



Platanus orientalis



Height	30 - 35 m
Crown	round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey, flakes off in thin plates
Leaf	palmate lobed, glossy green, 10-20 cm
Flowers	spherical flower heads, yellow-green, May
Fruits	spherical, spiky, brown, usually 2 together
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, soil not too calcareous
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	south-eastern Europe, Asia Minor

In Europe the oriental plane grows into a large tree with a wide oval crown. When the tree is older the branches hang down more, thereby forming a rounded crown. The bast is yellow, and the green (sometimes grey) bark flakes off in small pieces, giving the tree a speckled appearance. A clear difference with *P. x acerifolia* can be seen in the very gnarled trunk and the shape of the leaves. The palmate leaves are more deeply incised and usually have 5-7 sharply serrated lobes, the central lobe being longer than it is broad. The spherical flowers are covered with protruding hairs. The fruit is at first green but turns colour to brown and has a diameter of about 2.5 cm. The fruit hangs in groups of 3 to 6 and remains on the tree until deep into the winter. Saplings are sensitive to frost.