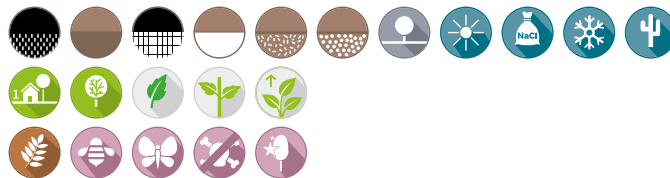




Ailanthus altissima



Height	10 - 25 m , fast growing
Crown	round to spherical, open , half-open crown
Bark and branches	bark is light grey with shallow light brown fissures
Leaf	(odd-) pinnate, dull green, up to 60 cm, feathered leaf
Flowers	green white in panicles, June/August
Fruits	yellow green to pink red
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	few requirements, can be used in hard surfaces
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt, valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens
Origin	China, Korea
Synonyms	Ailanthus glandulosa

A tree with stout branching and a robust look. When the maximum height of 25 m has been attained, the tree has a spread of circa 15 m. Especially in its early years the growth is strong. The leaf is odd-pinnate, but often the tip leaf is absent, which makes it pinnate. The maximum length is 60 cm and it consists of 12 to 25 leaflets and appears late in spring. When bruised it spreads an unpleasant odour. The unisexual, green white flowers appear in large panicles and are followed by winged fruits (keys) that turn from light green to pink red. The trees are nearly always dioecious. Even on the worst and driest sites the tree survives, the growth rate however, is slower. In China, in the past also in France, used for breeding silkworms.