



Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood'



Height	15 - 20 m
Width	8-12m
Crown	wide ovoid to round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	at a mature age deeply furrowed
Leaf	odd-pinnate, 9 - 13 leaflets, deep green, 15 - 25 cm, feathered leaf
Autumn colour	orange, red, purple
Flowers	inconspicuous yellow green, in small panicles, April
Fruits	none, fruitless cultivar
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	not too rich in connection with growth rate
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil, suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	poor in the case of a rapid growth
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Application	avenues and broad streets
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Australia, 1920
Synonyms	Fraxinus a. 'Flame', Fraxinus a. wollastonii

Healthy, but not strongly growing selection with a slightly irregular crown. *F. angustifolia* 'Flame' and 'Wollastonii' are identical to 'Raywood' and can be considered to be synonyms. The main branch grows straight and the structural branches grow diagonally upwards. The bark is grey and at a mature age deeply furrowed, twigs turn from olive green to grey green. 'Raywood' has a closed crown when young, mature trees become half open. The shiny, deep-green leaf consists of 9 - 13 narrow leaflets. These are circa 5 - 10 cm long. In autumn the leaf turns aurantiaceous to deep purple red. In warmer soils and in a hot autumn the autumn colour is much more intense. After the inconspicuous bloom there are no fruits. In fertile soils the growth is often more rapid than in poor soils. Breakage of the branches can be the consequence.