



## Catalpa ×erubescens 'Purpurea'



<b>Height</b>	10 - 12 (15) m
<b>Crown</b>	wide pyramidal, later ovoid to round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, shallow fissured
<b>Leaf</b>	heart-shaped, purplish-red, later dark green, 13 - 18 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	white, in large erect panicles, July/August (September)
<b>Fruits</b>	thin capsules, to 35 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, not in wet soils
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to poor
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	A. Waterer, England, before 1886

An average-sized tree with a half-open crown, which is pyramidal initially, but later ovoid to round-headed. The hard wood of the twigs breaks easily. The acuminate and entire, ovate leaf appears late in spring and it is dark purplish-red to almost black. Also the young twigs are dark in colour. In summer the leaf turns dark green, it is slightly smaller than of *C. erubescens* and is shed relatively early. The white, tubular flowers are smaller than of *C. bignonioides* and appear in erect, long panicles of 25 to 35 cm. Inside the flowers are yellow and have small brown spots. They are followed by long, capsules that are 1 cm thick at the most. These persist during winter.