



Tilia ×europaea



Height	30 - 40 m
Width	15-20m
Crown	broad pyramidal, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey, grooved, twigs bare, green, later brown
Leaf	heart-shaped, broad, slightly slanted base, dark green, 5 - 12 cm
Flowers	in umbels, Ø 7 – 10 cm, flowers 3 – 11 together, yellowish-white, June/July, fragrant flowers
Fruits	round to oval, Ø 0.6 cm, greyish brown, felt-like hair
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	Europe
Synonyms	Tilia ×vulgaris, Tilia intermedia

A very old hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. platyphyllos*. Although this tree originated in cultivation, it can also appear spontaneously in the wild. The Dutch linden is a tree with a somewhat variable, broad, pyramidal crown. A few very heavy main branches grow from the heavy trunk and on those irregular lateral branches grow. The bark remains thin for a long time, and later develops deep grooves. Root suckers often grow around the trunk. The large leaves have a short, tapered top and serrated edge. The base of the leaf is usually somewhat slanted. The flowers grow in pendulous umbels of 3 to 11 together. The bract has a short stem and is 9 - 10 cm long. Because there are many good cultivars, the species itself is rarely used anymore. Prone to aphid infestation, resulting in honeydew and sooty mould. Suitable as a shaped tree. *Tilia x europaea* was much used in earlier times to provide shade on farms. Because *Tilia* takes pruning exceptionally well, it is also often pruned to create a trained tree.