



## Catalpa ×erubescens



<b>Height</b>	10 - 12 (15) m
<b>Width</b>	6-10m
<b>Crown</b>	wide pyramidal, later ovoid to round, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, shallow fissures
<b>Leaf</b>	heart-shaped to wide oval, from purple to green, 15 - 20 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	white, in erect panicles, July/August (September)
<b>Fruits</b>	thin capsules, to 35 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, not in wet soils
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to poor
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree
<b>Origin</b>	France, ± 1869

A cultivated crossing between *C. bignonioides* and *C. ovata*. Has heavy main branches and grows from shrub into an average-sized tree. The initial pyramidal, but later round crown, is half-open. The hard wood breaks easily. The acuminate and entire, heart-shaped to ovate leaf appears late in spring and it has a slightly purplish-brown colour, later turning dark green. Young plants have a larger leaf, to 30 cm. It is shed relatively early. The white, tubular flowers are slightly smaller than of *C. bignonioides* and appear in erect, long panicles of 20 to 30 cm. Inside the flowers are yellow and have small brown spots. They are followed by 25 to 35 cm long capsules that are 1 cm thick. These persist during winter.