



## Pterocarya fraxinifolia



<b>Height</b>	15 - 20 (25) m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	15-20m
<b>Crown</b>	broad, rounded and dense, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, deeply grooved, twigs greenish-brown
<b>Leaf</b>	imparipinnate, fresh green, 30 - 60 cm long, feathered leaf
<b>Flowers</b>	pendulous and catkins, green, approx. 8 - 15 cm, April/May
<b>Fruits</b>	nutlets in pendulous fruit catkins, approx. 30 - 45 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile and moisturous
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to good, cannot take sea wind
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Caucasus, Northern Iran

A vigorous tree with powerful growth: requires plenty of space. Usually grows branches low down and forms a dense crown with several heavy main branches. Because of the low branching and widely spreading lateral branches old specimens are sometimes broader than they are tall. Old trunks are dark grey and have a deep network of grooves. The hairless leaf buds are on short stems. Young emerging leaves can be damaged by a late night frost but recover easily. The large pinnate leaves consist of (11) 17 to 21 (25) lanceolate leaflets. These are 8 - 12 cm long. The pendulous fruit catkins remain on the tree during the winter months. The nutlets carry two semicircular wings. Produces root suckers. Prefers moist soils and is resistant to long-lasting flooding. When the root system is healthy the tree also grows in drier places. Cannot take sea wind. Pterocarya fraxinifolia ends up as an imposing tree with a heavy spreading crown. The trunk bears deep grooves particularly in old specimens.