



Aesculus ×carnea



Height	15 - 20 m
Crown	globular, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey-green, with light vertical grooves, non-sticky buds
Leaf	usually five leaflets, dark green, circa 15 cm
Flowers	pink to red, in erect panicles, May
Fruits	few, less prickly than A. hippocastanum, Ø 4 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, preferably not too dry
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Germany, ca 1818
Synonyms	Aesculus rubicunda

A crossing between A. hippocastanum and A. pavia. Grows slower and remains smaller than A. hippocastanum. The dense crown casts a deep shade. A mature tree can reach a height of up to 20 m and a width of 15 m. The slightly shiny, opposite leaves are more or less folded and can grow to 15 cm across. They appear early in spring and remain for a long time. The autumn colour is yellow brown. Not until a tree is 8 to 10 years old, do the conspicuously coloured flowers appear. These appear as long erect, panicles of 15 - 20 cm and are pink red. The fibrous root system consists of a main root which branches out well and goes deep into the ground. The soil must not be too dry. Intolerant to asphalt and/or hard surfaces unless the base area is large enough.