



# Liquidambar styraciflua 'Lane Roberts'



<b>Height</b>	20 m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal, relatively open, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	dark grey, deeply grooved, corky fissures on branches and twigs
<b>Leaf</b>	palmetely lobed, 5 - 7 lobes, glossy green, 8 - 16 cm long
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red, purple
<b>Flowers</b>	yellow-green, inconspicuous, April/May
<b>Fruits</b>	round, spiky capsule on long stem, 3 - 3.5 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile, loamy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree
<b>Origin</b>	Hillier Nurseries, Ampfield, Romsey, England, 1971

Large tree with a broad, pyramidal, fairly open crown. The grey bark is deeply grooved. The young twigs are light green and have corky fissures that remain on the branches until the tree is mature. Two-year-old branches are reddish brown. The leaf turns dark wine red to blackish red with yellow hues in autumn. The round, spiky capsules remain on the tree in winter. In the 1960's, Dr Lane Roberts bought a Liquidambar seedling from Hillier Nurseries. In the late 1960's, Roberts called Harold Hiller to say that his tree had a splendid autumn colour. Hiller requested propagation material, named the tree after his customer and introduced the cultivar in 1971. Good tree for wide streets, avenues and green borders. Prefers fertile, moist soil: cannot tolerate persisting drought.