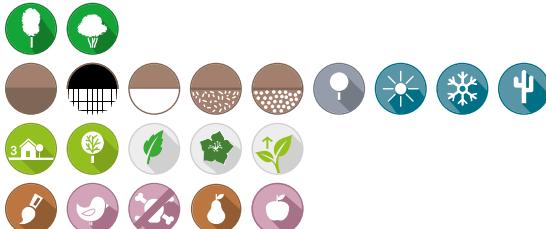




## Morus alba 'Laciniata'



<b>Height</b>	5 - 8 m
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs lightly curved to zigzag, grey-green, bark grey-brown, grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	ovate to variable lobed, sometimes dissected on one side, dark bronze-green, 8 - 20 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	inconspicuous in pendent catkins, exclusively male, May/June
<b>Fruits</b>	creamy white to lilac, 1 - 2 cm, edible fruits
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	light and well drained, preferably calcareous
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), provides food for birds
<b>Application</b>	parks, squares, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree

Grows from a large shrub into a medium-size tree from 5 to 8 m tall. By nature often multi-stem. The crown is open and has quite tangled branching. The young twigs are grey-green and strikingly curved to zigzag. The leaf is ovate and entire to irregularly lobed and dissected. In many cases only one half of the leaf is dissected while the other half is entire. The tip of the leaf tapers to a long point and the margin is serrated-crenated. Turns yellow in autumn. Morus alba is naturally monoecious and 'Laciniata' is a female cultivar. After the inconspicuous blossom, mulberries may form. They are creamy white to lilac, slightly smaller than the species. They are edible like the species. Saplings are sensitive to frost. Preferably plant in a sunny, warm and sheltered site. Favours calcareous soils and grows in infertile soil.