



## Carya ovata



<b>Height</b>	20 - 25 (30) m
<b>Width</b>	12-18m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal to rounded, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey-brown, flaking off in long thin plates
<b>Leaf</b>	imparipinnate, 10 - 25 cm, long leaf segments, green, feathered leaf
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins light green, 8 - 12 cm, flowers in pairs, May
<b>Fruits</b>	round nut in husk, Ø 2-6 cm, edible fruits
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	rich, well-drained soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	eastern and central part of North-America
<b>Synonyms</b>	Carya alba NUTT

Originates from the centre and east of North America. There it forms a broad pyramidal to rounded tree with hanging branches. At maximum height the crown is 15 - 20 m wide. The bark is coloured grey to grey-brown. When the tree is older the bark flakes off in long, thin, vertical plates. The large and ornamental leaf is compound and consists of 5 narrow leaf segments. The top leaf segment is an elongated ovoid shape, the rest are long. The autumn colour is golden yellow. The long, male, greenish-yellow catkins and the female flower ears appear in May after the leaves. They are grouped together at the end of the shoots. In the autumn the tree produces hard-shelled edible nuts, approx. 6 cm in size. Carya has a deep root system. The tree is very seldom cultivated. The remarkably characteristic flaking bark plates, very curled at the ends, are not seen on Carya ovata until the tree is more than twenty years old.