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## Crapemyrtle 'Natchez'

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

**Leaf Identification**  
**Type:** Simple  
**Arrangement:** 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, 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 alkaline (less than 6.8 to more than 7.7) soil.

**Landscape Uses**

- Street tree
- Pollarding
- Standard
- Specimen

**Attributes and Features**

- Pest tolerant
- Persistent fruit

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

Nomenclature:

**Type** Tree, woody plant

**Hardy range** 7A to 9B  
**Height** 25' to 30' / 7.60m to 9.20m  
**Spread** 30' to 35' / 9.20m to 10.60m  
**Growth rate** Average  
**Form** Vase shaped  
**Exposure** Full sun

**Bloom Color** White  
**Bloom Time** Spring through Fall

The flowers are very showy.

**Native Habitat**  
Hybrid of *Lagerstroemia indica* and *Lagerstroemia fauriei*.

**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. This cultivar shows good resistance to aphids. Ambrosia beetle can attack even healthy trees; they tend to attack as trees emerge from dormancy.

Diseases: Excellent resistance to powdery mildew. *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.

