



## Stewartia pseudocamellia



<b>Height</b>	8 - 12 (15) m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	greyish brown, thin flakes, later reddish brown with grey spots
<b>Leaf</b>	reverse ovoid to oval, dark green, 3 - 9 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red, purple
<b>Flowers</b>	white with yellow stamens, Ø approx. 5 - 6 cm, July/August
<b>Fruits</b>	woody capsule
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist, not too wet, peaty
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Japan, Korea

Sturdy shrub to medium-high tree with a broad, pyramidal crown that eventually becomes oval. The smooth bark flakes off in thin, grey, orange- to purplish brown plates. This reveals the remarkable cinnamon-brown bark, creating a decorative picture. The twigs are bare: the dark green leaves are slightly hairy when they emerge. The edge of the leaves are very finely serrated. The tree turns especially lovely colours in the autumn: yellow-red to red-purple tints. The singular flowers, similar to those of Camellia, emerge at the leaf axils. Flowering sometimes lasts into August. The woody fruit capsules, measuring approx. 2 cm, appear following flowering. These burst open at the top in 5 segments containing the practically black seeds. Young plants can suffer damage during severe frost.