



## Alnus incana



<b>Height</b>	12 - 18 (20) m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	6-10m
<b>Crown</b>	ovate, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey and smooth, twigs grey brown
<b>Leaf</b>	wide ovate, green, 5 - 10 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, and , purplish, February/March
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid strobiles, grey brown, 1 - 1.5 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	calicile, tolerates dry soils
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good, susceptible to sea wind
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Europe, West Asia, North America

Widely dispersed in Europe into the Caucasus, but not native to Great Britain. Big shrub to multiple-stemmed tree with a compact, irregular crown. The trunk and the young twigs are grey. In contrast with *A. glutinosa*, *A. incana* has no sticky parts. The alternate green leaves are ovate and acute-pointed, they have serrated margins and hairy to velvety undersides. Buds are short stalked. The inflorescence with  $\pm 0.5$  cm female catkins and  $\pm 7$  cm purplish male catkins with yellow pollen, is inconspicuous. The grey brown strobiles appear in September and decorate the tree all winter. *A. incana* roots fairly deep, but shallower than *A. glutinosa* and is used in forestry as a producer of nitrogen. Intolerant to hard surfaces.