



## Tilia ×europaea



<b>Height</b>	30 - 40 m
<b>Crown</b>	broad pyramidal, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, grooved, twigs bare, green, later brown
<b>Leaf</b>	heart-shaped, broad, slightly slanted base, dark green, 5 - 12 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	in umbels, Ø 7 – 10 cm, flowers 3 – 11 together, yellowish-white, June/July, fragrant flowers
<b>Fruits</b>	round to oval, Ø 0.6 cm, greyish brown, felt-like hair
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °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, squares, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
<b>Origin</b>	Europe
<b>Synonyms</b>	Tilia ×vulgaris, Tilia intermedia

A very old hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. platyphyllos*. Although this tree originated in cultivation, it can also appear spontaneously in the wild. The Dutch linden is a tree with a somewhat variable, broad, pyramidal crown. A few very heavy main branches grow from the heavy trunk and on those irregular lateral branches grow. The bark remains thin for a long time, and later develops deep grooves. Root suckers often grow around the trunk. The large leaves have a short, tapered top and serrated edge. The base of the leaf is usually somewhat slanted. The flowers grow in pendulous umbels of 3 to 11 together. The bract has a short stem and is 9 - 10 cm long. Because there are many good cultivars, the species itself is rarely used anymore. Prone to aphid infestation, resulting in honeydew and sooty mould. Suitable as a shaped tree. *Tilia x europaea* was much used in earlier times to provide shade on farms. Because *Tilia* takes pruning exceptionally well, it is also often pruned to create a trained tree.