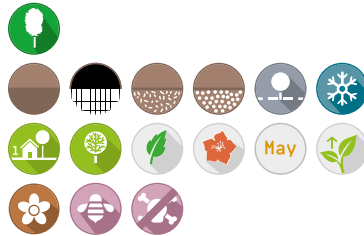




Aesculus xcarnea 'Briotii'



Height	15 (20) m
Crown	round to wide pyramidal, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey-green, with light vertical grooves, non-sticky buds
Leaf	usually 5 leaflets, dark green, circa 15 cm
Flowers	dark red, erect panicles, May
Fruits	few, less prickly than the A. hippocastanum
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
Origin	Trianon, France, 1858

Crossing between A. hippocastanum and A. pavia. The dense crown casts a dark shade. A mature tree seldom reaches higher than 15 m and gets circa 15 m wide. 'Briotii' grows slower than the species. The slightly shiny, opposite leaves are more folded than those of A. x carnea and can reach 15 cm across. They appear early, remain long on the tree and have a yellow brown autumn colour. The midrib is tinted red at the origin. The blood-red flowers do not appear until the tree is 8 to 10 years old and are bigger than those of the A. x carnea. The fibrous root system consists of a main root which branches out well and goes deep into the ground. The ground must not be too dry. Intolerant to asphalt surfaces unless the base area is large enough.