



## Corylus maxima 'Purpurea'



<b>Height</b>	4 - 5 m
<b>Width</b>	4-5m
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey brown, flaking in small plates
<b>Leaf</b>	wide ovate, purple red to dark green, 8 - 14 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	brown red catkins to 10 cm, inconspicuous, March/April
<b>Fruits</b>	edible nuts in purple-red husks, edible fruits
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, preferably calcareous sandy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	very 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>Application</b>	tree containers, roof gardens, industrial areas, small gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	England, ± 1836

A tall shrub that can grow into a small many-stemmed tree. The crown is capriciously spherical. The leaf is wide and obovate with a double serrated margin. Appearing deep purple red in spring and colouring through purple green to dark green in summer. The inflorescence is formed by conspicuous brown red, male catkins that are gracefully pendent. They become circa 10 cm long. The female small flowers are reddish and inconspicuous. This inflorescence appears well before the leaves. The edible nuts are surrounded by fasciated husks (bracts). These are longer than the nuts and have a brown-red colour too. The nuts are circa 2 cm across. *C. maxima* has a deep-rooting root system. Is very strong and little susceptible to diseases. Tolerates drought and hard surfacing well.