



Carya ovata



Height	20 - 25 (30) m
Crown	broad pyramidal to rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey-brown, flaking off in long thin plates
Leaf	imparipinnate, 10 - 25 cm, long leaf segments, green, feathered leaf
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	catkins light green, 8 - 12 cm, flowers in pairs, May
Fruits	round nut in husk, Ø 2-6 cm, edible fruits
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	rich, well-drained soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for bees (honey plant)
Application	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	eastern and central part of North-America
Synonyms	Carya alba NUTT

Originates from the centre and east of North America. There it forms a broad pyramidal to rounded tree with hanging branches. At maximum height the crown is 15 - 20 m wide. The bark is coloured grey to grey-brown. When the tree is older the bark flakes off in long, thin, vertical plates. The large and ornamental leaf is compound and consists of 5 narrow leaf segments. The top leaf segment is an elongated ovoid shape, the rest are long. The autumn colour is golden yellow. The long, male, greenish-yellow catkins and the female flower ears appear in May after the leaves. They are grouped together at the end of the shoots. In the autumn the tree produces hard-shelled edible nuts, approx. 6 cm in size. Carya has a deep root system. The tree is very seldom cultivated. The remarkably characteristic flaking bark plates, very curled at the ends, are not seen on Carya ovata until the tree is more than twenty years old.