



Tilia cordata



Height	20 - 25 (30) m, fast growing
Crown	broad ovoid to rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	dark grey-brown, grooved, young twigs green reddish-brown later
Leaf	more or less round, base of leaf heart-shaped, green 4 to 9 cm
Flowers	in upright umbels, yellow to cream-coloured, pungent, June/July, fragrant flowers
Fruits	round-ovoid, Ø 0.5 – 0.8 cm, first felt-like, later bare
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any, tolerates dry conditions
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
Wind resistance	very good, also tolerates sea wind
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, squares, cemeteries, coastal areas, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Europe

Native to large parts of Europe. Grows fairly slowly when young but can nonetheless eventually reach a height of 25 - 30 m. It remains smaller when cultivated. The trunk is dark brown and grooved. Young twigs are green to reddish brown. *T. cordata* leafs out about a fortnight later than *T. platyphyllos* and has relatively small leaves that are bluish green underneath. The base of the leaf is heart-shaped and sometimes slanted and the leaf top tapers to a sharp point. Pungent flowers appear in early summer, growing 5 – 10 together in short, upright umbels. The light green bract is somewhat shorter than the umbel, 6 - 7 cm. Fairly small round fruit follows in late summer. These are grey and felt-like at first and later bare. *T. cordata* is not very prone to aphids. The lime tree has a centuries-old history behind it and it is still much used in today's landscape architecture.