
Lagerstroemia 'Acoma'



The U.S. National Arboretum presents the lovely *Lagerstroemia* 'Acoma', a crapemyrtle of pristine beauty and gentle habit. This semipendulous, semidwarf shrub maintains its mounded, somewhat weeping form for many years. Throughout the summer months, the lustrous, glossy dark green leaves provide a crisp backdrop for the snowy white flowers, a cooling counterpoint to the boisterous heat of summer.

Recognition: Florida Plants of the Year Program, 1998.



U.S. National Arboretum Plant Introduction
Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit

U.S. National Arboretum, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 3501 New York Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002





'Acoma' Hybrid Crapemyrtle

Botanical Name:	<i>Lagerstroemia (indica x fauriei)</i> 'Acoma' (NA 48472; PI 499815)
Family:	Lythraceae
Hardiness:	U.S.D.A. Zones 7b-9
Development:	'Acoma' is the result of a cross of <i>L. indica</i> 'Pink Ruffles' x (<i>L. indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i>) made in 1969. This represents the controlled hybridization of specific F ₁ <i>L. indica</i> x <i>L. fauriei</i> populations to produce more compact, mildew-tolerant hybrid crapemyrtles. 'Acoma' was selected from this population in 1972, propagated, and distributed for evaluation and stock increase. Released in September, 1986, 'Acoma' was registered with the International Registration Authority for Cultivated <i>Lagerstroemia</i> in May, 1992.
Significance:	'Acoma' is one of the first mildew-resistant crapemyrtles with a semidwarf, semipendulous habit. Until its release in 1986, all <i>L. (indica x fauriei)</i> cultivars were small flowering trees.
Description:	Height and Width: 9.5 feet tall by 11 feet wide at 15 years. Habit: Deciduous, semidwarf, semipendulous, multistemmed shrub. Foliage: Young leaves tinted dark bronze, becoming dark green; dull red to dark purple red autumn color; field resistant to powdery mildew. Flowers: Pure white florets with pronounced golden anthers and long-clawed, crinkled petals in pendulous, long-tapered panicles. Recurrent bloom from late June to September. Fruit: A dry capsule.
Culture:	'Acoma' is adaptable to many soils and diverse climatic conditions. It flowers and grows best in full sun in a heavy loam to clay soil with a pH of 5.0–6.5.
Propagation:	Roots easily from softwood, semi-hardwood, hardwood, or root cuttings. Preferred method is semi-hardwood cuttings taken before flowering, 1000–3000 ppm IBA, under mist, in 4–6 weeks.
Landscape Use:	Specimen or shrub border in the residential landscape; mass plantings in parks and public areas.
Availability:	Readily available from wholesale and retail nurseries and mail-order firms.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

U.S. National Arboretum Plant Introduction
Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit

U.S. National Arboretum: www.ars-grin.gov/na/



November 1999