



Populus lasiocarpa



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| Height | 10 - 20 m, slow growing |
| Crown | ovoid to broad ovoid, half-open crown |
| Bark and branches | bark grey to light brown, twigs fairly thick |
| Leaf | ovoid to heart-shaped, 25 - 35 cm long |
| Flowers | monoecious catkins, approx. 5 - 10 cm long |
| Fruits | fruit catkins |
| Spines/thorns | None |
| Toxicity | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock |
| Soil type | moist nutritious soils |
| Soil moisture | suitable for wet soil |
| Paving | tolerates no paving |
| Winter hardness zone | 6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C) |
| Wind resistance | moderate to poor |
| Other resistances | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6) |
| Application | parks, cemeteries, large gardens |
| Shape | clearstem tree |
| Origin | Central and Western China, especially the Hubei province |
| Synonyms | <i>Populus fargesii</i> |

This remarkable medium-sized poplar can attain a height of up to 20 m. The tree grows slowly and forms an ovoid to broad ovoid crown. The bark is grey to light brown, later flaking off in small platelets: the branches are yellowish-brown and thick. The remarkably large ovoid to heart-shaped leaves are green and have a red main vein and stem. They grow to 25 - 35 cm long and 15 - 20 cm wide. On the upper side they are glossy green while the underside is lighter. In the autumn the leaves turn yellow. The tree produces both male and female catkins. *P. lasiocarpa* is used in sheltered spots in parks and public gardens. The tree prefers moist nutritious soils and is especially sensitive to changes in groundwater levels. It makes heavy demands on the soil and is very sensitive to wind. *Populus lasiocarpa* is much used as a solitary or in small groups. Because it is only moderately wind-resistant its use is not recommended in a landscape setting.