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Magnolia x 'Anne'
Magnolia
Magnoliaceae (Magnolia)

Type Shrub, woody plant

Hardy range 3B to 7A
Height 10' to 12' / 3.00m to 3.60m
Spread 10' to 12' / 3.00m to 3.60m
Growth rate Average
Form Pyramidal and rounded
Exposure Partial shade or partial sun to full sun
Persistence Deciduous

Bloom Color Purple
Bloom Time Spring

The flowers are fragrant and very showy.

Native Habitat
Hybrid origin

Crown, Branch and Twig
This plant is asymmetrical with a coarse texture and has a open crown.
This plant's bark is showy.
Branches or twigs are of medium thickness.
This plant is often grown with multiple trunks.

This plant has low flammability.

Culture Notes

This is a cross between *M.stellata* and *M. liliflora* 'Nigra'. This plant may not be as dense as 'Betty'. Magnolia grows best in a sunny location in rich, moist but porous soil. It will tolerate poor drainage for only a short period of time. Growth will be thin and leggy in a shaded spot but acceptable in part shade. Magnolia dislikes dry or alkaline soil but will otherwise grow very well in the city. Transplant in the spring, just before growth begins, and use balled and burlapped or containerized plants. Older plants do

Magnolia 'Anne'

Leaf Color Green
Fall Color Yellow

Leaf Identification

Type: Simple
Arrangement: Alternate
Venations: Brachidodrome and pinnate
Margins: Entire and undulate
Shapes: Elliptic and obovate
Length: 4in./10cm to 8in./20cm

Fruit Color Red

This plant rarely fruits.
The fruit is dry.

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought.
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

Landscape Uses

- Border

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous fruit



not like to be pruned and large wounds may not close well. Train plants early in their life to develop the desired form.

Be sure to clear all turf away from beneath the branches to reduce competition with turf. Remove some branches so they will not touch each other. Remove some secondary branches from main branches (especially those toward the end of the main branches) if main branches have included bark. This reduces the likelihood of main branches splitting from the tree later when it has grown to become an important part of the landscape. Locate the tree properly, taking into account the ultimate size since the tree looks best if it is not pruned to control size. The tree can enhance any landscape with its delightful spring flush of beautiful flowers. It can be the centerpiece of your landscape if properly located.

Planting and establishing shrubs

The most common cause of young plant failure is planting too deep. Plant the root ball no deeper than it was in the nursery. In most instances, the root flare zone (point where the top-most root in the root ball originates from the trunk) should be located just above the landscape soil surface. Sometimes plants come from the nursery with soil over the root flare. If there is soil over this area, scrape it off. The planting hole should be at least twice the width of the root ball, preferably wider. In all but exceptional circumstances where the soil is very poor, there is no need to incorporate anything into the backfill soil except the loosened soil that came out of the planting hole. Never place ANY soil over the root ball. If a row or grouping of plants is to be installed, excavating or loosening the soil in the entire bed and incorporating organic matter enhances root growth and establishment rate.

Weed suppression during establishment is essential. Apply a 3-inch thick layer of mulch around the plant to help control weed growth. Keep it at least 10 inches from the trunk. If you apply it over the root ball, apply only a one or two inch layer. This allows rainwater and air to easily enter the root ball and keeps the trunk dry. Placing mulch against the trunk or applying too thick a layer above the root ball can kill the plant by oxygen starvation, death of bark, stem and root diseases, prevention of hardening off for winter, vole and other rodent damage to the trunk, keeping soil too wet, or repelling water. Regular irrigation through the first growing season after planting encourages rapid root growth, which is essential for quick plant establishment.

Spring transplanting best

Balled-and-burlapped and bare root trees recover best when transplanted in late winter or early spring in the cooler portions of North America. This usually corresponds to the initiation of root growth.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Scales are the main problem on plants in the Magnolia family.

