



## Tilia x europaea 'Pallida'



<b>Height</b>	20 - 30 (35) m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	10-15m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey grooved, twigs bare, yellowish brown, later remarkable brownish red
<b>Leaf</b>	slanted heart-shaped, light green, yellowish green underneath, 5 - 12 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	in umbels, Ø 7 – 10 cm, flowers 3 – 11 together, yellowish-white, June/July, fragrant flowers
<b>Fruits</b>	round to oval, Ø 0.6 cm, greyish brown, felt-like hair
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	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 butterflies
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	north-western Europe
<b>Synonyms</b>	Tilia x europaea 'Koningslinde'

A good selection from *T. europaea* with a straight, vertical stem and upwards-slanting branches. Has a vigorous manner of growth, developing a crown that first has a tapered top but that later becomes more flattened. The bark remains thin for a long time, and later develops deep grooves. There are few to no root suckers growing around the trunk. At first, the twigs are yellowish brown but they soon turn brownish red. This is a key way to recognise this tree. The leaf buds are also brownish red. The leaves are light green with a yellowish green underside and have a broad, slightly heart-shaped base and a red leaf stem. 'Pallida' leafs out in the spring earlier than the species and is susceptible for aphid infestation with honey dew and sooty mould as a result. Its leaves drop earlier in autumn. This makes it suitable for planting only in parks and avenues with broad verges. Sensitive to leaf spot disease.