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Crapemyrtle: indica 'Royalty'

Leaf Color Green
Fall Color Red and yellow
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.
The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Landscape Uses

- Street tree
- Pollarding
- Standard
- Massing

Attributes and Features

- Persistent fruit

Lagerstroemia indica 'Royalty'

Crapemyrtle

Lythraceae (Loosestrife)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Type Shrub, woody plant

Hardy range 7A to 9A
Height 8' to 12' / 2.40m to 3.60m
Spread 10' to 12' / 3.00m to 3.60m
Growth rate Average
Form Rounded
Exposure Full sun

Bloom Color Lavender and red
Bloom Time Spring through Fall

The flowers are very showy.

Native Habitat

Species native to China

Crown, Branch and Twig

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

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: No resistance to powdery mildew. Select resistant cultivars and hybrids to avoid this disease. 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.

