



Fraxinus americana



Height	20 - 25 m
Crown	oval to ovoid , half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey to grey-brown bark, furrowed
Leaf	odd-pinnate, 7 (9) leaflets, dark green, 30 - 40 cm, feathered leaf
Autumn colour	yellow, purple
Flowers	dioecious, purple green, April
Fruits	keys, 2 - 5 cm long, Ø circa 6 mm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile, well-drained
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	eastern North America

Fraxinus americana is a tall, big tree and comes from eastern North America. When juvenile, the crown is pyramidal, when mature ovoid. Mature specimen can attain a height of 20 - 25 m, in nature up to 40 m. The bark is grey to grey brown and deeper furrowed than F. excelsior. The leaves are odd-pinnate and have 3 - 4 pairs. They are dark green with a whitish green underside, grow to 40 cm and turn violet yellow in autumn. F. americana is dioecious and has a purple green inflorescence in April. The female flowers are followed by 2 - 5 cm long keys. Applicable as a park and avenue tree or as a solitary. In the case of avenue tree, the male trees are to be preferred, they do not bear fruits. Fraxinus americana's natural habitat is along the river banks and on the low hillsides of eastern North America. Its autumn colour is its most important ornamental characteristic.