



Betula delavayi subsp. potantinii



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| Height | circa 3 m, grafted on a stem: 7 - 8 m |
| Crown | wide pyramidal, half-open crown |
| Bark and branches | bark dark grey, rough, twigs brown hairy |
| Leaf | oval, very many veins, green, 2 - 4 cm |
| Autumn colour | yellow |
| Flowers | catkins, yellow green |
| Fruits | fruit catkins, circa 2 cm long and 1 cm thick, pendent |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | can be used in rocky soil |
| Paving | tolerates partial paving |
| Winter hardiness zone | 5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C) |
| Wind resistance | good |
| Other resistances | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind |
| Application | parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens |
| Origin | West China |
| Synonyms | Betula potaninii |

In the wild this tree grows, at a height of up to 3000 m, in rocky mountain soils in West China. There it is a wide shrub and low spreading. In cultivation it is grown as a standard tree with a wide pyramidal crown and a height of circa 7 - 8 m. The bark and twigs are dark grey. Young twigs are brown with soft hairs. The leaf is oval and has many, 10 to 20, vein pairs, this is an important feature of this tree. The inflorescence and the fruit set strongly resemble that of *B. utilis* subsp. *jaquemontii*. The tree roots shallow and takes root easily in rocky soil. Very useful in locations where the soil contains many pebbles or stones. It is a rather unknown plant which is also relatively rare in cultivation.