



Although they are native to China, crape myrtles have become an icon for the South (and yes, that gets a capital “S”...because it is a specific place). The original crapes, *Lagerstroemia indica*, were very prone to powdery mildew. Since 1956, breeders have been crossing them with *Lagerstroemia faurei* (from Japan) and from there on out, crape myrtles became a whole new tree. The brilliant colors of the *indicas* combined with the disease resistance and beautiful exfoliating bark of the *faureis*, create the crapes we see today.

Breeding programs have developed crapes for every situation, from stately shade trees to practically a ground cover, and in colors from pure white through every shade of pink, deep red and purple. Tack on a long blooming season and you can see why crapes are so popular.

## How to select a Crape Myrtle:

After you answer a few questions, it will be easy to select the right variety.

- What color do you want?
- What shape do you want?
- How tall do you want it to get?
- Do you have the right location?

**Step 1: Color** is a subjective thing and it is always the first thing we think about. If you are starting with a blank slate, then you can pretty much pick any color you want and build off that. If you’re adding to a landscape, you might want to take into consideration the colors of your existing plants and what time of year they are in bloom. With so many colors to choose from, you’re sure to find one you will love.

**STEP 2 Shape** Yes, Crapes have natural shapes. Some are shaped like Olive Oyl, tall and skinny others are shaped more like Wimpy, with a fuller figure. Some look like a small weeping willow and others are the Y...in the YMCA dance....it’s a mixed group.

- **Upright or vase** is taller than they are wide.
- **Rounded or globose** are as wide as they are tall.
- **Spreading** is wider than they are tall.
- **Weeping** is naturally small and should rarely be pruned.
- **Columnar** are very narrow and upright.

**Step 3: Size** Crapes are grouped into categories by size. Visualizing the mature size in the landscape will help you decide which category you want. Trying to force a particular variety to stay shorter is never advised...unless you are trying to create a bonsai. Repeated attempts to control the height of a crape, is a form of “Crape Murder”, which will be discussed later. If you



want a crape in front of your home, it needs to be planted at least half the diameter of the mature canopy, away from the wall. For example; if the mature size is 20 feet wide, then you should plant it at least, 10 feet from the wall. This allows the crape to achieve its mature size and shape, with very little pruning and allows for good air flow around it. Planting a tree that wants to be 30 foot tall 3 feet from your foundation is a rookie mistake. We see it all the time, and we just shake our heads.

- **Miniature** usually under 3-feet tall and take on a “weeping” shape.
- **Dwarf** these are usually 3- to 6-feet tall and make great hedges.
- **Intermediate** between 6- to 12-feet tall, use as a tall hedge or as a specimen or accent.
- **Tree or Tall** typically over 15-feet tall, use as an accent or for some real shade.

**Step 4 Site** Imagine standing in the middle of the road, on the highest section of the 610/59 interchange...this situation would be considered full sun and a crape myrtle would love it. “Mostly” or “quite” sunny, will not cut it. Oh, they will survive in less than 8 hours of DIRECT SUN, but they won’t be happy, vigorous or full of leaves. With less than 8 hours of DIRECT SUN, they will get powdery mildew and aphids. On top of all that, we plant crapes because we like the flowers, full sun means full of flowers. Trust me on this; I have a crape that has never thrown more than a few flowers a year (threats apparently don’t work and at this point it knows my threats are empty).

Air circulation is the next consideration in choosing a planting site. Cross off all ideas of planting a crape against a fence, a wall or beside a tall hedge. They need excellent air flow and anything that hinders air flow will cause your crape problems. Poor air circulation leads to powdery mildew. The fungus, powdery mildew is a climatic event, triggered when we have hot, humid days and cool nights in the spring and fall. Some varieties are more susceptible than other, so select varieties that have proven themselves in your area.

One other word of warning, if you have a pool... unless you find that cleaning your pool is the best way for you to relax; you really should avoid planting a crape near it.

**When planting, follow our Tree Planting Guide, it works on every tree and our own planting crew uses this method. Follow our Tree Care guide for watering 101 and basic 1<sup>st</sup> year care.**



HELP!!!! My crape has a problem!

**It looks like there is white powder on the leaves and flower buds.**

Powdery mildew is a fungus triggered during specific climatic conditions (hot, humid days and cool nights) in the spring and fall. Act quickly using a fungicide (like Mancozeb) to prevent damage to the flower buds. Multiple sprayings may be needed, until the weather changes.

**My leaves are sticky and my car/patio/dog is too.**

Aphids, scale or mealy bugs are the culprit here. The sticky substance is called “honey dew”...face it, it’s bug poop. Control the insects and the problem will go away. Use Dominion, a systemic insecticide (it is the same thing as Bayer Tree and Shrub and we can sell it for about \$10.00 less) in late February. It is a mix-and-pour product, making application easy, quick and not messy. One application will prevent bugs for about 9 months. This is one of the situations where we suggest preventative chemical applications. Spray several times in the winter with All Seasons Oil Spray.

**My leaves are turning black and my car/patio/dog is too.**

If you wait too long to treat the bugs in the previous paragraph, the “honey dew” grows a fungus call Black Sooty Mold. Get rid of the bugs, and the problem goes away. If the situation is allowed to continue, it will be near impossible to get it off the leaves. When the leaves drop on the fall, it will go away, but be proactive in the spring and treat with Dominion in February.

**The tips of my leaves are turning brown and crunchy.**

Too much water is the problem here. Crapees are drought tolerant. Cut back on the water and follow our Tree Care guide for watering 101.

**Why won’t my crape bloom?**

Not enough sun. Go to page 2, and read **Step 4 Site** .

**What do I do about the little sprouts popping out of the trunk?**

Keep cutting them off, close to the trunk. If you catch them early, you can brush them off with your hand.

**Can I make this multi trunk tree into a single trunk tree?**

Yes and no. Yes if you start with a very young tree. Pick a 1- or 5-gallon size that has a single, straight trunk or one that has one really good trunk and a few puny ones you can remove. Keep the suckers pruned off and stake it to keep it straight. It is a lot of work, but the results can be stunning. If you already have a multi-trunk tree, learn to love it, or replace it. If you remove all the extra trunks, they will constantly try to resprout. If you try to poison them, it will kill the one you want to keep, because the roots have all grown together.

**Why is my crape dying?**

Do you use weed and feed that has Atrazine in it? Most weed and feeds have this chemical in them, read the label. It says right on the bag “do not use on the root zone of desirable trees”. Since the roots of your trees extend under the grass, up to 3 times the width of the canopy, chances are you are poisoning your trees...and frogs, toads, lizards, the cat, the dog, the kids and yourself. Atrazine is monitored in our water...and is probably as bad as DDT.



## 2011 – 2012 Crape Myrtle List

Variety	Color	Height (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Habit	Mildew Resistance	Interesting bark	Fall Color	Approximate 1 <sup>st</sup> flowering	Avg. Days in Bloom	Other Notes
Acoma	White	10	8 - 10	Spreading	High	Average	Purple/Red	Late June	90	Repeat bloomer; Distinctive horizontal branching.
Arapaho	Red	20+	10	Upright	Good	Good	Maroon	Mid June	100	Fast growing Maroon foliage.
Basham's Party Pink	Lavender	30+	20 - 25	Tall Broad	Good	Good	Orange/ Red	Late June	80	Fast growing
Catawba	Violet purple	15	8 - 12	Upright	Good	Average	Orange/Red	Mid July	70	Makes a dense tree Intense flower color Best purple crape.
Centennial Spirit	Dark red	20	15	Upright	Good	Average	Red/Orange	Late June	95	Good red color Almost columnar habit.
Dynamite	True red	20	8 - 16	Upright Broad	Good	Average	Red/Orange	Mid July	100	Fast growing The very best red tree form.
Muskogee	Lavender	25	20	Tall Broad	High	Good	Red/Yellow	Mid June	110	Fastest growing Good repeat blooming Excellent street tree.
Natchez	White	30	20	Tall Broad	High	Best	Red/Orange	Mid June	110	Fast growing Big blooms Best bark Sets the standard for all crapes.
Pink Velour	Bright pink	10	8	Upright	High	Average	Dark Orange	Late June	120	Excellent hedge Wine colored foliage.
Raspberry Sundae	Pink/white edge	20	10	Columnar	Good	Average	Orange/Red	Mid July	60	New growth is burgundy colored Fragrant flowers
Red Rocket	Cherry red	20	10 - 20	Upright	High	Average	Red/Orange	Mid July	100	Vigorous grower 20-inch flower spikes.
Sarah's Favorite	White	25	20	Upright	High	Excellent	Orange Yellow	Mid July	120	Very cold hardy Seedling from Natchez.



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Sioux	Pink	15	12	Upright	High	Great	Maroon	Late July	110	Fast growing Flowers don't fade Great fall color Great in a tight spot.
Tonto	Fuchsia red	10	10	Rounded	High	Good	Maroon	Mid July	75	Fast growing Makes a nice hedge.
Tuscarora	Coral pink	20	15	Broad Vase	High	Good	Red Orange	Early July	70	Superior flowers.
Twilight	Purple	20	10 – 20	Upright Broad	Fair	Good	Orange	Mid July	75	Great flower color. Great fall color.
Velma's Royal Delight	Magenta	5	5	Rounded	Fair	Average	Orange Yellow	Mid June	85	Amazing flower color; Makes a nice hedge.
Zuni	Lavender	15	10	Rounded	High	Good	Red Orange	Early July	100	Repeat blooming Great fall color Glossy foliage.

**Crape Myrtles are roughly grouped into categories by their mature height.**

- **Miniatures**  
Many are weeping in form, usually up to 3-feet or less, use as a small shrub.
- **Dwarf**  
Range from 3- to 6-feet tall, most are upright or have a rounded shape, great accents or hedges.
- **Intermediate**  
Range from 6- to 12-feet tall, use as focal point, accent or as a tall hedge.
- **Tall**  
15- (or more) feet tall, these are considered to be a small to medium sized tree.

**FYI:** Single trunk Crape Myrtles are referred to as "standards", more than 1 trunk is called a multi-trunk.



# Space for your Mumbles N' Scribblin's

