



## Larix decidua 'Puli'



<b>Height</b>	depending on the height of the graft union
<b>Width</b>	2-3m
<b>Crown</b>	broad, weeping, light, open crown, capricious growing
<b>Leaf</b>	green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	reddish brown, yellowish, flowers in April
<b>Fruits</b>	spherical cone
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Application</b>	small gardens, patio gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
<b>Origin</b>	U.S. National Arboretum, Washington D.C., USA, 1994

Larix decidua 'Puli' forms a small tree with strongly drooping branches and twigs. This cultivar does not form a continuous central branch and its height therefore depends on the graft height. Most striking about 'Puli' is its very characteristic appearance. Unlike some forms of 'Pendula', the branches of 'Puli' are slightly curved. The branches are relatively thin. These features create a distinctly more informal and graceful habit. On the longer twigs the needles are scattered, on short shoots they are in bundles, typical of Larix. The needles are greyish green and turn yellow in autumn before falling off. 'Pendula' does best in slightly alkaline soils. Does not tolerate paving and is especially suitable as a solitary in (small) gardens, parks, cemeteries, etc. Good wind resistance and very hardy. Was found by Miklòs Józsa in Hungary around 1972. Around 1990, 'Puli' was spread in the rest of Europe. In Hungary it was by then already a fairly widely cultivated plant. Hardiness zone: 3