

미국 JC Raulston 식물원에 식재된 한국자생 조경수목

서병기

배재대학교 원예조경학부

INTRODUCTION

Korean native plants, such as *Styrax japonicus* 'Emerald Pagoda' (formerly 'Sohuksan') and *Viburnum awabuki* 'Chindo' grow in the JC Raulston Arboretum of North Carolina State University. Also, Korean native plants are found on campus, at garden and in public parks. How many Korean plants are planted in North America gardens? And why are they planted there?

Dr. Raulston was a member of the United States National Arboretum plant collection expedition team who traveled to Korea in 1985. Dr. Kim Tripp, who worked at the North Carolina State University Arboretum from 1990 to 1993 reported in her book, 'The Year in Trees,' "Lots of excellent cuttings and seeds plants came back to America from that expedition, and many interesting plants have matured and are showing value for production in the trade. Over the next several years some of these plants will become available to gardeners and they are plants well worth waiting and watching for, such as *Styrax japonicus* 'Emerald Pagoda', *Viburnum awabuki* 'Chindo' and *Euscaphis japonica*." These plants were gifts from J.C. Raulston, who had a clear philosophy that was diametrically opposed to idea of rarity for rarity's sake. This study was carried out to investigate the information of Korea native landscape plants introduced and cultivated at J.C. Raulston arboretum.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Korean native trees, shrubs and vines used in American landscapes were confirmed through reviewing 'Anderson Horticultural Library's Source List of Plants' (Isaacson, 1996), 'Collections field data - Plant exploration on the Southwest coast and islands of Korea' (Barry, Dudley and Raulston, 1985), 'Propagation Guide for Woody Plants in The NCSU Arboretum' (Raulston, 1996), and 'The Plant Finder' (Lord, 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The North Carolina State University Arboretum houses 113 species of Korean native plants. Also, many Korean native woody plants tolerate seaside conditions and can be used in coastal landscaping. Coastal North Carolina is in a transition zone between the cold North and the subtropical South, and has a diverse flora. Examples of good Korean plants for coastal gardens include *Albizia julibrissin* (Silk tree, Mimosa), *Albizia coreana* (Korean silk tree), *Euscaphis japonica* (*Euscaphis*), *Viburnum awabuki* 'Chindo' (Sweet viburnum, Evergreen viburnum) and so on.

The followings are Korean native plants which grow beautifully in south eastern of USA. The basic species are "Old friends," well known plants introduced over 100 years ago. The cultivars are extremely new and rare, but are poised to become important new landscape plants.

Styrax japonicus 'Emerald Pagoda' [formerly 'Sohuksan'](Japanese snowbell)

First, what is the correct specific epithet? Which one is right among *S. japonicus*, *S. japonicum* and *S. japonica*? References vary on the spelling of the scientific name. The American Society for Horticultural Science (1991) designates Hortus Third (Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, 1976) as the recommended authority for approved scientific names and common names. Hortus Third uses the name *S. japonicus* as the scientific name. Japanese snowbell is native to Korea, China, and Japan. A long time ago, Koreans used to stun fish in the stream by throwing in bruised fruits, because they have a poisonous principle, ego-saponine. Nowadays *S. japonicus* is planted in urban areas to purify polluted air because it can endure acid rain. 'Emerald Pagoda' is a special cultivar found by Dr. J.C. Raulston during the United States National Arboretum plant collection expedition the island of Sohuksan at the western end of the Korea in 1985. It is an upright form with much larger leaves and flowers than the species or other cultivars. Incredible thick, glossy, large-leafed form of this beautiful white-flowering tree found in Korea in 1985.

J.C. Raulston wrote probably the most outstanding ornamental plant to come from the expedition after his trip to Sohuksan and Chindo in the harsh perilous islands off the coast of Korea. He brought this one back in his suitcase. According to Andersen Horticultural Library's source list of Plants and Seeds (1996) 'Emerald Pagoda' is already sold by Yucca Do Nursery, Texas.

Viburnum awabuki 'Chindo' (Sweet viburnum, Evergreen viburnum)

Viburnum awabuki is an evergreen broadleaf shrub. It is for screening and as fire resistant trees in the southern region of Korea, because of its compact, leathery leaves. Viburnum awabuki 'Chindo' was discovered on the island of Chindo by the U.S. National Arboretum plant exploration team during its 1985 Korean trip. According to Dr. J.C. Raulston, director of NCSU Arboretum, the large, pendulous masses of bright red fruit looked like giant Christmas tree ornamental hanging from the tree. Cuttings were taken from this plant, and liners were produced over subsequent years. These liners are now being evaluated for hardiness and fruit production throughout the Southeast of USA.

Although new or underused, the plants discussed above offer a variety of interesting characteristics. Whether used as accents, screens or specimens, they are truly outstanding choices for Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern Landscapes. Also, There are lots of Korean native plants in North Carolina and many are naturalized and "seem at home" in USA. Many Americans do not know about them and even care of that, because the naturalized Korean plants to southeastern region are not just exotic plants any more to them.

요약

미국 J.C. Raulston 식물원에는 한국자생 조경수목 36과 110종 3품종이 재배되고 있다. 이중 때죽나무 'Emerald Pagoda' 신품종은 1985년 미국 국립식물원 식물탐사팀과 J.C. Raulston이 소흑산도에서 꽃이 많고 잎이 크고 두꺼워 신품종으로 등록한 우리나라 자생종으로 미국내에서 감상가치가 매우 뛰어난것으로 평가받고 있다. J.C. Raulston은 이 때죽나무를 품종명 'Sohuksan' 이라고 명명하였다가 'Emerald Pagoda' 로 개칭하였다. Raulston은 소흑산 때죽나무를 수화물에 보관하여 미국에 도입했다.

또한 아왜나무를 진도에서 채집하였는데, 이것은 지금도 'Chindo' 라는 품종으로 불리고 있으며 미국내 동남부 지방의 조경에 적응성이 높고 감상가치가 높아 대량번식 및 보급 중에 있다.