



Ulmus laevis



Height	30 - 35 m, fast growing
Width	12-20m
Crown	oval to round, light, open crown
Bark and branches	twigs brown-green, hairy, bark grey, slightly grooved
Leaf	obovate, asymmetric, glossy dark green, 6 - 12 cm
Flowers	in dense clusters, red, March/April
Fruits	flat winged nutlets on stems, ovoid, green to reddish
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile, moist and airy, tolerates limy soil
Soil moisture	withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	fairly
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Europe, Caucasus

A large tree with an open, ascending, broad-oval crown which will eventually become round. The European white elm can grow to over 30 m and just as wide. The year-old twigs are brown-green and hairy and the old bark is grey and finely grooved. Its roots form distinct buttressing at the base of the trunk. The glossy dark green leaf is markedly asymmetric although the autumn colours are not very spectacular: usually slightly yellow. The flowers are red and the fruit often has a reddish hue too. Until recently, this inherently European species received little attention until it emerged that *Ulmus laevis* is only sporadically attacked by Dutch elm disease. The tree is not particularly resistant, but the elm bark beetle, that is responsible for spreading the disease, appears to avoid the tree. A lovely imposing tree for planting in parks and landscapes.