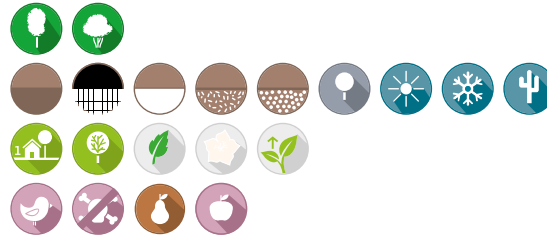




Morus alba



Height	8 - 10 (15) m
Width	6-12m
Crown	broad ovoid to rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	light grey, bark has regular grooves
Leaf	broad ovoid to heart-shaped, bright green, 8 - 20 cm
Flowers	unremarkable pendulous catkins, green, May/June
Fruits	creamy white, sometimes reddish to dark red, 1 - 2.5 cm, edible fruits
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	light and well drained, preferably calcareous
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), provides food for birds
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	China, Taiwan, Korea, Himalayas
Synonyms	Morus bombycis

The white mulberry has been cultivated in Asia and Southern Europe since antiquity. In earlier times the tree played an important part in the breeding of silkworms. It is a medium-sized tree that is occasionally found as a large shrub. The crown is open and shows tangled branching. It can eventually attain a width of more than 5 m. The irregularly shaped leaves are often deeply incised and can sometimes grow to a length of 20 cm. The leaves are a glossy light green and rough to the touch. The monoecious tree has remarkable male and female flowers. The small fruits resemble raspberries and are edible. They have a bland to slightly sweet taste. This is a tree for a sunny, warm, sheltered site. Saplings are sensitive to frost. Likes chalky soils and grows in poor soil.