



## Salix fragilis 'Bullata'



<b>Height</b>	4 - 6 m, slow growing
<b>Crown</b>	flat-topped spherical, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs pale yellow-green, bark grey, grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	lanceolate, glossy dark green, 5 - 12 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	elongated, and catkins, yellow-green, 3 - 6 cm, April/May
<b>Fruits</b>	catkins, approx. 4 - 6 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, tolerates wet to marshy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardness zone</b>	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	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.