



## Nothofagus nervosa



<b>Height</b>	20 - 24 m, usually not so tall in our climate
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	glossy dark reddish-brown, smooth
<b>Leaf</b>	ovoid, green, 4 - 10 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	dioecious, unremarkable, May
<b>Fruits</b>	nutlets, approx. 1 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all types, preferably not too dry
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	8 (-12,2 to -6,7 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	Chile, Andes
<b>Synonyms</b>	Nothofagus procera

This tree comes from the Andes where it can grow to approx. 25 m tall and is an important producer of timber ('rauli' or 'Chilean mahogany'). Its sensitivity to frost means that it does not attain this height in Europe. It is a slow-growing sturdy tree. Because the main branches stand out horizontally and later become pendulous, its eventual shape is that of a spherical crown. The trunk is glossy dark brown and smooth and bears a remarkably large number of crosswise lenticels. The leaves have pronounced veins and are finely serrated like those of the hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). In the autumn the leaves turn to golden yellow. The nutlets, measuring approx. 1 cm, appear following the unremarkable greenish flowers. This tree has a deeply penetrating and strongly branched taproot and it requires a sheltered site to protect it against cold winters. Despite the risk of frost damage, the tree always emerges vigorously every year.