



Pterocarya fraxinifolia var. dumosa



Height	7 - 10 m
Crown	flattened spherical to rounded, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey, deeply grooved, twigs greenish-brown
Leaf	pinnate, fresh green, 11 - 17 leaflets, 25 - 30 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 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	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
Origin	Caucasus, Northern Iran

A cultivar that remains considerably smaller than the species. Usually grows branches low down and forms a dense crown with several heavy main branches. Often planted as a rough shrub. Maximum height up to approx. 10 m. Because of the low branching and widely spreading lateral branches old specimens are often broader than they are tall. Old trunks are dark grey and deeply grooved. The hairless leaf buds are on short stems. Young emerging leaves are yellowish-green and can be damaged by a late night frost. The pinnate leaves are smaller than those of the species and consist of fewer leaflets grouped more closely together. These too remain smaller: 4 - 7 cm. 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.