



Betula pubescens



Height	15 - 20 m
Width	8-12m
Crown	irregularly oval , half-open crown
Bark and branches	white, peeling in thin plates
Leaf	ovoid to diamond-shaped, fresh green, 3 - 5.5 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	catkins, 1.5 - 2 cm and erect, pendulous and 6 - 7 cm, April
Fruits	patulous to pendulous fruiting catkins, 2 - 2.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loose soil, withstands moisture well
Soil moisture	withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	1 (< -45,5 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to good
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	North and Central Europe, Russia and Siberia
Synonyms	Betula alba

Native to North and Central Europe. Grows usually in moist locations. The oval crown is loose and half open. The diagonally spreading branches have thin twigs. The tips of the branches are clearly less pendulous than of *B. pendula*. The young trunk is brown, but turns white soon. Peels in thin plates. Mature trunks become coarse with deep fissures and turn ashen grey, the bark remains soft. Twigs are red brown and softly haired. The variously shaped leaf has a double-toothed margin and sprouts later than *B. pendula*. The autumn colour is yellow to yellow brown. The young leaf is soft to the touch, because it is softly haired. The soil must be sufficiently moist. Peaty and slightly acid soils are tolerated well. The tree roots more deeply and withstands frosts better than *B. pendula*. Does not tolerate sea wind well.