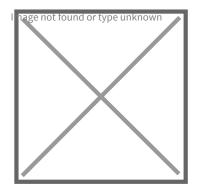


https://www.vdberk.co.uk/index.php/trees/catalpa-speciosa/



Catalpa speciosa



| Height | 15 - 20 (30) m , fast growing |
|-----------------------|--|
| Width | 9-15m |
| Crown | upright, loosely pyramidal, sometimes round, half-open crown, capricious growing |
| Bark and branches | grey, fissured, peeling in long, narrow plates |
| Leaf | heart-shaped, dark green, 15 - 25 cm |
| Flowers | white, in wide, circa 16 cm long panicles, May/June |
| Fruits | long, slender capsules, sometimes to 50 cm |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | few requirements, not too wet |
| Paving | tolerates paving |
| Winter hardiness zone | 6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C) |
| Wind resistance | moderate to poor |
| Other resistances | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6) |
| Fauna tree | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant) |
| Shape | clearstem tree, multi-stem treem |
| Origin | United States of America |

A tree from the United States of America where it is found in open forests. It is also planted there for the production of, among other things, telephone poles. The crown is more upright than C. bignonioides which makes it wider applicable. The bark is grey brown and peels in long, narrow plates, the twigs break easily and turn from olive green to grey. The acuminate and entire, heart-shaped leaf is dull dark green, appears late in spring and is shed relatively early. It is thicker than of C. bignonioides and hardly emits the smell that is so characteristic for other varieties. The inflorescence is less profuse than of C. bignonioides, but the flowers are between themselves slightly bigger, to circa 6 cm. They are white and have purple and orange spots. The slender capsules are remarkably long.