

TROLLIUS X CHINENSIS

“GOLDEN QUEEN”



Fam. Ranunculaceae

DESCRIPTION

Perennial plant with tufts of deeply incised leaves; similar to ranunculus, it is suitable for cultivation in rock gardens and pots. It is ideal for creating gorgeous yellow-gold spots in shady flower beds.

HABITAT

Native to southern Siberia, the southern Russian Far East, Sakhalin, Kurils, Mongolia, Korea and northern China.

DISTRIBUTION

Ornamental species widespread in Italy, both in large parks and small gardens.

FLOWERS

Orbicular flowers, mostly solitary and orange-golden; carried on the apexes of long stems, they are made up of 5-15 loose, long and obovate external sepals and 5-15 shorter internal sepals of the same shape. The internal and external sepals converge to form a large compact sphere. The true petals of the flower are small and ligulate. The flowers are hermaphrodites; in the centre, there is a large bud composed of numerous stamens and long pistils. It blooms from June to August.

LEAVES

The basal leaves are arranged alternately, they have a long petiole and are separated into several lobes; the cauline leaves are sessile, smaller and less incised than the basal ones.

SEEDS

The fruit is an aggregate (flower head) that contains very small, dark seeds with excellent germination capacity.

STEM

Erect and simple, it originates from a short rhizome.

ROOTS

Fibrous and thick, with several very thick adventitious roots.

INTERESTING FACTS

All species are poisonous – cattle are known to wisely avoid eating them. Only some Lepidoptera feed on them. The “Golden Queen” cultivar has earned the Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit.

