



Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pyramidalis'



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| Height | 10 -20 (25) m |
| Crown | conical to narrow pyramidal, when maturing wider to ovate, dark, dense crown |
| Bark and branches | thin, brown and smooth bark, sticky buds |
| Leaf | palmate, 5/7 leaflets, dark green, circa 20 cm |
| Flowers | white, in erect panicles, May/June |
| Fruits | prickled, 1 to 3 shiny brown chestnuts, fewer than of the species |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | few requirements, tolerant to hard surfaces, no asphalt |
| Paving | tolerates paving |
| Winter hardness zone | 4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C) |
| Wind resistance | moderate to good |
| 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, cemeteries, large gardens |
| Shape | clearstem tree |
| Origin | Germany, 1891 |

This cultivar grows a little slower than the species. The branching out is, in contrast with the species, diagonally upwards (a crotch angle of 45°) keeping the crown considerably narrower. When maturing the crown becomes wider and will be ovate. The tree rarely becomes wider than 6 m. The thick twigs are 2 cm across and quite striking. The opposite leaves can reach 20 cm across. In autumn they turn into yellow brown. The flowering is large and profuse, white panicles of circa 20 cm. Also striking is the colouring from yellow into red of the macule (spot in the flower). The tree has a deep rooting main root that branches out sturdily. In spite of the considerable size, this cultivar is more suitable for use in wide streets and avenues than the species. Susceptible to salt (for icy roads).