

***Magnolia x Soulangiana* 'Alexandrina' Alexandrina Saucer Magnolia¹**

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Introduction

Young Japanese or saucer magnolia are distinctly upright, becoming more oval, then round by 10 years of age (Fig. 1). Blooms open in late winter in the southern part of its range to early spring in the northern part of its range before the leaves emerge. Flowers on 'Alexandrina' are among the prettiest of the magnolias. Petals are pink on the outside, whitish-pink inside. Even young trees can develop a beautiful flower display. However, a late frost can often ruin the flowers in all areas where it is grown. In warmer climates, the late-flowering selections avoid frost damage but some are less showy than the early-flowered forms, which blossom when little else is in flower.

General Information

Scientific name: *Magnolia x soulangiana*
'Alexandrina'

Pronunciation: mag-NO-lee-uh x
soo-lan-jee-AY-nuh

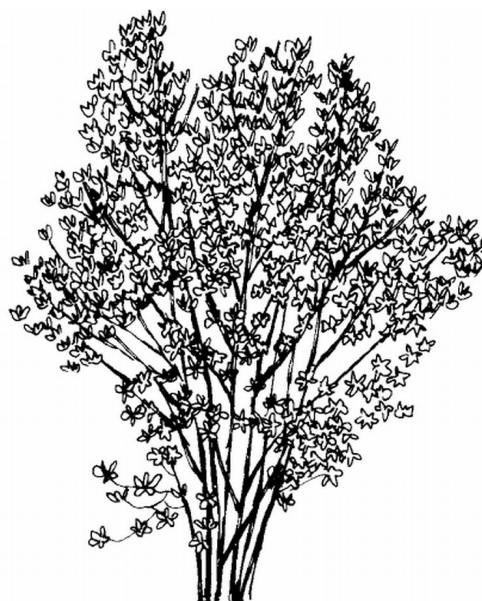


Figure 1. 'Alexandrina' saucer magnolia

Common name(s): 'Alexandrina' saucer magnolia

Family: *Magnoliaceae*

Plant type: tree

USDA hardiness zones: 5 through 9A (Fig. 2)

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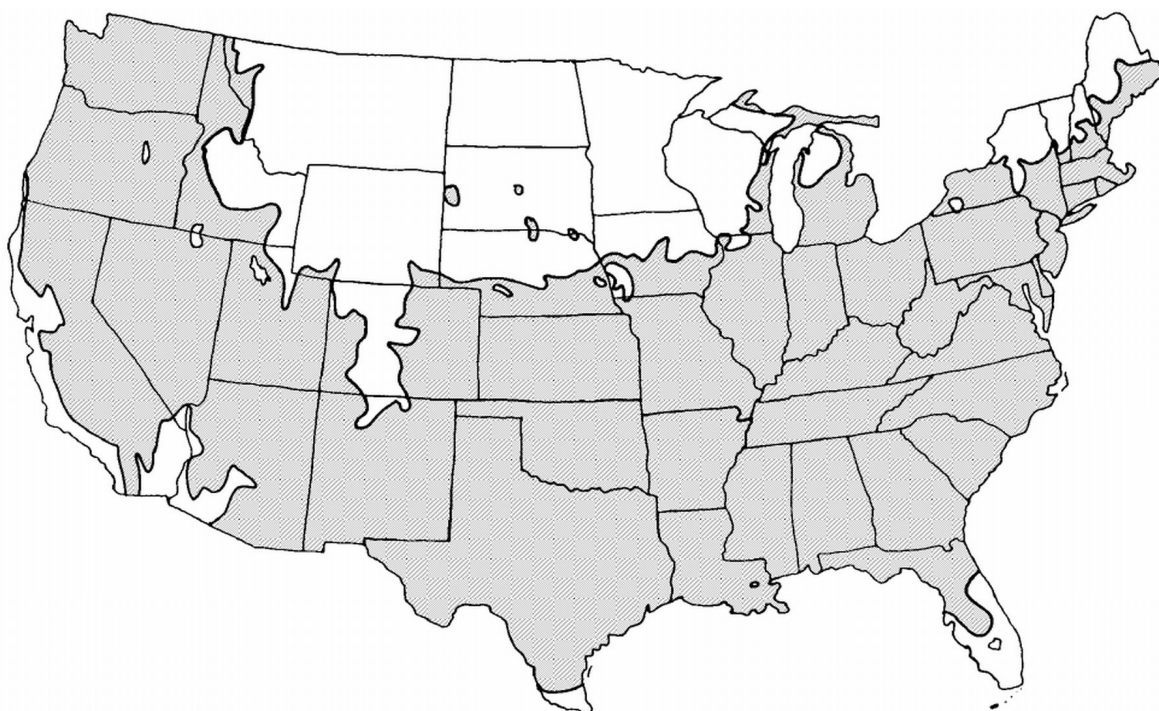


Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Planting month for zone 7: year round

Planting month for zone 8: year round

Planting month for zone 9: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: near a deck or patio; container or above-ground planter; espalier

Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description

Height: 20 to 25 feet

Spread: 15 to 25 feet

Plant habit: upright; round

Plant density: open

Growth rate: moderate

Texture: coarse

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: undulate

Leaf shape: obovate

Leaf venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous

Leaf blade length: 4 to 8 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: yellow

Fall characteristic: showy

Flower

Flower color: white; pink

Flower characteristic: spring flowering; summer flowering

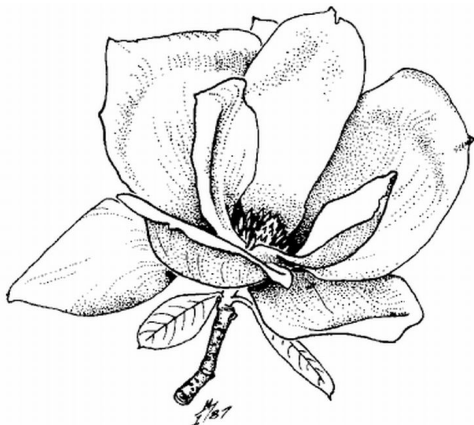
Fruit

Figure 3. Flower of 'Alexandrina' saucer magnolia

Fruit shape: irregular

Fruit length: 1 to 3 inches

Fruit cover: dry or hard

Fruit color: red

Fruit characteristic: rarely fruits

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: no thorns; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems

Current year stem/twig color: brown

Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun

Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; acidic;

Drought tolerance: moderate

Soil salt tolerances: unknown

Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other

Roots: usually not a problem

Winter interest: plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter

trunk, or winter flowers

Outstanding plant: plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

The tree is best used as a specimen in a sunny spot where it can develop a symmetrical crown. It develops an open canopy but flowers fine in a partially shaded spot. It can be pruned up if planted close to a walk or patio to allow for pedestrian clearance but probably looks its best when branches are left to droop to the ground. The light gray bark shows off nicely, particularly during the winter when the tree is bare.

Transplant in the spring, just before growth begins, and use balled and burlapped or containerized plants. Pruning wounds may not close well, so train plants early in their life to develop the desired form to avoid large pruning wounds.

Pests and Diseases

It is generally pest free, but scales of various types may infest twigs and foliage. Magnolia may be subject to leaf spots. Canker diseases will kill entire branches