



Salix fragilis 'Bullata'



Height	4 - 6 m, slow growing
Crown	flat-topped spherical, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	twigs pale yellow-green, bark grey, grooved
Leaf	lanceolate, glossy dark green, 5 - 12 cm
Flowers	elongated, and catkins, yellow-green, 3 - 6 cm, April/May
Fruits	catkins, approx. 4 - 6 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	few requirements, tolerates wet to marshy soil
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °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	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Sweden, ca. 1785

Old cultivar, found in the wild in Sweden in late eighteenth century. Grows significantly less vigorously than the species. Forms a dense, flat-topped, spherical crown up to 4 to 6 m tall. After many years the crown will spread to 5 to 9 m. In practice 'Bullata' is top grafted and creating a round-crowned tree. Like the species the twigs break easily. The lanceolate leaves have long pointed tips, they are slightly smaller than the species and also glossy dark green. The blossom and fruits are the same as the species. Grows on almost any soil, including infertile. Tolerates wet to marshy soil. This makes the tree suitable for use in wadis or on river banks. Its crown shape also means it is suitable for use in an urban environment.