



Physocarpus opulifolius 'Diabolo'



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| Height | 2-3 m |
| Width | 2-3m |
| Crown | flatened spherical |
| Bark and branches | bark grey-brown, flaking |
| Flowers | pinkish white, flowers in May-June |
| Fruits | brown-red |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | all, acid soil, calcareous soil |
| Paving | tolerates no paving |
| Winter hardiness zone | 3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C) |
| Wind resistance | good |
| Other resistances | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind |
| Fauna tree | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for bees (honey plant) |
| Application | roof gardens, small gardens |
| Origin | U.S. National Arboretum, Washington D.C., USA, 2000 |

'Diabolo' forms a medium to large, multi-stemmed shrub that can eventually grow about 3 m tall. Due to the overhanging branches, the crown is flattened spherical and grows to over 3 m in diameter. The bark is light grey-brown and begins to peel off after only a few years. The leaves of 'Diabolo' are dark purple-brown and are the plant's main ornamental feature. The flowers, which open around late May-early June, are arranged in dense corymbs. When opening, the flowers are pinkish white, but they soon turn white. They are followed by brownish-red fruits, which contrast nicely with the dark foliage.

'Diabolo' was found in 1968 by Hans Theodor Schadendorf Baumschule in Barmstedt, Germany. In a field of green-leaved seedlings, it was the only plant with dark leaves. It was not until 1995 that people saw its potential and 'Diabolo' was introduced. 'Diabolo' grows in any permeable soil, regardless of pH. It tolerates reasonably wet as well as dry soil. Suitable as a solitary or as a bedding plant. In the USA, the plant is known under the cultivar name 'Monlo'. Hardiness zone 3.