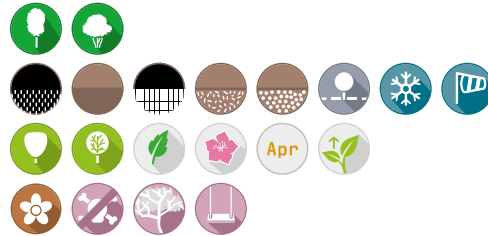




## Magnolia ×soulangeana



<b>Height</b>	4 - 6 (9) m
<b>Crown</b>	spreading vase-shape, later spreading ovoid, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey bark, twigs purple brown and bare
<b>Leaf</b>	obovate to oblong, fresh green, 10 - 15 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	tulip-shaped, white and/or pink, April/May
<b>Fruits</b>	red, uncommon, seed coral-red
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all, intolerant to alkaline soils
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Application</b>	parks, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, large gardens, small gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Étienne Soulange-Bodin, Paris, France, 1820

A hybrid between *M. denudata* and *M. liliiflora*. It is a slow-growing, large shrub that can sometimes grow into a multiple-stemmed tree. At first it has a spreading vase shape, but when maturing it spreads more, generating an ovoid crown. In the case of low branches, old branches can bend onto the ground. The spread may be as large as the height. It is one of the richest flowering Magnolias. There are more than 40 named cultivars which may differ considerably from each other with regard to the colour and the shape of the flowers. Colours vary from completely white to white with pink to dark pink hues. The flowers appear before the leaves. A late night frost may damage the flowers. As it usually concerns sterile varieties, production of fruit is practically absent. The fleshy roots grow both shallow and deep. Poor tolerance to dry soils.