall colors.

Leaf Identification

Type: Simple
Arrangement: Opposite
Venations: Pinnate
Margins: Entire
Shapes: Elliptic, oblong and obovate

Fruit Color Brown

The fruit is dry, oval and round.

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought and a little salt.
This plant will grow in dry soil.
Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.
The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Landscape Uses

- Border
- Street tree
- Pollarding
- Standard

Attributes and Features

- Pest tolerant
- Persistent fruit
- Attractive fruit

Lagerstroemia indica 'Centennial Spirit'

Crapemyrtle

Lythraceae (Loosestrife)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 7A to 9A
Height 15' to 20' / 4.60m to 6.00m
Spread 15' to 20' / 4.60m to 6.00m
Growth rate Average
Form Vase shaped
Exposure Full sun
Persistence Deciduous

Bloom Color Red
Bloom Time Spring through Fall

The flowers are very showy.

Native Habitat

China

Crown, Branch and Twig

This plant is symmetrical with a medium texture and has a moderately dense crown.
This plant's bark is thin and showy.
Branches or twigs are thin.
This plant is often grown with multiple trunks.

Branches droop.
This plant can be trained to a single trunk.
This plant has low flammability.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Aphids often infest the new growth causing an unsightly sooty mold to grow on the foliage but this cultivar appears resistant. Ambrosia beetle can attack even healthy trees; they tend to attack as trees emerge from dormancy. Japanese beetles relish the foliage of crapemyrtle.



Diseases: As a group, the *L. indicas* are very susceptible to powdery mildew compared to the hybrids and *L. fauriei* 'Fantasy'. Powdery mildew can severely affect Crapemyrtle but this cultivar appears to be somewhat to mostly resistant. Leaf spots are only a minor concern and do not require treatment. Crapemyrtle is susceptible to *Armillaria mellea* root rot, a root fungus disease that girdles the trunk at the base of the plant. Plants in soils previously supporting oaks are most often infected.

