



Salix caprea



Height	6 - 10 m
Crown	wide ovoid, half-open crown
Bark and branches	twigs green, bark light grey
Leaf	broad oval to broad obovate, somewhat glossy, grey-green, 5 - 12 cm
Flowers	ovoid catkins, catkins golden yellow, catkins silver grey, March/April
Fruits	catkins
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	few requirements, tolerates a lot of moisture
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
Application	parks, tree containers, roof gardens, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Europe, Asia

Small tree with somewhat variable but usually broad ovoid crown. Young trees usually have a narrow ovoid crown. The young twigs are green, sometimes slightly red and covered in short, thick hair. Older twigs are hairless. The bark remains smooth for a long time with typical, small diamond-shaped fissures. Only later does the bark develop longitudinal grooves. The leaf has felt-like hair on the underside. On the upper side the veins are slightly sunken giving the leaf a rather wrinkled surface. *S. caprea* is the earliest blossoming species. The catkins appear around late March. Male catkins consist of golden yellow stamens, the female ones are covered with a thick layer of silver-coloured hair among which the pistils are found. Easy tree which grows on almost every type of nutrient-rich but not extremely acidic soil. Tolerates slight drought and quite a lot of moisture.