



Vegetative key to species of *Rubus* in cultivation

Jan De Langhe



Welcome


















Arboretum Wespelaar is OPEN on Wednesdays and Sundays from 10 am to 5 pm until Sunday the 13th of November.

[Practical information](#)

[Virtual Tour](#)

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#)[K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

Please find below some links to vegetative identification keys for trees and shrubs in the arboretum at [Ghent University Botanical Garden](#) in collaboration with [Jan De Langhe](#) at [jan.de.langhe 'at' telenet.be](mailto:jan.de.langhe@telenet.be).

-  [Abies](#) (Pinaceae) - 5 March 2015
-  [Acer](#) (Sapindaceae) - 24 January 2018
-  [Actinidiaceae](#) - 31 January 2019
-  [Aesculus](#) (Sapindaceae) - 26 August 2020
-  [Alnus](#) (Betulaceae) - 14 September 2018
-  [Azara](#) (Salicaceae) - 24 January 2017
-  [Betula](#) (Betulaceae) - 12 January 2012
-  [Buddleja](#) (Scrophulariaceae) - 27 November 2019
-  [Buxaceae](#) - 3 July 2014
-  [Cannabaceae](#) - 22 Sep 2016
-  [Carpinus-Ostrya-Ostryopsis](#) (Betulaceae) - 12 June 2013
-  [Castanea](#) (Fagaceae) - 26 November 2012
-  [Clethra](#) (Clethraceae) - 9 June 2018
-  [Cornus](#) (Cornaceae) - 8 March 2015
-  [Corylus](#) (Betulaceae) - 26 January 2017
-  [Fagus](#) (Fagaceae) - 8 November 2014
-  [Fraxinus](#) (Oleaceae) - 17 September 2013

[Overview](#)[Identification keys \(PDF\)](#)[List of illustrated taxa](#)[Database of illustrations](#)[Acknowledgements](#)

... on in Western Europe, composed by Jan De Langhe, dendrologist
... or remarks are greatly appreciated and can be sent to Jan at:

List of illustrated taxa

Click on the name of the genus and then on the taxon to see the illustrations. Please note that this is a work in progress and that some genera are only partially illustrated.



Rubus

1. *Rubus acuminatus*
2. *Rubus alceifolius*
3. *Rubus alceifolius* var. *purpurascens*
4. *Rubus amabilis*



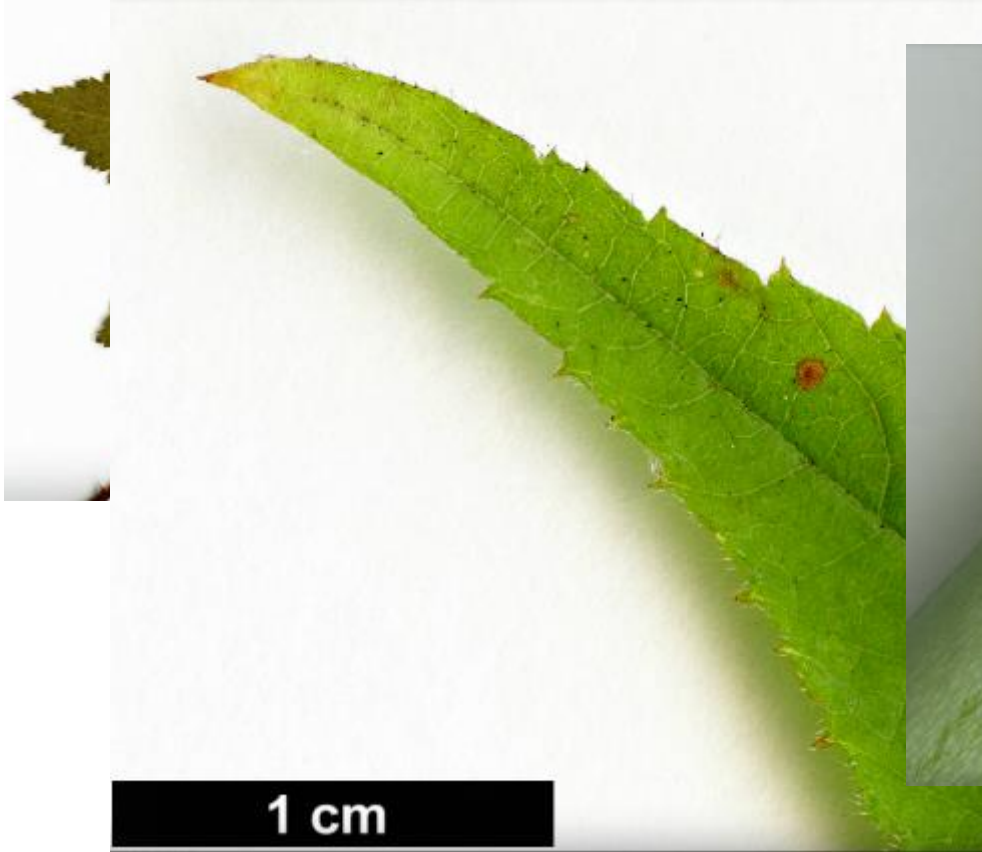
5. *Rubus angustibracteatus*
6. *Rubus arachnoideus*
7. *Rubus arcticus*
8. *Rubus assamensis*

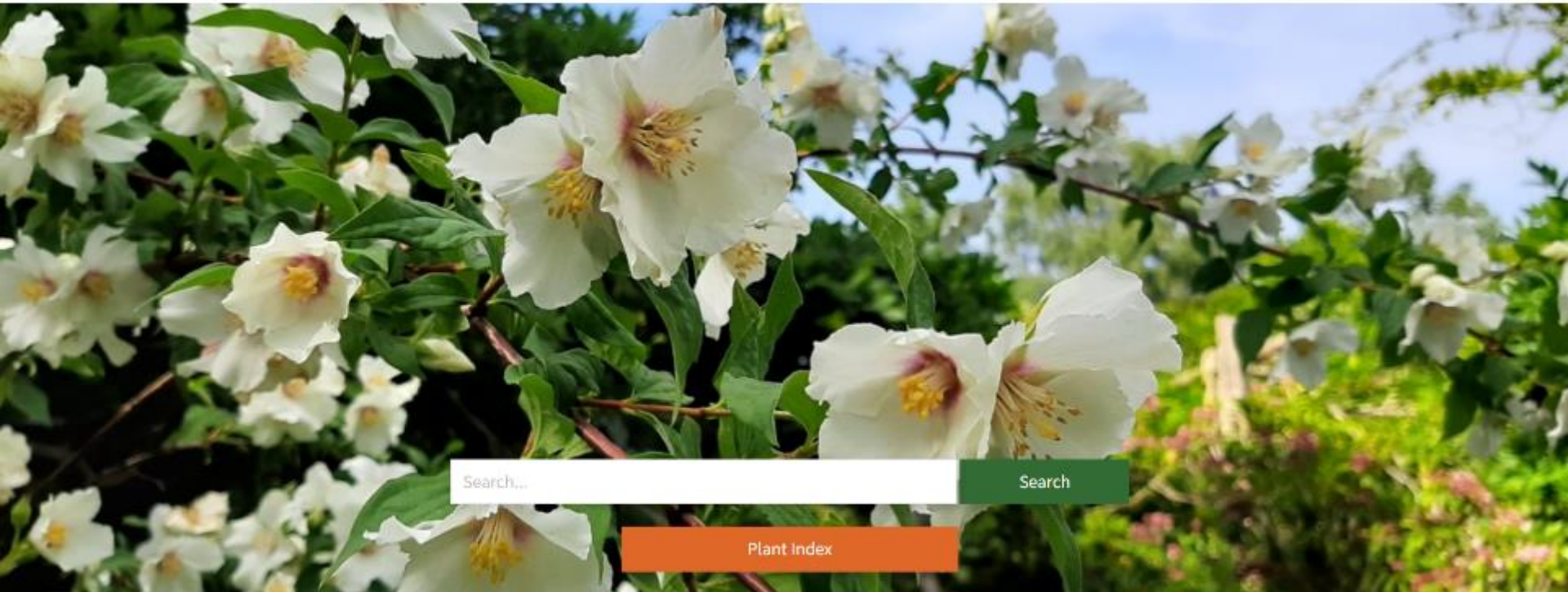


9. *Rubus bambusarum*
10. *Rubus biflorus*



11. *Rubus buergeri*
12. *Rubus coccineus*





Search... [Search](#)

[Plant Index](#)

A modern reference to temperate woody plants



Search Results

Your search for '**rubus**' returned **52** results

Kerria japonica

Rosa rubus

Rubus Rosaceae

Rubus adenophorus

Rubus amabilis

Rubus biflorus

Rubus caesius Dewberry

Rubus calycinoides

Rubus chroosepalus

Rubus cissoides Bush Lawyer

Rubus cockburnianus

Rubus corchorifolius

Rubus coreanus

Rubus crataegifolius

Rubus deliciosus

Rubus flagelliflorus

Rubus flosculosus

Rubus henryi



Rubus henryi Hemsl. & Kuntze

Trees and Shrubs *Online*

Sponsor this page

For information about how you could sponsor this page, see

[How You Can Help](#)

Credits

Article from [Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles](#)

Recommended citation

'*Rubus henryi*' from the website [Trees and Shrubs Online](#) (treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/rubus/rubus-henryi/). Accessed 2022-09-27.

An evergreen, elegant, scandent shrub, growing 20 ft high where support is available; stems slender, cord-like, armed with a few spines. Leaves three-lobed, 4 to 6 in. long, glabrous above, covered beneath with a close white felt; stalk 1 to 1½ in. long; lobes of varying depth but usually reaching about three-fourths down the blade, narrow (from ¾ to 1 in. wide at the base), tapering to a long fine point, finely toothed. Flowers pink, of little beauty, ¾ in. across, borne six to ten together in terminal and axillary racemes 3 in. or so long; petals and sepals of about equal length, the latter covered with glandular hairs, and ending in a tail-like point. Fruits shining black, ½ in. wide.

Native of Central and W. China; first discovered near Ichang by Henry, in whose honour it is named. Introduced by Wilson in 1900. It is mainly represented in cultivation by:

var. *bambusarum* (Focke) Rehd.

Synonyms

R. bambusarum Focke

Leaves composed of three distinct leaflets, which are narrowly lanceolate, 2½ to 5 in. long, {3/8} to {3/4} in. wide, on stalks {1/8} in. or less long. Native of Central China and, like the typical state, discovered by Henry and introduced by Wilson in 1900. It is notable for its elegant and rapid growth. When trained up a pillar or similar support, its slender branches arch outwards in all directions. Growths 10 to 12 ft long are made in one season. The panicles of black fruits, 3 to 5 in. long, are also handsome. *Bot. Mag.*, n.s., t. 33. It is perfectly hardy and received a First Class Certificate when exhibited by Messrs Veitch in 1907.

Genus

Rubus

[Species Links](#)

[Glossary](#)

[References](#)



Rubus lineatus Reinwardt



Trees and Shrubs *Online*

Sponsor this page

For information about how you could sponsor this page, see [How You Can Help](#)

Credits

Article from *Bean's Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*

Recommended citation

'*Rubus lineatus*' from the website *Trees and Shrubs Online* (treesandshrubsonline.org/articles/rubus/rubus-lineatus/). Accessed 2022-09-27.



Many gardeners will overlook the thuggish nature of *Rubus lineatus* in favour of its obvious beauty. Logan Botanic Garden, SW Scotland. 30th August 2022. Image Tom Christian.

A deciduous or semi-evergreen rambling shrub up to 10 ft high; stems slender, downy, furnished with a few tiny prickles. Leaves made up of usually five, sometimes three leaflets radiating from the end of a downy main-stalk that is 1½ to 3 in. long. Leaflets oblanceolate to oblong, shortly and slenderly pointed, tapered at the base, scarcely stalked, evenly set all round with sharp triangular teeth; middle leaflet the largest and from 4 to 9 in. long by 1 to 2½ in. wide, lowest pair often about half the size, upper surface dark green with a line of white down on the midrib, under surface covered completely with shining silky down, veins parallel in thirty to fifty pairs. Flowers in short axillary clusters, white, sepals longer than the petals, downy. Fruits small, red or yellow.

Native of the Himalaya, S.W. China, and Malaysia. I first saw it cultivated out-of-doors at Caerhays, Cornwall, in 1916; it was then 10 ft high. It was also grown at that time by Harry White at the Sunningdale Nurseries. Amongst the Rubi it is remarkably distinct in

Genus

Rubus

[Species Links](#)

[Glossary](#)

[References](#)

completely with shining silky down, veins parallel in thirty to fifty pairs. Flowers in short axillary clusters, white, sepals longer than the petals, downy. Fruits small, red or yellow.

Native of the Himalaya, S.W. China, and Malaysia. I first saw it cultivated out-of-doors at Caerhays, Cornwall, in 1916; it was then 10 ft high. It was also grown at that time by Harry White at the Sunningdale Nurseries. Amongst the Rubi it is remarkably distinct in its five-foliolate leaves with the leaflets arranged as in the horse chestnut, in the singularly beautiful silvery sheen beneath them, and in their very numerous parallel veins, of which I have counted as many as fifty pairs on one leaflet. It is not hardy at Kew, but Messrs Hillier report that at Winchester it is injured only in hard winters. The plants in cultivation were raised from seed collected by Forrest, who found it in Yunnan as long ago as 1905. Henry had previously found it in the same province.



Fruit clusters along a stem of *Rubus lineatus*, raised from LGCKH 453, at Logan Botanic Garden, SW Scotland. 30th August 2022. Image Tom Christian.



Fruits ripening on *Rubus lineatus* LGCKH 453, at Logan Botanic Garden, SW Scotland. 30th August 2022. Image Tom Christian.



Rubus lineatus.



Vegetative key
to species of *Rubus*
in cultivation

Jan De Langhe

- 01 A Leaf predominantly compound. _____ 02
B Leaf predominantly simple. _____ 05



A > *R. cockburneanus*



B > *R. alceifolius*

- 02 A Leaf pinnately compound. _____ GROUP A | page 5
B Leaf 3-foliolate, OR 3-foliolate to palmately 5-foliolate,
OR palmately 5-foliolate. _____ 03



A > GROU



B > R. laciniatus

B > R. splendidissimus

- 03 A Leaf 3-foliolate to palmately 5-foliolate, OR palmately 5-foliolate (palmately 5-foliolate leaves always present). _____ GROUP B | page 6
- B Leaf 3-foliolate (palmately 5-foliolate leaves absent). _____ 04



A > GROUP B > R. lineatus

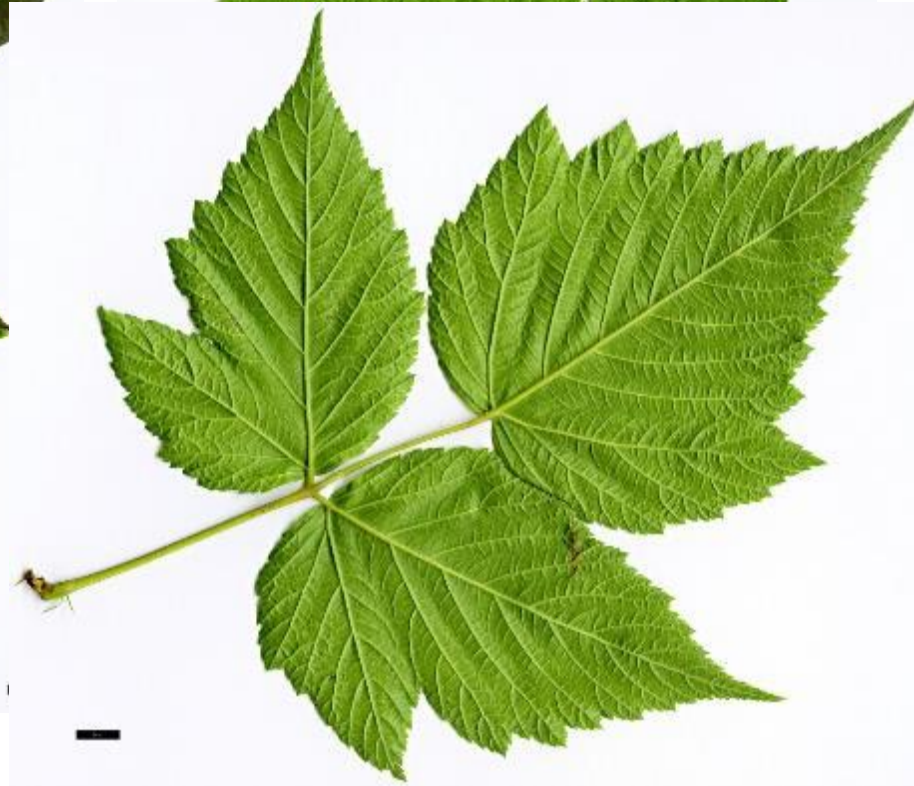


B > R. phoenicolasius

- 04 A Leaflet LS greyish white to whitish. _____ GROUP C | page 7
B Leaflet LS greenish. _____ GROUP D | page 8



A > GROUP C > R. bambusarum



B > GROUP D > R. spectabilis

- 05 A Lamina margin predominantly entire, OR entire to serrate,
OR serrate to dentate (10. LENS). _____ GROUP E | page 9
- B Lamina clearly lobed. _____ 06



A > GROUP E > R. gongshanensis



B > R. parviflorus

- 06 A Petiole or shoot bristly, stipitate glandular or pubescent with long hairs (10. LENS). _____ GROUP F | page 10
- B Petiole or shoot not bristly, nor stipitate glandular, nor pubescent with long hairs. _____ 07

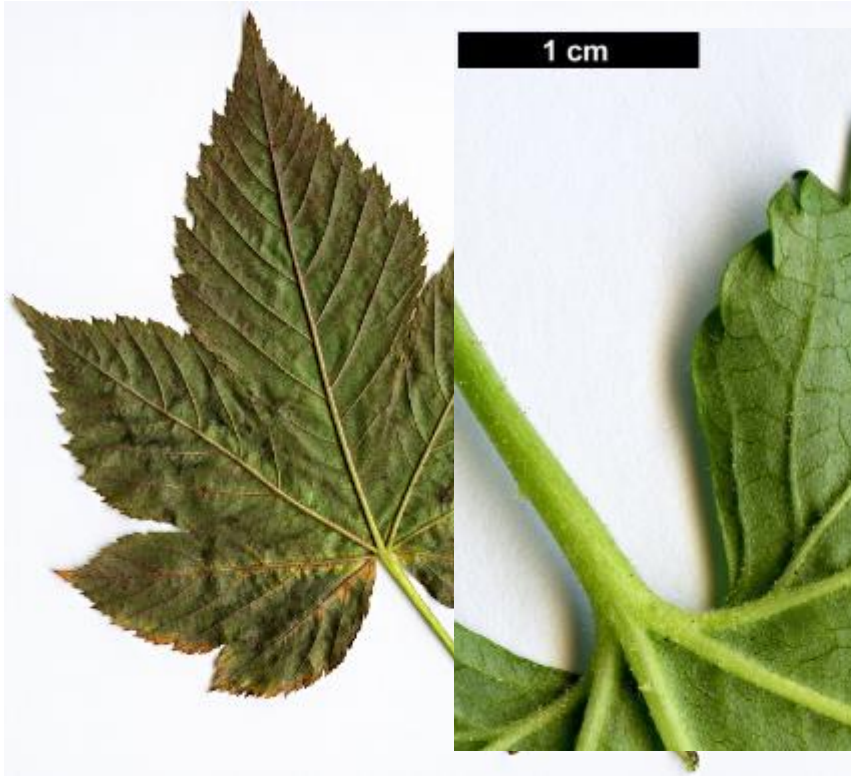


A > GROUP F > *R. tricolor*



B > *R. henryi*

- 07 **A** Shoot and/or petiole unarmed, OR with (sometimes sparse/tiny) straight slender prickles (10. LENS). _____ GROUP G | page 11
- B** Shoot and/or petiole at least in part of the foliage armed with clearly curved prickles. _____ 08



A > GROUP G > R. trifidus



B > R. lambertianus

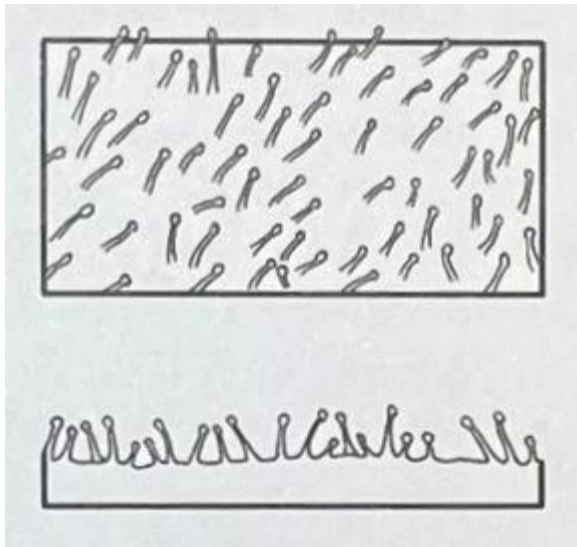
- 08 A Lamina terminal lobe apex predominantly acuminate to caudate. ————— GROUP H | page 12
B Lamina terminal lobe apex predominantly obtuse to acute. ————— GROUP I | page 13



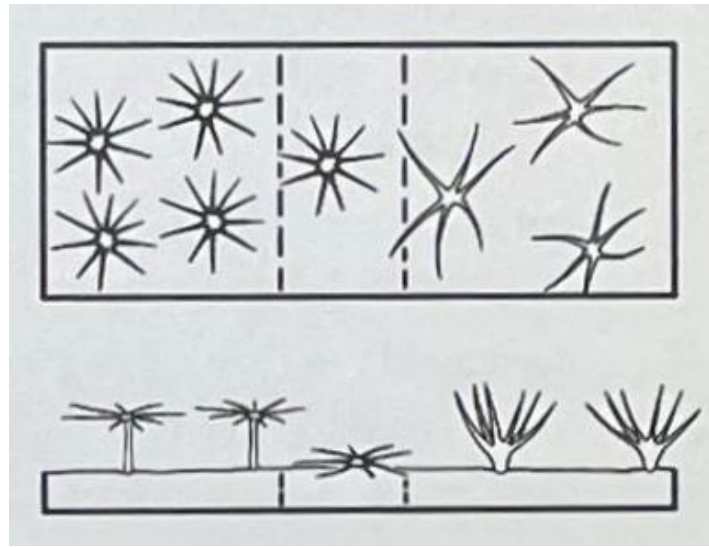
A > GROUP H > *R. palmat*



B > GROUP I > *R. pectinellus*



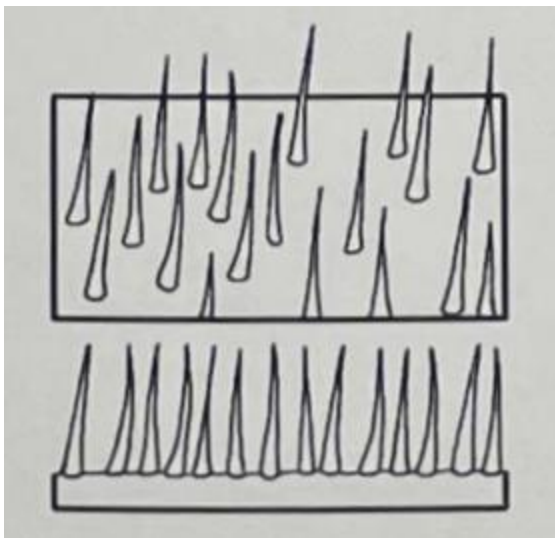
glandular/glanduliferous



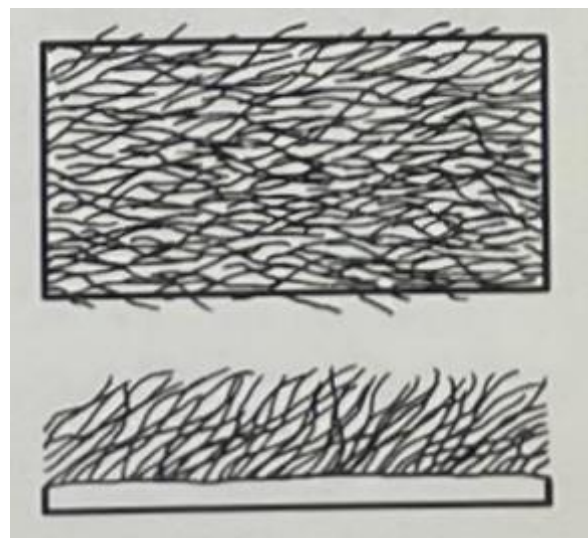
stellate



bristly/strigose



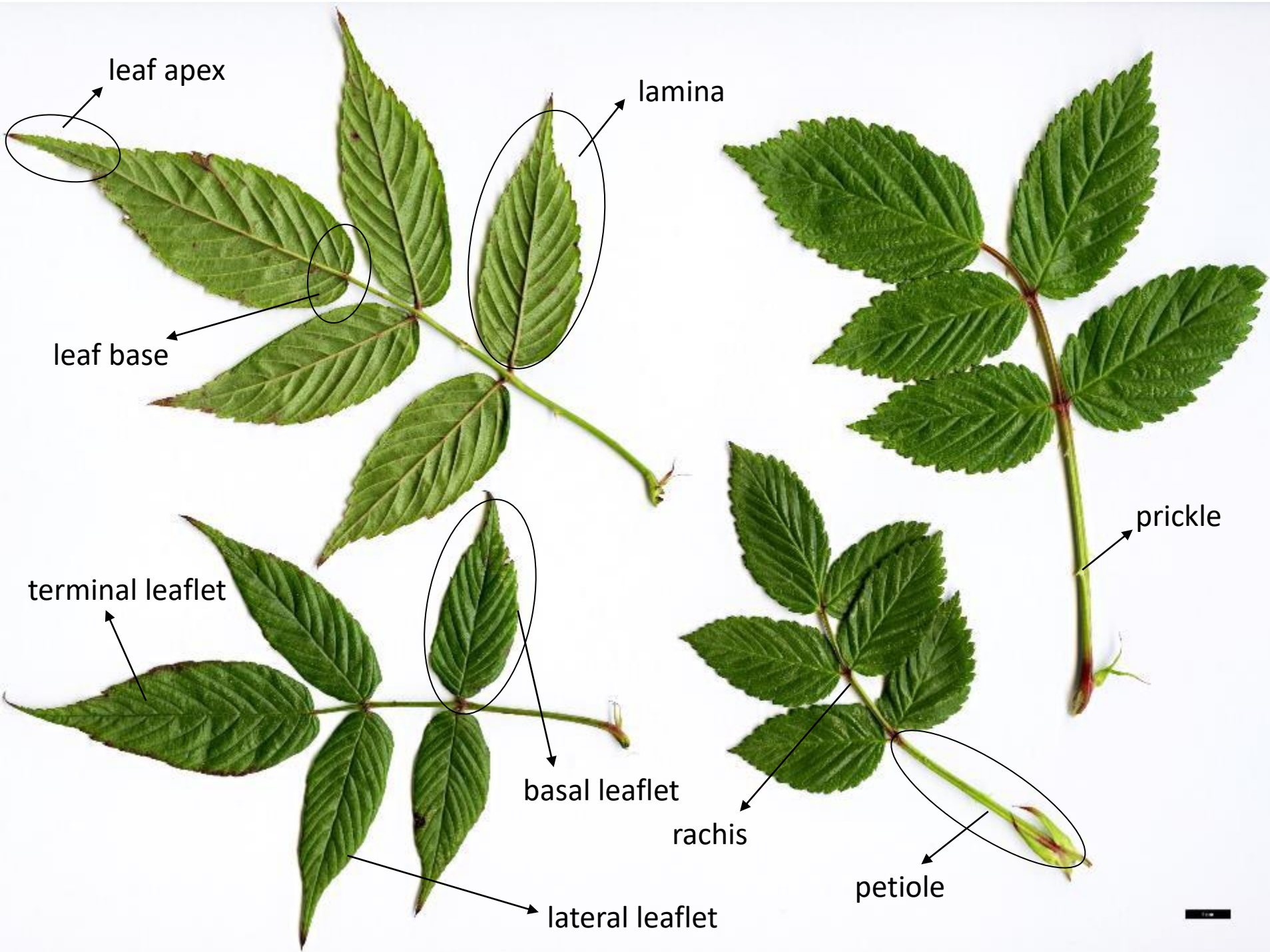
hispid/long hair



villous/vilose



hirsute





LS glandular dotted / glandular hairs



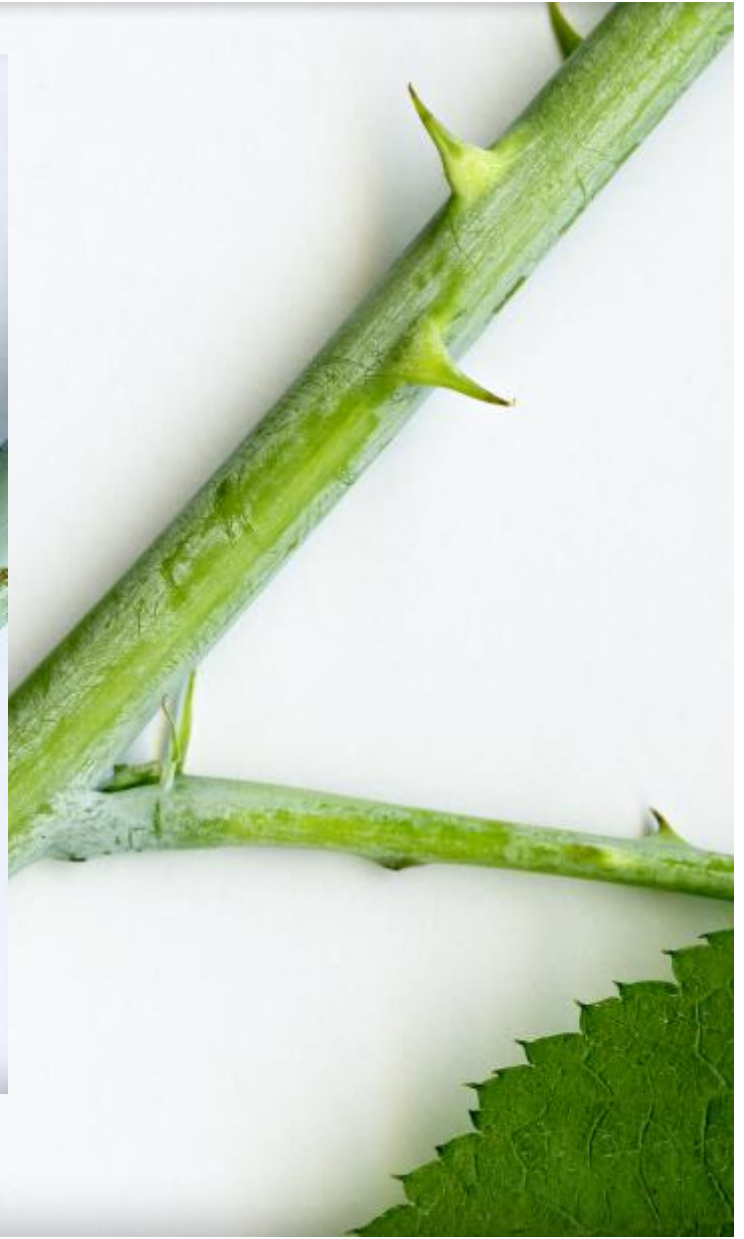
glabrascent >< pubescent



1 cm

shoot angled

1 cm



pruinose / bloom



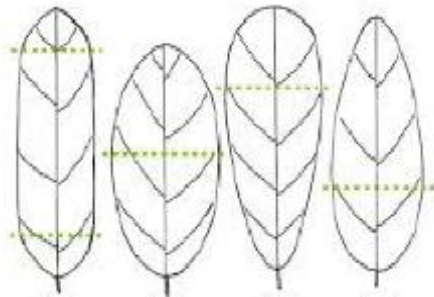
petiolulate leaflet



sessile leaflet



elliptic



oblong – elliptic – obovate - ovate



ovate



lanceolate



shallowly serrate



double serrate



leaf apex obtuse



1 cm



leaf apex acuminate





leaf base rounded / cuneate



leaf base cordate / truncate





peltate