

XfrogPlants | Shrubs Library

Version 2.0



XfrogPlants Development

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What's New, and Usage Information for XfrogPlants Autumn Library, Version 2.0

60 XFR (Xfrog) + 60 Models of one additional 3D format are included in the /Models folder.
(You may select online at xfrog.com, or from your reseller, from most popular 3D formats, such as Maya, 3ds Max, Lightwave, CINEMA 4D, OBJ, 3ds, etc. to be the additional format included on your CDROM)

NOTE - If you purchase our DVDs, they contain ALL 3D formats listed above, inside the DVD, and more!

60 TIFF+Alpha Billboard Renders are included in the /Billboards folder.
(You can map them onto single or crossed polygons, or drag and drop them directly into background images)

60 TIFF+Alpha Perspective Renders are included in the /Perspectives folder.
(You can use their object buffer to place them into background images, ideal for quick comps)

Many Leaf and Bark and Flower Textures are replaced with Higher Quality Textures.
(A year long search and collection effort has yielded much higher texture quality than earlier efforts)

Many Models were completely rebuilt for better accuracy.
(Over the past 3 years we have greatly improved our knowledge and modeling capabilities and we have rebuilt many early models, the results of many months of efforts is Version 2.0)

Each XfrogPlants Library is now available in several more popular 3D formats.
(Maya, Vue d'Esprit, RIB, have been added to a long list of available additional 3d formats)

Each XfrogPlants Library PDF was re-created and showcases the quality of Version 2.0.
(New nicer layout and now we exhibit all Models as Perspective Renders instead of one Render per Species)

Plugins are included to import XFR into Maya, 3ds max, Lightwave, and CINEMA 4D.
(You can directly import XfrogPlants models, or edits you make in Xfrog, into the above programs)

Xfrog Software, Plugins, Demos: <http://www.xfrog.com>
Xfrog User Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog/>
Xfrog User Gallery: <http://www.xfrog.com/4images/>

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Author

This XfrogPlants documentation was created in November 2004 by Peter Fantke, Orio Menoni.

01. Hornbeam

(*Carpinus betulus*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
3 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: April-May

Origin: Central and Eastern Europe (Germany to Italy and Balkans)

Environment: mixed forests, up to 1.000 m; on fresh, fertile soil

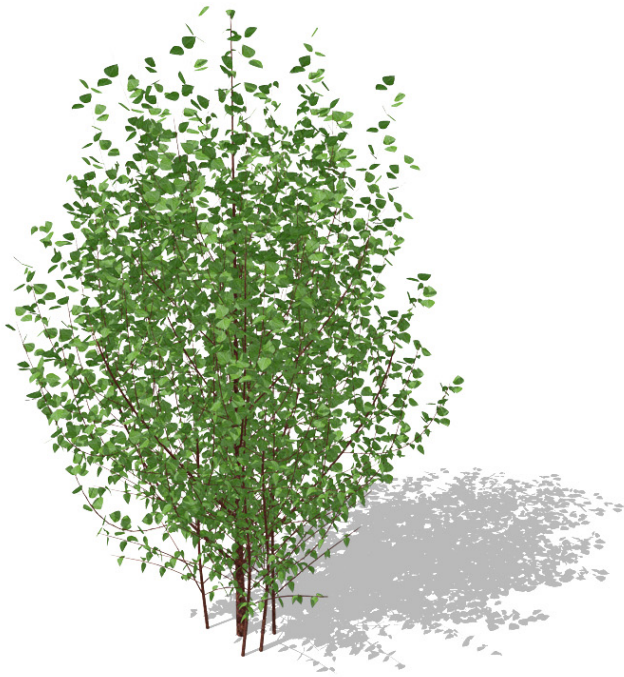
Climate: temperate

Notes:

The Hornbeam is a humble but sometimes majestic rural tree. Once common in Europe's mixed broadleaf forests (with English Oak, Sweet Chestnut, European Beech and Hazel), it is much less diffused today. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Hornbeam became a high-society fashionable tree for decoration of villas' boulevards.

02. Cornelian Cherry Dogwood

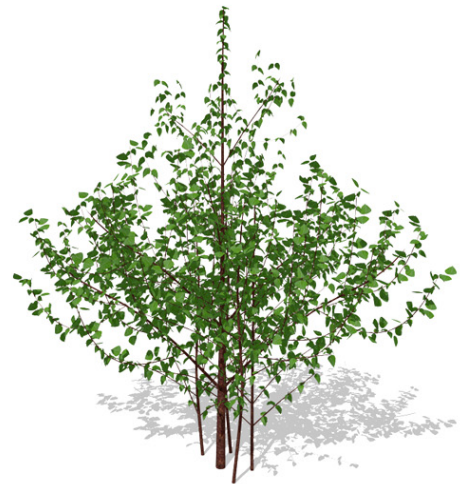
(*Cornus mas*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
1.5 meters



Age 2
2 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: February-April

Origin : Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia

Environment : shrubberies, deciduous dry forests; on drained loamy rocky soil

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The Cornelian Cherry Dogwood is a member of the dogwood family, not of the cherry family. It can be planted as a hedge, in which case it produces a dense, almost impenetrable thicket of branches, a screen or a foundation plant.

It's architectural shape also makes it a good choice for planting near the corners of buildings.

03. Bloodtwig Dogwood

(*Cornus sanguinea*)



Age 3
3 meters

Age 1
1 meter

Age 4
0.5 meters

Age 2
2 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** May-June (late bloom: September)

Origin : Central Europe, sporadically in Northern Europe, Caucasus

Environment : alluvial forest edges, shrubberies; on fertile calcareous loamy soil

Climate : temperate, cool

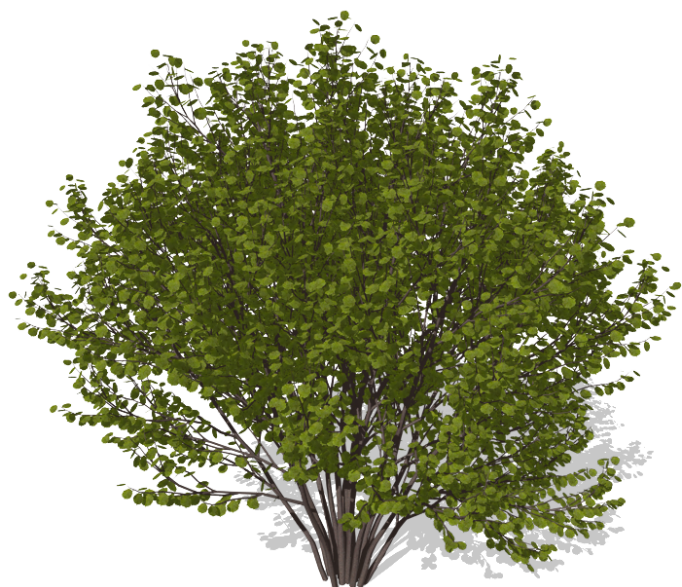
Notes :

The common name of the Bloodtwig Dogwood refers to the shrub's main ornamental trait: the red twig color in autumn and winter. The scientific genus name comes from the Latin word "cornu" (meaning: "horn"), because it's strong wood was often used to make walking sticks.

It's human-inedible fruits are a delicacy for many birds.

04. Hazel Tree

(*Corylus avellana*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
1.5 meters



Age 2
2.5 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: February-April

Origin : Europe, South-Western Asia

Environment : hills and mountains underwood, up to 1.700 m.

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

Often a shrub, the Hazel Tree grows on deep, fresh calcareous soil. It has been cultivated since the Roman age because of the fruits. In the 19th century the hazelnut paste became a substitute for chocolate.

The Hazel tree is considered a symbol of the moon, and for this reason its branches are used by the water diviners.

05. Common Hawthorn

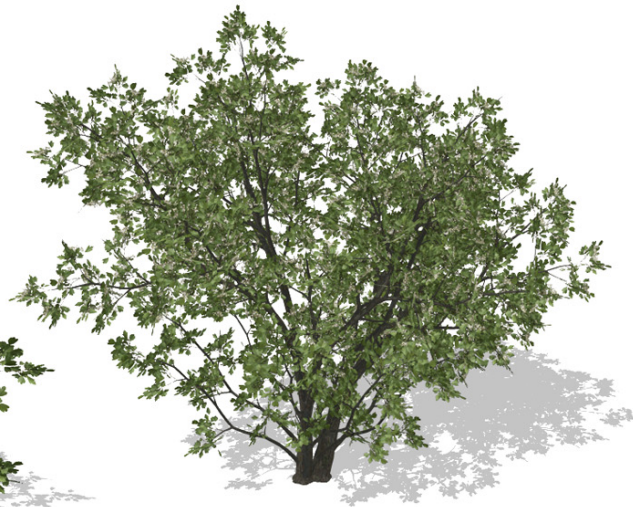
(*Crataegus monogyna*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
1 meter



Age 2
3 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: May

Origin : Europe

Environment : forest edges, shrubberies; on calcareous, loamy soil

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The Hawthorn is a fast growing, hardy shrub whose name comes from ancient Greek "kratos" (meaning "strength"). It is the host plant for the bacterium "Erwina amylovora", which causes fire blight. Therefore it shouldn't be planted close to any orchard. Niniane, an otherworld woman who tricked the Celtic magician Merlin into revealing his magic, shut him up in a Hawthorn.

06. European Spindle-Tree

(*Euonymus europaea*)



Age 3
3 meters



Age 1
1.5 meters



Age 2
2 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: May-June

Origin : Europe, Central Asia to river Volga

Environment : alluvial forest edges; on fresh, calcareous and fertile soil

Climate : warm, temperate

Notes :

The main ornamental features of the European Spindle-Tree are its eye-catching fruits and the yellow to shiny red fall foliage. Hinting at the actively irritating properties of this shrub, it's genus name *Euonymus* is associated with that of *Euonyma*, the mother of the Furies. In former times it was used to make spindles, hence the common name.

07. Fig Tree

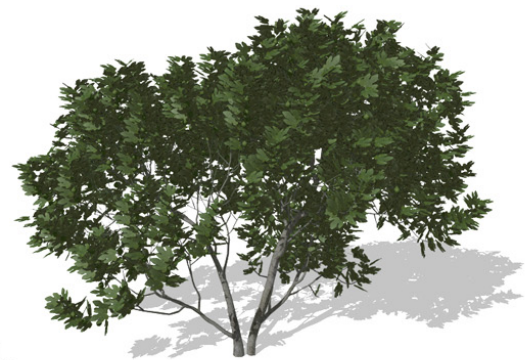
(*Ficus carica*)



Age 3
5 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
3 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** March-July

Origin : South-Western Asia

Environment : humid and shady; on rocky soils

Climate : warm, mild, temperate

Notes :

The Fig Tree is a rustic species that grows even on arid soils and rocks, tolerating a wide range of temperatures. Fruits are very high in sugar (20% when fresh, 50% dried). One fruit is born from several merged flowers. Many myths are centered on the Fig Tree, considered the tree of knowledge and a symbol of fertility as well.

08. European Buckthorn

(*Frangula alnus*)



Age 3
3 meters

Age 1
1.5 meters

Age 2
2 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** May-July

Origin : Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa

Environment : forests, shrubberies; on almost every soil

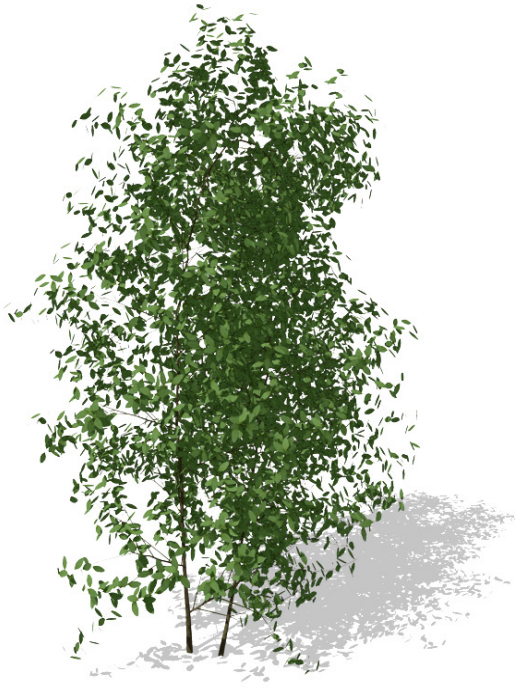
Climate : warm, mild, temperate

Notes :

Since the 14th century the European Buckthorn has been used in medical science. It's genus name hints at the crumbly wood, and the species name refers to the affinity of shape with the leaves of Alder trees. In many European languages this species is given meaningful common names because of the rotten smell of the bark.

09. Common Privet

(*Ligustrum vulgare*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
0.8 meters



Age 2
1 meter

Shrub, deciduous/evergreen broadleaf **Bloom:** June-July

Origin : Europe, Northern Africa, Middle East

Environment : forests; on calcareous clay and loamy soils

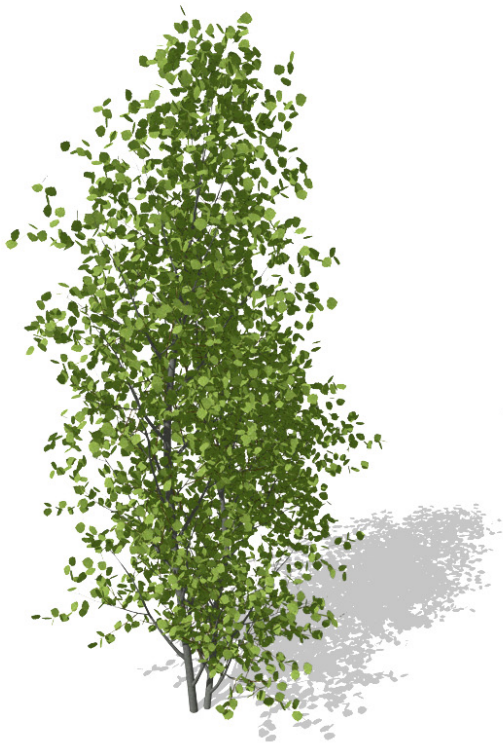
Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

Common Privet is often used as a hedge plant at garden borders, because it tolerates pruning and is quite dense. Privets are semi-evergreen shrubs whose genus name comes from the Latin word "ligare" (meaning: "to tie"), because the twigs were used for wattle. In the past, it's berries were used to give wine an attractive color.

10. European Aspen

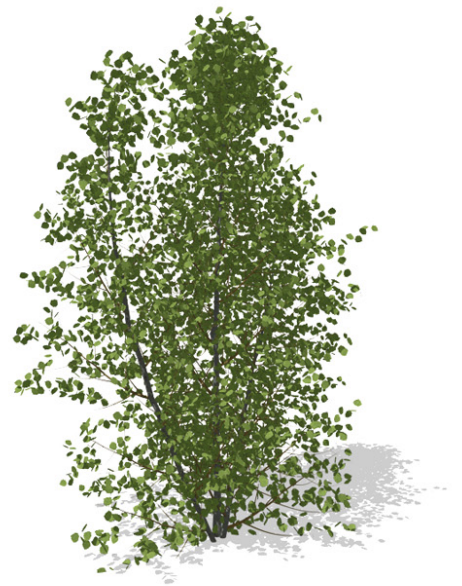
(*Populus tremula*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
3 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** March-April

Origin : Europe, Northern Africa, Asia

Environment : forests, shrubberies, acclivities; on fresh to moist, fertile soil

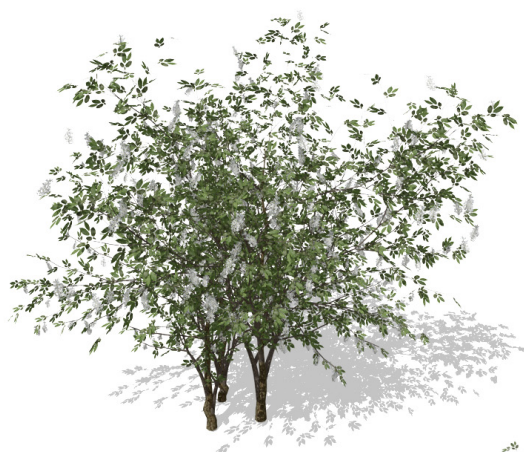
Climate : mild, temperate, cool, cold

Notes :

Humble, but hungry for sunlight, the European Aspen can often be found together with White Willow and Silver Birch. It is one of the most widely distributed trees in the world, with a natural range that stretches from the Arctic Circle in Scandinavia to North Africa, and from Britain across most of Europe and Northern Asia to China and Japan.

11. European Bird-Cherry

(*Prunus padus*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
3 meters



Age 4
1.5 meters



Age 2
4 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** May-June

Origin : Southern, Western and Northern Europe, Northern and Eastern Asia

Environment : deciduous and alluvial forests, shrubberies; on moist, fertile soil

Climate : mild, cool, cold

Notes :

The European Bird-Cherry is often planted as ornamental shrub. In the middle ages its edible fruits were used for preparation of mush and juice. Today it only plays an important role as fodder for wild animals, bees and butterflies. On the other hand it is unfit to grow close to fruit trees because of its many aphids.

12. Blackthorn

(*Prunus spinosa*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
1 meter



Age 2
2 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: April-May

Origin: Europe (from Scandinavia and British Islands to Italy)

Environment: forest edges; on moist, calcareous soils

Climate: mild, temperate, cool

Notes:

Also known as Sloe, the Blackthorn is the European wild plum, diffused all over the continent and islands. It grows in very thick hedges that are impossible to penetrate because of the sharp thorns. The fruits are very nourishing but sour, and nowadays mostly used for jams and to flavour Gin, but in the past, Vikings had them as a primary food source.

13. Dog Rose

(*Rosa canina*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
1 meter



Age 2
2 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** June

Origin : Europe, North-Western Africa, Middle East

Environment : edges of forests and roads, shrubberies; on deep loamy soil

Climate : warm, mild, cool, cold

Notes :

Also well-known as Common Briar, the Dog Rose is resistant to drought and heat. It can be identified easily by its strong pricks and the flowers, which can be colored from white to purple. Its fruits are exceptionally rich on vitamin C:

100 g. of its pulp contain between 300 and 700 mg., while oranges only contain about 50 mg.

14. Hundred-Leaved Rose

(*Rosa centifolia*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
1 meter



Age 2
1.5 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** June-July

Origin : Garden (Netherlands)

Environment : on dry to moist soil

Climate : warm, cool, cold

Notes :

The Hundred-Leaved Rose, also known as Centifolia, was originated at the end of the 16th century as a hybrid of several other roses in the Netherlands. It is known for its vigor, fragrance and many filled white to dark-red petals, which are used in pot-pourris, when dried.

15. Grey Willow

(*Salix cinerea*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
0.5 meters



Age 2
1.5 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** March-April

Origin : Europe, Western Asia

Environment : moorland, wet meadows, alluvial forests; on moist, peaty soil

Climate : temperate, cool, cold

Notes :

The Grey Willow is frost-resistant and is further able to survive under water for a long time. The common name comes from its grayish catkins and leaves. The bark of willow species is used as drug since Dioskurides (old Greek scientist) and is recommended against fever in the medical books of the 16th and 17th centuries.

16. Purple Willow

(*Salix purpurea*)



Age 3
3 meters



Age 1
0.6 meters



Age 2
2 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: March-April

Origin : Europe, Northern Africa, Southern and Central Asia

Environment : edges of forests and ways, shrubberies; on almost every soil

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The Purple Willow can be identified by its long, very flexible purple twigs, hence the name. This shrub is resistant against periodically flooding and also against drought periods. Its genus name comes from the Latin name for "willow". The twigs of this shrub were used for binding baskets.

17. Elderberry

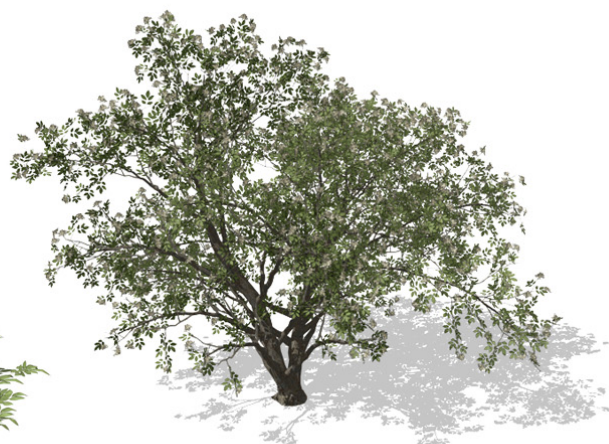
(*Sambucus nigra*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
3 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** May-June

Origin : Europe, Western Asia

Environment : humid woods, river sides, wasted lands, in full sunlight

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

The Elderberry grows where the soil is humid and rich with Nitrogen: abandoned buildings, areas wasted by fire, where it often is the first re-colonizing species. The raw berries, rich of C vitamin, are loved by birds, but poisonous for man. People makes jam from them. Berries and flowers have important medical qualities.

18. European Mountain Ash

(*Sorbus aucuparia*)



Age 3
4 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
3 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Bloom:** May-June

Origin : Europe, Northern Africa, Asia

Environment : alpine forests, moorland, on moist, acetous soil

Climate : cool, cold

Notes :

The Latin "aucuparia" is because in the past, the berries of this tree were used as bird lure. Rich in vitamins, they were also medication to cure scurvy.

In Scotland and Scandinavia this tree was believed to keep the Devil away, and planted in front of churches and houses.

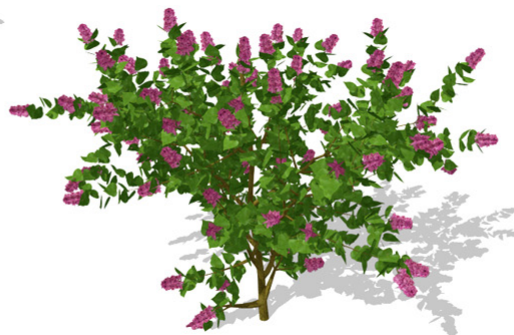
Celtic druids sacred this tree to the goddess Brigid.

19. Common Lilac

(*Syringa vulgaris*)



Age 3
2 meters



Age 1
1 meter



Age 2
1.5 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf

Bloom: April-May

Origin : South-Eastern Europe

Environment : woods, shrubberies, cliffs; on calcareous, sandy soil

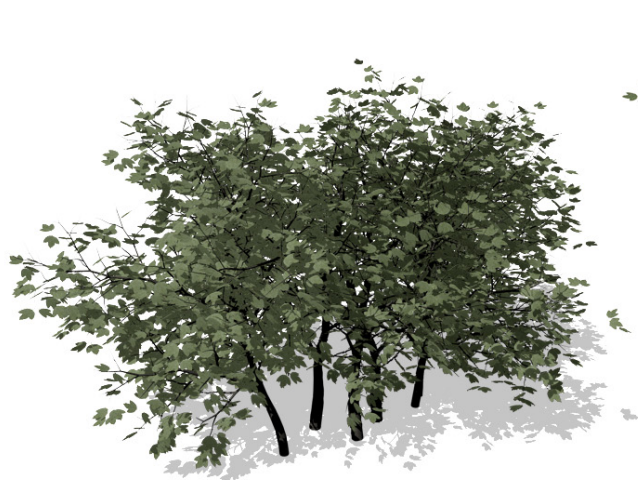
Climate : warm, temperate, cool

Notes :

In 1560 the Common Lilac was brought from Constantinople to Vienna by envoy Busbecq. Since then, this shrub has been spreading over Central Europe very fast. It is cultivated in many variations and hybrids in Europe since the 16th century. It is absolutely resistant against frost and drought.

20. European Cranberry Bush

(*Viburnum opulus*)



Age 3
3 meters



Age 1
2 meters



Age 2
2.5 meters

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Blossoming:** May, June

Origin : Europe, Northern Africa, Western and Northern Asia

Environment : alluvial forests, shrubberies; on fresh to wet loamy and clay soil

Climate : mild, cool, cold

Notes :

Often planted as ornamental plant in gardens and parks, the European Cranberry Bush can be identified very easily by its shining red fruits and its purple autumn color. A very special cultivated variation is Sterile European Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum opulus* 'Roseum') – it's flowers remind of a big, round snowball.

