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Crapemyrtle 'Miami'

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

Leaf Identification

Type: Simple
Arrangement: Alternate and opposite
Venations: Pinnate
Margins: Entire
Shapes: Elliptic, oblong and obovate
Length: Less than 2in./5cm to 4in./10cm

Fruit Color Brown

The fruit is dry and oval.

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.

Nomenclature: The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Landscape Uses

- Street tree
- Pollarding
- Standard
- Specimen

Attributes and Features

- Pest tolerant
- Persistent fruit

Lagerstroemia x 'Miami' **Crapemyrtle** **Lythraceae (Loosestrife)**

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 7A to 9A
Height 20' to 25' / 6.00m to 7.60m
Spread 15' to 18' / 4.60m to 5.40m
Growth rate Fast
Form Oval and upright or erect
Exposure Full sun
Persistence Deciduous

Bloom Color Pink
Bloom Time Spring through Fall

The flowers are very showy.

Native Habitat
Hybrid origin

Crown, Branch and Twig

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

This plant can be trained to a single trunk.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Aphids often infest the new growth causing an unsightly sooty mold to grow on the foliage. Heavy infestations can be serious. There are new cultivars (many developed by the USDA) available which are resistant to powdery mildew and aphids. Ambrosia beetle can attack even healthy trees; they tend to attack as trees emerge from dormancy. Japanese beetles relish the foliage of crapemyrtle.



Diseases: Powdery mildew can severely affect Crapemyrtle, although some tests report excellent resistance in this cultivar. Select resistant cultivars and hybrids to avoid this disease. *Cercospora* leaf spots have been causing defoliation in recent years and could pose a potential problem. 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.

