



## Aesculus hippocastanum 'Umbraculifera'



<b>Height</b>	4 - 5 m, depending on the breed
<b>Crown</b>	globular, later mushroom shaped, compact, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	thin, brown and smooth bark, sticky buds
<b>Leaf</b>	palmate, 5/7 leaflets, dark green, circa 20 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	erect panicles, white, May/June
<b>Fruits</b>	prickled, 1 to 3 shiny brown chestnuts
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, tolerant to hard surfaces, no asphalt
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens, small gardens
<b>Origin</b>	unknown, before 1884

Grown on its own root, this cultivar forms a balanced shrub that is very close and entirely spherical. In that case it can reach a height and a width of 3 m. 'Umbraculifera' is usually top-grafted on rootstock (A. hippocastanum). The graft height is 2.20 m as a rule, sometimes 2.40 m. In this way a nicely shaped tree is formed that is very suitable for smaller gardens and narrow streets and avenues. The opposite leaves can reach 20 cm across. In autumn they colour into yellow brown. The inflorescence is the same as of the A. hippocastanum, only the panicles are shorter. The colouring from yellow into red of the macule (spot in the leaf) is striking. The root growth is obviously less profuse than of the species. The tree is susceptible to salt (for icy roads).