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*Pseudolarix amabilis*

[Synonyms : *Abies kaempferi*, *Abies leptolepis*, *Chrysolarix amabilis*, *Laricopsis fortunei*, *Laricopsis kaempferi*, *Larix amabilis*, *Larix japonica*, *Larix kaempferi*, *Larix kaempferi* var. *pendula*, *Larix leptolepis*, *Larix leptolepis* var. *murrayana*, *Larix leptolepis* var. *pendula*, *Pseudolarix fortunei*, *Pseudolarix kaempferi*, *Pseudolarix pourtetii*]

**CHINESE GOLDEN LARCH** is a deciduous larch-like tree. Native to central and north-eastern China, it has yellow catkins and small woody-scaled, bluish-green or yellow maturing to reddish-brown cones.

It is also known as Dragon's eye, Golden larch, *Goldlärche* (German), Golden pine, Golden temple larch, *Guldlærk* (Danish), Japanese larch, Japanese larix, *Japansk lärk* (Swedish), *Llwarwydden Japan* (Welsh), *Pamodřín čínský* (Czech), *Pamodřín kaempferův* (Czech), *Pamodřín líbezný* (Czech), and *Pasmrekovec kaempferov* (Slovak).

The flowers are pollinated by wind.

*Amabilis* is Latin (amiable, lovable) meaning 'beautiful or lovely' with reference to the foliage. It was introduced to Europe in 1854 by Robert Fortune (1813-1880), the Scottish horticulturist, who sent it home from China from one of his expeditions there. It is believed to have reached North America in the same year.

The wood has been used for building bridges and boatbuilding. It has also been made into furniture.

The tree has been cultivated as an ornamental.

Medicinally, the bark has been used in Chinese medicine for treating worms.