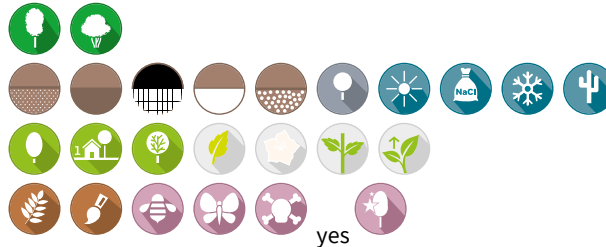




Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'



Height	12 - 15 m
Crown	oval to rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	greyish brown, roughly grooved, young twigs have red thorns
Leaf	imparipinnate, 20 - 30 cm, 9 - 19 leaf segments, 1.5 – 4.5 cm, golden yellow, feathered leaf
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	pendulous clusters up to 15 cm, cream white, June, rare blooming, fragrant flowers
Fruits	pod, reddish brown, 5 - 10 cm long, rarely develops
Spines/thorns	Yes
Toxicity	has toxic components
Soil type	places little demands on soil, provided there is good drainage
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate, particularly in rich soil
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt, valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	W. Jansen, Zwollerkarpsel, The Netherlands, 1935

A robustly growing tree, particularly when young, with a relatively narrow, vertical manner of growth. Branches protrude later, so the crown becomes oval to round. Height 12 - 15 m, width approx. 5 - 8 m. The greyish brown bark is rough and deeply grooved. Young twigs are bright brown and have striking wine-red thorns that later turn brown. The compound leaves consist of 9 to 19 elliptical, leaf segments that are 2 – 4.5 cm in size. The leaves have an orange-yellow colour when they emerge, turn greenish yellow in summer, and deep golden yellow in the autumn. 'Frisia' leafs out late and keeps its leaves long into the autumn. Flowers and fruit only rarely appear on the tree. Grows well in light, calcareous soil, has a superficial root system. Given the tree's sensitivity to wind, it should preferably be planted in a sheltered site.