



## Kalopanax septemlobus



<b>Height</b>	10-15(25) m
<b>Width</b>	10-15m
<b>Crown</b>	round/spherical, light, open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	trunks set with many spines
<b>Leaf</b>	green
<b>Flowers</b>	white, flowers in July
<b>Fruits</b>	blue, black
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	Yes
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, peaty soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	multi-stem treem

Kalopanax septemlobus is a very distinctive tree, somewhat similar to Aralia, of which it is related. Yet the tree clearly differs from it in several respects. K. septemlobus grows distinctly upright and reaches 10 to 15 m in height. In exceptional cases, the tree can grow more than 20 m tall. The thick twigs are covered with sharp spines. On the older bark, these disappear after which the bark becomes grooved. The large leaves are mainly at the tips of the twigs. They are palmately lobed with the lobes varying in depth. The leaves unfurl quite light green and are a glossy dark green in summer. In autumn, it turns deep yellow to yellow-brown before falling off. In late summer, the broad, umbel-shaped panicles of small white flowers appear. The individual flowers are arranged in globular bundles, which together form the panicles. The panicles are about 30 cm long and wide and are crowded by bees. After flowering, the small blue-black berries appear, which are also ornamental. K. septemlobus grows best in nutrient-rich, moist soil, in full sun. By nature, it is a tree that grows at the bottom of mountain slopes and along river banks. Does not tolerate paving and is therefore a park tree par excellence.