



Pterocarya fraxinifolia



Height	15 - 20 (25) m, fast growing
Crown	broad, rounded and dense, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	grey, deeply grooved, twigs greenish-brown
Leaf	imparipinnate, fresh green, 30 - 60 cm long, feathered leaf
Flowers	pendulous and catkins, green, approx. 8 - 15 cm, April/May
Fruits	nutlets in pendulous fruit catkins, approx. 30 - 45 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile and moisturous
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate to good, cannot take sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Caucasus, Northern Iran

A vigorous tree with powerful growth: requires plenty of space. Usually grows branches low down and forms a dense crown with several heavy main branches. Because of the low branching and widely spreading lateral branches old specimens are sometimes broader than they are tall. Old trunks are dark grey and have a deep network of grooves. The hairless leaf buds are on short stems. Young emerging leaves can be damaged by a late night frost but recover easily. The large pinnate leaves consist of (11) 17 to 21 (25) lanceolate leaflets. These are 8 - 12 cm long. The pendulous fruit catkins remain on the tree during the winter months. The nutlets carry two semicircular wings. Produces root suckers. Prefers moist soils and is resistant to long-lasting flooding. When the root system is healthy the tree also grows in drier places. Cannot take sea wind. Pterocarya fraxinifolia ends up as an imposing tree with a heavy spreading crown. The trunk bears deep grooves particularly in old specimens.