



# Pseudolarix amabilis



<b>Height</b>	15 (30 - 40) m
<b>Crown</b>	broad ovoid to round, light, open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs pale yellow to purplish brown, bark reddish brown to grey-brown, grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	needles in clusters on short shoots, green, 3 - 6 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	inconspicuous, light yellow
<b>Fruits</b>	round cones, 5 - 7 cm long, 4 - 5.5 cm wide, yellowish brown
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	well-drained, fertile soil, cannot tolerate lime
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
<b>Origin</b>	Eastern China
<b>Synonyms</b>	Pseudolarix kaempferi

Medium-size deciduous conifer, up to around 12 m, although it can grow to over 30 m in nature. Pseudolarix means ‘false Larix’: the tree looks like a Larix but the crown is distinctly broader. The horizontally arranged main branches first form a broad ovoid and later a round crown. The young twigs are pale yellow and later turn purplish brown. The mature bark is reddish brown to grey-brown and grooved. The soft needles are in clusters of 10 to 20 on short shoots. They are bright green and turn deep golden yellow before falling in autumn. The cones are more or less round and yellowish brown. When ripening they fall apart, unlike Larix where the cones remain intact. It is a noble tree for parks and large gardens. Pseudolarix grows in any well-drained, fertile soil but cannot tolerate lime.