**Cotoneaster coriaceus**

**COMMON NAME**
cotoneaster

**SYNONYMS**
Cotoneaster lacteus W.W.Sm

**FAMILY**
Rosaceae

**AUTHORITY**
Cotoneaster coriaceus Franchet

**FLORA CATEGORY**
Vascular – Exotic

**STRUCTURAL CLASS**
Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

**NVS CODE**
COTLAC

**HABITAT**
Dry shrubland, forest margins, wasteland in urban places.

**FEATURES**
Spreading evergreen shrub up to 3 m high. Young shoots buff tomentose and erect, later becoming glabrous, dark purplish and arching. Leaves up to 80mm x 45 mm, slightly shining and with deeply impressed veins above, tomentose beneath, becoming less so with age. Flowers in clusters of 20-80, with spreading white petals. Fruit 5-8 mm diameter, glossy orange of scarlet red.

**SIMILAR TAXA**
Generally similar to C. glaucophyllus but leaves with veins strongly impressed above. and more flowers in each cluster.

**FLOWERING**
November, December, January

**FLOWER COLOURS**
White

**FRUITING**
February-August.

**YEAR NATURALISED**
1988

**ORIGIN**
Yunnan (China)

**ETYMOLOGY**
cotoneaster: From cotoneus an old Latin name for the quince, and possibly aster, corruption of adinstar 'resembling', i.e. quince-like
Reproduction
Reproduces from seed.

Seed
Many seeds are produced per fruit, but viability is unknown at this stage.

Dispersal
Seed is widely distributed by birds.

Tolerances
Tolerant of wet-dry.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

MORE INFORMATION