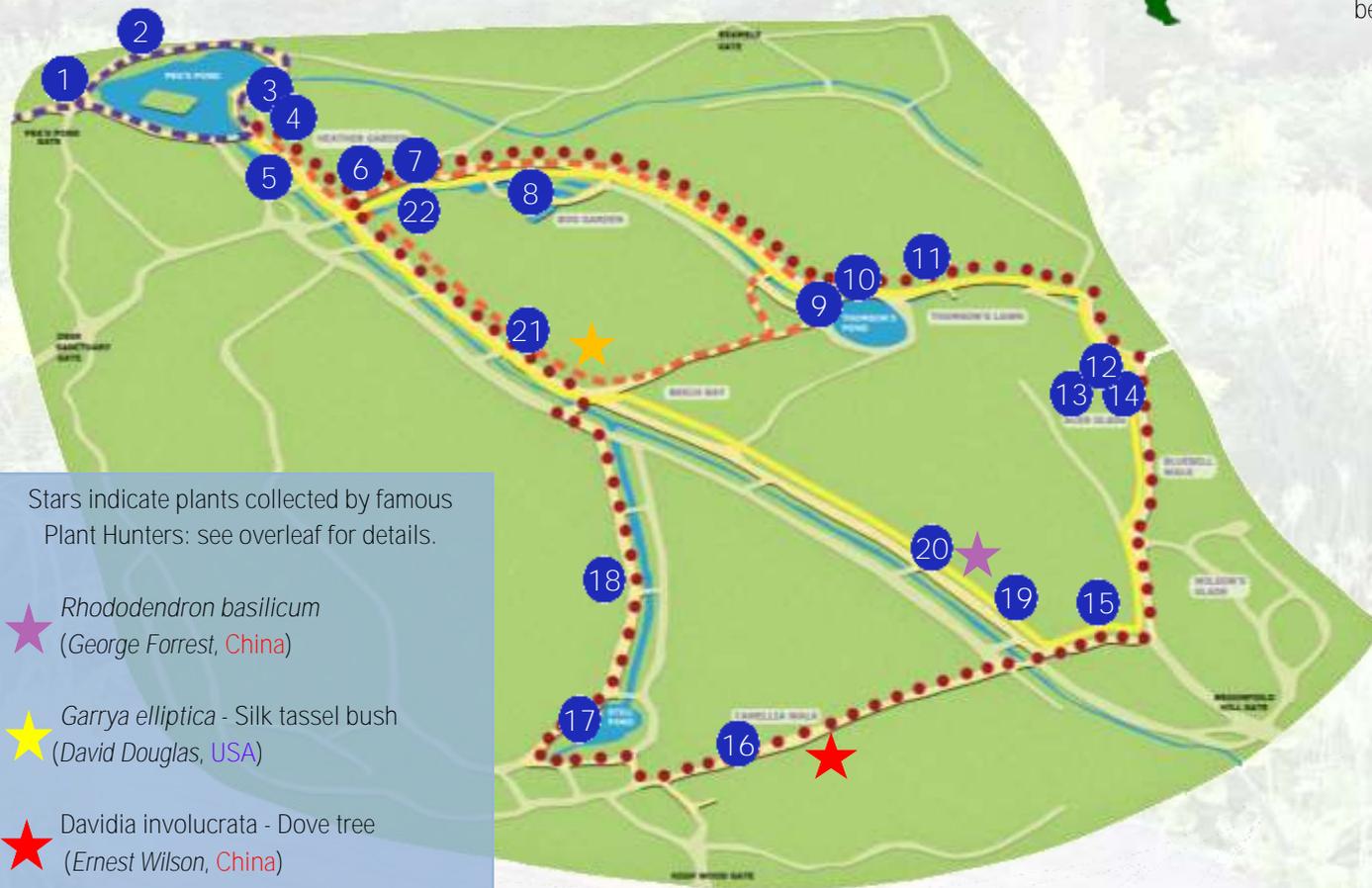
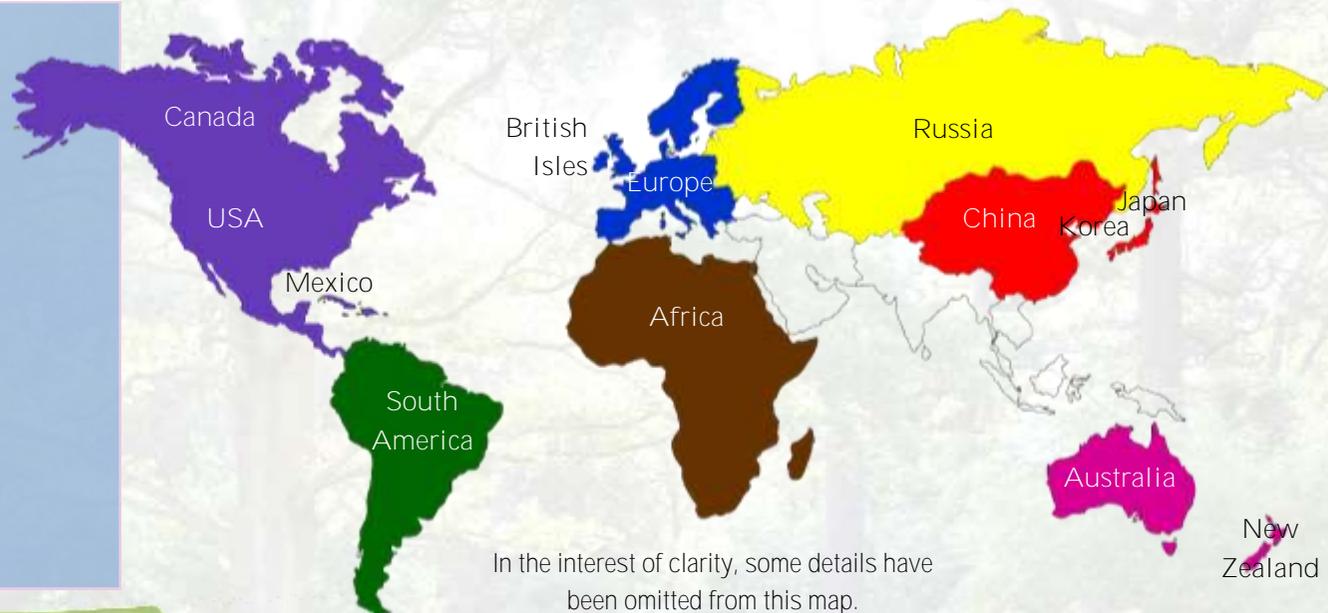


- 1 *Euonymus alatus* (Japan, China and Korea)
- 2 *Hippophae rhamnoides* - Sea buckthorn (British Isles, Europe)
- 3 *Taxodium distichum* - Swamp cypress (USA)
- 4 *Abies koreana* - Korean fir (Korea)
- 5 *Corokia x virgata* (New Zealand)
- 6 *Erica lusitanica* - Portuguese heath (Western Europe)
- 7 *Cephalaria occidentalis* - Button bush (USA, Mexico, Canada)
- 8 *Gunnera manicata* - Giant rhubarb (South America)
- 9 *Stewartia monadelphica* - Tall stewartia (Japan, Korea)
- 10 *Nyssa sylvatica* - Tupelo tree (Canada, USA, Mexico)



Stars indicate plants collected by famous Plant Hunters: see overleaf for details.

- ★ *Rhododendron basilicum*
(George Forrest, China)
- ★ *Garrya elliptica* - Silk tassel bush
(David Douglas, USA)
- ★ *Davidia involucreta* - Dove tree
(Ernest Wilson, China)

- 11 *Prunus serrula* - Tibetan cherry (China)
- 12 *Acer davidii* subsp. *davidii* (China)
- 13 ***Acer rufinerve* 'Winter Gold'** (Australia)
- 14 *Arbutus unedo* - Strawberry tree (British Isles, Europe)
- 15 *Pinus nigra* - Austrian pine (Europe)
- 16 *Camellia japonica* 'Hagoromo' (Japan)
- 17 *Zantedeschia aethiopica* - Arum lily (Africa)
- 18 *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip tree (USA)
- 19 ***Camellia japonica* 'Alba Simplex'** (Japan)
- 20 *Fagus sylvatica* - European beech (Europe)
- 21 *Hamamelis mollis* - Chinese witch hazel (China)
- 22 ***Cornus alba* 'Sibirica'** - Siberian dogwood (Russia)

Ernest Henry “Chinese” Wilson (1876 - 1930) introduced more than 2,000 Asian plant species to Europe including 60 bearing the species name *wilsonii*. At the age of 16, he became an apprentice gardener at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens, moving to Kew in 1897. From there, the plant collecting company of James Veitch and sons hired him to bring back from China a specimen of *Davidia involucrata*, (★) the Dove or Handkerchief tree. The only known specimen had been felled by woodcutters a few weeks before Wilson reached it, but he investigated rumours and found a group of the trees on a precipice in the Yangtse Yichang gorges, and managed to bring a specimen back to the Veitch's nursery. He was sent back to China by the Veitchs in search of *Lilium regale*, the Regal lily. While searching for the plant, Wilson's leg was crushed in an avalanche and he walked for three days back to his base, having splinted his broken leg with a camera tripod. He referred to his subsequent disability as his 'lily limp'. Wilson went back to Sichuan five times, and also made expeditions to Korea, Vietnam, and Japan. He brought back fifty specimens of evergreen azalea from Kurume in Southern Japan, known as the “Wilson 50”. Ernest Wilson and his wife Helen died in a car accident in Massachusetts in 1930.



The Isabella Plantation holds the National Collection of “Wilson 50” Kurume Azaleas along with many other plants introduced by Ernest Wilson. These plants can be found all over the garden and especially within Wilson's Glade on the eastern side of the Isabella Plantation.



David Douglas (1799–1834) was born in Perthshire in 1799. He worked in the gardens of Scone Palace, where he impressed the great botanist William Hooker. Hooker recommended Douglas to the Royal Horticultural Society at Kew, which engaged him on three expeditions to find botanical specimens. His first voyage was to North Eastern America, his second to the Pacific North West. He introduced a number of conifers, notably the Douglas fir that bears his name, and 240 plants including Penstemon and *Garrya elliptica*, the Silk Tassel Bush (★). His third and final expedition, in 1829, was to Hawaii. He died there in 1834 when he fell into a buffalo trap, and was crushed by a buffalo falling on top of him.

George Forrest (1873–1932) was born in Falkirk in 1873. His work in the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh led to an invitation to join an expedition to Yunnan, on the China-Tibet border, as one of 17 botanists collecting examples of native flora. They arrived in Yunnan province in 1904. In 1905, the Tibetan Rebellion broke out, and all the botanists but Forrest were killed. Undeterred, Forrest returned to Yunnan six times, bringing back hundreds of species of *Rhododendron* including *Rhododendron basilicum* (★) and other shrubs. His name is attached to more than 30 species including *Rhododendron forrestii* and *Primula forrestii*. He died in Yunnan in 1932.



Plant Hunters

Plant places

Tread Lightly



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<https://www.royalparcs.org.uk/parks/richmond-park/richmond-park-attractions/isabella-plantation>



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