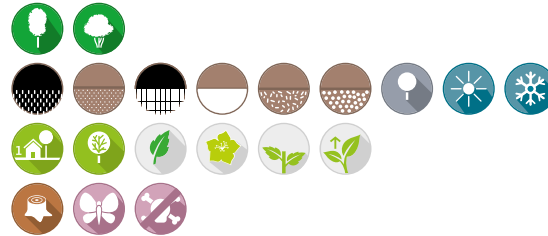




## Betula costata



<b>Height</b>	12 – 25 (30) m
<b>Crown</b>	broad ovoid to round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	light grey-brown to greyish yellow, flaking
<b>Leaf</b>	ovoid to narrow ovoid, green, 5 - 10 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, single and erect, 4 - 6 cm, April
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid fruiting catkins, 2 - 3 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few soil requirements, not drought-tolerant
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Eastern and central China, Korea, Manchuria

Large tree with a broad ovoid to rounded, semi-open crown. Needs a lot of space due to its broad, fairly low branching pattern. Has attractively flaking branches and bark. Not to be confused with types of *B. ermanii*, especially ‘Blush’, which is still being grown as *B. costata*. One difference is that the bark of *B. costata* already starts to peel in the second or third year, while that of *B. ermanii* only starts when mature. Another is that the first-year twigs of *B. costata* are rough and those of *B. ermanii* are smooth. Finally, the leaves of *B. costata* are more than twice as long as they are wide, and have a straight leaf base. The leaves of *B. ermanii* are shorter and have a somewhat heart-shaped leaf base. Has poor tolerance for drought and is sensitive to (sea) wind.