

Amur corktree

Phellodendron amurense

Description

Introduced to the United States in 1856. The Harvard University Arnold Arboretum was the first to acquire this tree in 1901.

Habit

Medium, deciduous tree; reaches heights of 50 ft, flat-topped as it matures.

Leaves

Dark green above and much paler below in color, yellow in the fall, 11-14 in long. Pinnately compound, 5-13 slender papery leaflets.

Stems

Short, dark gray trunks with deeply ridged and corky bark.

Flowers

Upright clusters, small, maroon to yellow-green in color, 2-3 in long; blooms late spring to early summer.

Fruits and Seeds





Fruits form clusters, fleshy, back in color, 3/8 in in diameter, remain on trees into the late fall and winter. Each small berry contains 5 seeds.

Habitat

Native to Eastern Asia. Found in forested areas and along rivers.

Reproduction

By seed.

Similar

Japanese corktree (*P. japonicum*), Lavalley corktree (*P. lavalleyi*), and Sakhalin corktree (*P. sachalinense*).

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Hand pull seedlings, focus on reducing or stopping fruit production and spread. Effectively controlled using any of several readily available general use herbicides such as glyphosate. Natural enemies include four fungi and nine Lepidoptera species.

Credits

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