



Populus lasiocarpa



Height	10 - 20 m, slow growing
Width	10-15m
Crown	ovoid to broad ovoid, half-open crown
Bark and branches	bark grey to light brown, twigs fairly thick
Leaf	ovoid to heart-shaped, 25 - 35 cm long
Flowers	monoecious catkins, approx. 5 - 10 cm long
Fruits	fruit catkins
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist nutritious soils
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to poor
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree
Origin	Central and Western China, especially the Hubei province
Synonyms	Populus fargesii

This remarkable medium-sized poplar can attain a height of up to 20 m. The tree grows slowly and forms an ovoid to broad ovoid crown. The bark is grey to light brown, later flaking off in small platelets: the branches are yellowish-brown and thick. The remarkably large ovoid to heart-shaped leaves are green and have a red main vein and stem. They grow to 25 - 35 cm long and 15 - 20 cm wide. On the upper side they are glossy green while the underside is lighter. In the autumn the leaves turn yellow. The tree produces both male and female catkins. *P. lasiocarpa* is used in sheltered spots in parks and public gardens. The tree prefers moist nutritious soils and is especially sensitive to changes in groundwater levels. It makes heavy demands on the soil and is very sensitive to wind. *Populus lasiocarpa* is much used as a solitary or in small groups. Because it is only moderately wind-resistant its use is not recommended in a landscape setting.