



## Stewartia monadelpha



<b>Height</b>	7 - 8 m
<b>Width</b>	4-5m
<b>Crown</b>	oval, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	smooth and shiny, plates flaking in various colours
<b>Leaf</b>	oval to elongated oval, green, 3 - 8 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red, purple
<b>Flowers</b>	white with yellow pistil and violet stamen, Ø 2.5 - 4 cm, June
<b>Fruits</b>	woody rostrate capsule
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist, not too wet, peaty
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly
<b>Fauna tree</b>	valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Japan, Korea

Sturdy shrub to small tree with a broad, pyramidal crown that eventually becomes oval. Attains heights of more than 10 m in its natural habitat. The smooth bark flakes off in thin, orange- to purplish brown plates. This reveals the remarkable cinnamon-brown bark, creating a decorative picture. The dark green leaves are slightly hairy when they emerge, greyish green underneath, and particularly lovely in the autumn when they turn yellowish red to reddish purple. They remain on the tree for a long time. The leaf edge has wide serrations. The singular flowers, similar to those of Camellia, emerge at the leaf axils. After flowering, rostrate nut fruits approx. 2.5 x 1.5 cm in size follow. These burst open at the top in 5 segments containing the practically black seeds. Young plants can suffer damage during severe frost. Stewartia monadelpha's bark is a major ornamental factor. The flaking off of platelets of various colours reveals a cinnamon-brown bark.