



Tilia americana 'Nova'



Height	20 - 25 m, fast growing
Crown	broad ovoid, half-open crown
Bark and branches	greyish brown with shallow grooves, young twigs olive green
Leaf	broad ovoid, base of the leaf slanted heart shape, dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Flowers	pendulous umbels of 6 - 15 flowers, pale yellow, late July, fragrant flowers
Fruits	round to elliptical, greyish, light felt-like hair, Ø approx. 0.9 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	places little demands, not on soil that is too dry
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5b (-26,0 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, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	the Netherlands, before 1955

This cultivar attains a maximum height of 25 m and width of approx. 20 m. Young trees have a smooth, grey bark: the bark of older specimens has regular, shallow grooves. Young twigs are smooth and olive green, often reddish brown on the top and side facing the sun. The leaves are remarkably large and taper to an abrupt point at the top. The base of the leaf is a slanted heart shape and the edge is roughly serrated. The upper side of the leaf is dark green while the underside is lighter. Starting in July, umbels of aromatic, pale yellow flowers appear. Individual flowers have an approx. diameter of 1.2 cm. The bract is approx. 11 cm long. 'Nova' has a more narrow, regular crown than the species does, rendering it better suited for use as an avenue tree. Like the species, 'Nova' is susceptible to aphids and the honeydew and sooty mould they produce.