



**Staunton**  
Country Park



Stauntonia latifolia

# Plant Heritage Collection

## Lardizabalaceae

*(Lahr-dee-zab-uh-la-see-ee)*

[www.hants.gov.uk/stauntoncountrypark](http://www.hants.gov.uk/stauntoncountrypark)



**Hampshire**  
County Council

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# Welcome to Staunton Country Park

**A Grade II listed Regency landscaped garden of over 200 acres. The gardens were designed during Sir George Thomas Staunton's ownership in 1820-30s and developed further by later estate owners.**



## Who are Plant Heritage?

Plant Heritage is a leading garden plant conservation and research charity. Their mission is to conserve cultivated plants and horticultural heritage in the British Isles by keeping living examples of all garden-worthy plants in National Plant Collections.

## What is a National Plant Collection?

A registered and documented collection of a group of plants. These can be linked botanically by plant group, or perhaps have a shared history or geography.

## What Collection can you see at Staunton CP?

The Lardizabalaceae is a small but fascinating family containing 7 genera and some 40 species. The difference between some species, specifically the *Stauntonia*, are often small both morphologically and genetically.

Robert Brown (1783-1858), an accomplished Scottish botanist, was first to state that Lardizabalaceae was a separate family, having previously been accepted as part of Menispermaceae; a much larger entity with 75 genera and 520 species.



*Akebia longiracemosa*

# Genus: Akebia

Within our plant collection we have three species of Akebia which you can find in Akebia Alley near the visitor centre. Akebia is most easily propagated by semi ripe cuttings in summer but tendrils of new growth from the base of the plant can readily be layered as well.



## At A. trifoliata

Three-leaf akebia – deciduous, strong-growing climber with leaves composed of three ovate, slightly lobed leaflets which are often bronzed-tinted when young, and deep purple flowers in short racemes, followed by light purple fruits

## Al A. longeracemosa

Long-racemed akebia - A twining, semi-evergreen climber to 8m tall with bright green leaves comprising five, oblong leaflets that may be tinged purple in winter. Fragrant, cup-shaped, purple-red spring flowers borne in pendulous racemes to 15cm long may be followed by purplish, sausage-shaped fruits.



## Aq A. quinata

Chocolate vine - Semi-evergreen climber about 10m tall, with rounded dark green leaves, blue green below, composed of five leaflets and tinted purple in winter. Fragrant reddish-purple flowers, in racemes 12cm long, produced in early spring are sometimes followed by purple sausage-shaped fruits to 10cm in length.

## Ap A. pentaphylla

We also have an Akebia x pentaphylla. This vine is a cross between A. qinata & A. trifoliata with dark purple flowers.



## Genus: **Decaisnea**

Decaisnea are erect, deciduous, fast growing shrubs as an exception to rest of the family. Hanging racemes flower in summer giving way to striking fruits in autumn with tropical tasting pulp

These plants can be called either *D. Insignis* (Yellow sausage shrub) or *D. Fargesii* (Blue sausage shrub). The only distinction is the fruit colour.



## Genus: **Sinofranchetia**

A climber that occurs in dense forests of South and Central China. It has small white flowers which produce edible violet grape sized fruits. Sino means 'Chinese' and franchetia honours the French botanist Adrien Rene Franchet (1834-1900).



*Sinofranchetia chinensis*



## Genus: **Lardizabala**

Lardizabala funaria are evergreen liana native to the temperate forests of Central and Southern Chile. They are grown for their large edible fruits and ornamental flowers.

This genus was named for Miguel de Lardizabal y Uribe, a Spanish statesman from the 18th century.

*L. biternata* is a synonym of *L. funaria* and is commonly called 'Zabala fruit'.

*Lardizabala funaria*



## Genus: **Sargentodoxa**

A deciduous climber whose native range is Southeast Asia. It was introduced to the UK in 1907 by the famous plant hunter Ernest Henry Wilson and was named in honour of Charles Sprague Sargent (1847-1927) a renown American botanist. It is still widely used in traditional Chinese medicine.

We have six of these plants which were grown by volunteers and members of the public from seeds sourced in China.

*Sargentodoxa seeds*



## Genus: **Stauntonia**

Around the internal wall of Storey Garden you will find many examples of the various *Stauntonia* vines we have on display.



All are woody vines with seeds that are hard, black or reddish brown with copious endosperm. Seeds are surrounded with sweet gelatinous white pulp.

The potential to act as a food source, together with the ease of germination from fresh seeds, means that they are easily distributed across large distances.

They are not self-fertile, so two plants of differing genetic make-up are required.

Layering or half ripe cuttings in Summer are also effective

The flowers are sweetly and heavily scented and colour ranges from greenish white, pinks, reds and purples. Flowers can be seen from early spring to summer

A photograph of a *Stauntonia purpurea* flower, which is a deep purple color. The flower is shown in profile, with its six petals clearly visible. It is surrounded by large, green, oval-shaped leaves. The background is a soft-focus green.

*Stauntonia purpurea*



## **Sla** *S. latifolia*

These vines are named after George Leonard Staunton, George Thomas Staunton's father. The former was a renowned amateur botanist. This plant is a climber and uses other trees to support its growth.

The largest example of this plant in the park can be seen climbing a Bhutan Pine near the 'Lookout' across the Coach House Lawn



*Stauntonia latifolia*



# Lardizabalaceae Trail



**S. latifolia**



## Key

-- Lardizabalaceae Plant Trail  
30 min walk

### Akebia Alley

- Al** *Akebia longeracemosa*
- Ap** *Akebia pentaphylla*
- Aq** *Akebia quinata*
- At** *Akebia trifoliata*
- Bq** *Boquila trifoliolata*

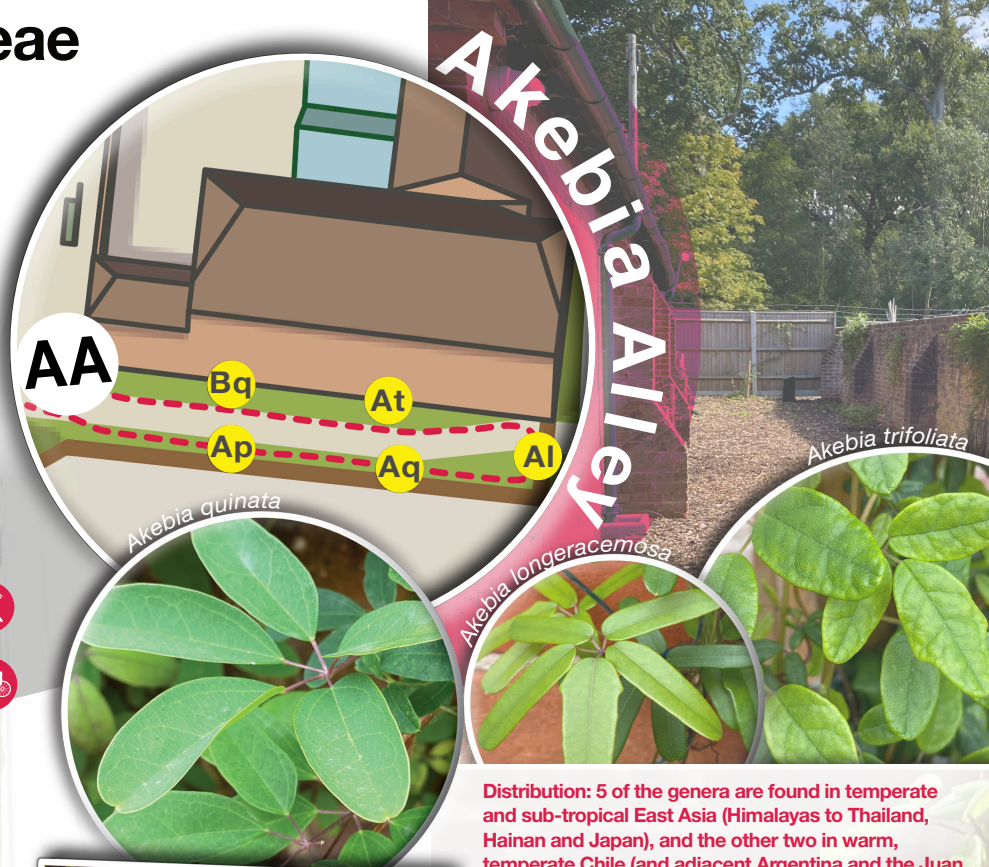
### Storey Gardens

- Di** *Decaisnea insignis*
- Df** *Decaisnea fargesii*
- L** *Lardizabala funaria*
- S** *Stauntonia* (NJM 10.133)
- Sb** *Stauntonia brachyandra*
- Sx** *Sargentodoxa cuneata*
- Sc** *Stauntonia coriacea*
- Sh** *Stauntonia hexaphylla*
- Sf** *Sinofranchetia chinensis*
- Sla** *Stauntonia latifolia*
- Sli** *Stauntonia liberia*
- So** *Stauntonia obovata*
- Sof** *Stauntonia obovatifoliola*
- Sp** *Stauntonia purpurea*
- Sy** *Stauntonia yaoshanensis*

### Parkland

- Sla** *Stauntonia latifolia*

- i** Info point
- ♂♀** Toilets
- ☒** Coach House tea rooms, shop and visitor centre
- 🏠** The Coach House
- 🔍** Lookout
- P** Parking
- 🎡** Play area
- ♻️** Bins



**Akebia Alley**

**AA**

**Bq**

**At**

**Ap**

**Aq**

**Al**

*Akebia quinata*

*Akebia longeracemosa*

*Akebia trifoliata*



*Akebia longeracemosa*

**Distribution:** 5 of the genera are found in temperate and sub-tropical East Asia (Himalayas to Thailand, Hainan and Japan), and the other two in warm, temperate Chile (and adjacent Argentina and the Juan Fernandes Islands) in South-western South America.

### **Bq** Genus: Boquila

Vigorous evergreen vine native to Chile and Argentina. This vine is capable of complex leaf mimicry and can alter the shape, size, and colour of its leaves to look more like the leaves of other plants growing nearby.

Flowers late spring or summer in large clusters of small, rounded flowers that are initially cream-white and becoming more yellowish