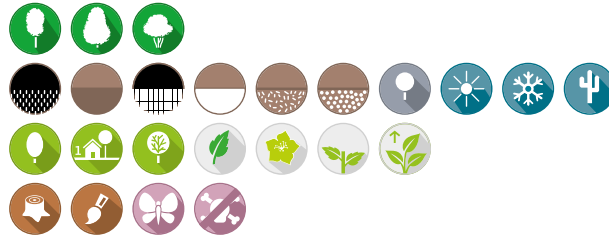




Betula pendula



Height	15 - 20 (30) m, fast growing
Width	8-12m
Crown	irregularly oval to oblong , half-open crown
Bark and branches	white, slightly flaking, later deeply furrowed at the base
Leaf	ovate to rhomboid, fresh green, 3 - 6 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	catkins, yellow green, erect and \pm 1 cm, 3 - 8 cm, April
Fruits	pendulous fruit catkins, circa 2 - 4 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loose soils, requires little moisture
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	2 (-45,5 to -40,1 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to good, no sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
Application	tree containers, roof gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	Europe, Asia Minor
Synonyms	Betula verrucosa, Betula alba

Native to almost entire Europe, where it is used as an important timber producer. In nature specimen of 30 m high can be found. These have an upright habit and are sometimes multiple-stemmed. The oval crown is loose and half-open and the spreading branches have clearly pendulous and thin twigs. The trunk is white and is slightly flaking. Mature trunks become coarse at the base with deep fissures and turn dark to nearly black green. Twigs are red brown and have wart-like lenticels. The variably formed leaf has a double-serrated margin. Colouring in autumn from yellow to yellow brown. Hillocks, soil compaction and changing water tables have a negative influence on the health of this birch. The tree is shallow-rooting. It does not withstand coastal winds well.