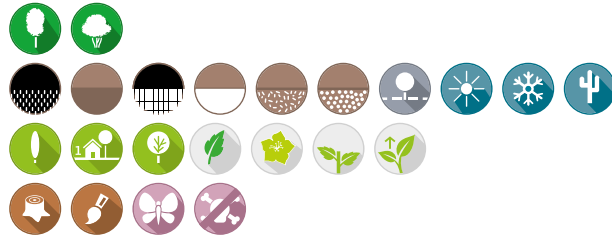




Betula pendula 'Laciniata'



Height	10 - 15 m
Crown	columnar , light, open crown
Bark and branches	white, slightly flaking, later deeply furrowed at the base
Leaf	deeply dissected, fresh green, 6 - 10 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	ovoid to rhomboid, fresh green, 3 - 6 cm
Fruits	catkins, yellow green, X erect and \pm 1 cm, Y 3 - 8 cm, April
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loose soil, requires little moisture
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	2 (-45,5 to -40,1 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to good, no sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	unknown

This tree resembles *B. pendula* 'Crispa'. It is a slender tree with a narrow upright crown that is formed by a more or less upright main branch. The diagonally spreading branches have clearly pendulous twigs. These are long and slender, creating a graceful look. The trunk is white and is slightly flaking. Mature trunks become coarse at the base with deep fissures and turn dark to nearly black green. Twigs are red brown and have wart-like lenticels. The leaf is more deeply dissected than of the *B. pendula* 'Crispa' and the margin is irregularly toothed. Another difference is that the buds on the young twigs are slightly more acuminate and greener. The autumn colour is yellow to yellow-brown. Hillocks, soil compaction and changing water tables have a negative influence on the health of this birch. The tree is shallow-rooting. Does not withstand coastal winds well.