



Liquidambar orientalis



Height	7 - 10 m, up to 30 m in natural habitat
Crown	dense, ovoid, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey bark, corky wings on twigs several years old
Leaf	palmate lobed to incised, dark green, 4.5 - 7.5 cm long
Autumn colour	yellow, red
Flowers	yellowish-green, unremarkable, end of April
Fruits	ovoid, spiky fruit capsule on a long stalk, approx. 2 - 3.5 cm in length
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	nutritious, humid soils
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	8 (-12,2 to -6,7 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Application	parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Asia Minor

Bushy shrub to small tree that forms an exceptionally densely branched ovoid crown with overhanging branches. The trunk turns grey and is grooved. Young twigs are yellowish-green and turn reddish-brown. Older branches develop corky wings. The 5-lobed leaf is smaller and wider than *L. styraciflua* and also more deeply lobed to incised. The leaf edge is also lobed. The leaves are 4.5 - 7.5 cm long and 7 - 10 cm wide. In autumn the leaves turn red. The brown fruit capsules, measuring approx. 2.5 cm, appear following the unremarkable flowering. They are spiky, hang on long thin stalks and remain on the tree until deep into winter. An exceptionally attractive park tree in warm climates but the tree absolutely requires protection against severe frost on colder sites.