



Betula pubescens



| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Height | 15 - 20 m |
| Crown | irregularly oval , half-open crown |
| Bark and branches | white, peeling in thin plates |
| Leaf | ovoid to diamond-shaped, fresh green, 3 - 5.5 cm |
| Autumn colour | yellow |
| Flowers | catkins, 1.5 - 2 cm and erect, pendulous and 6 - 7 cm, April |
| Fruits | patulous to pendulous fruiting catkins, 2 - 2.5 cm |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | loose soil, withstands moisture well |
| Soil moisture | withstand short flood |
| Paving | tolerates no paving |
| Winter hardiness zone | 1 (< -45,5 °C) |
| Wind resistance | moderate to good |
| Other resistances | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6) |
| Fauna tree | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies |
| Application | parks, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, large gardens, windbreaks |
| Shape | clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem |
| Origin | North and Central Europe, Russia and Siberia |
| Synonyms | Betula alba |

Native to North and Central Europe. Grows usually in moist locations. The oval crown is loose and half open. The diagonally spreading branches have thin twigs. The tips of the branches are clearly less pendulous than of *B. pendula*. The young trunk is brown, but turns white soon. Peels in thin plates. Mature trunks become coarse with deep fissures and turn ashen grey, the bark remains soft. Twigs are red brown and softly haired. The variously shaped leaf has a double-toothed margin and sprouts later than *B. pendula*. The autumn colour is yellow to yellow brown. The young leaf is soft to the touch, because it is softly haired. The soil must be sufficiently moist. Peaty and slightly acid soils are tolerated well. The tree roots more deeply and withstands frosts better than *B. pendula*. Does not tolerate sea wind well.