



Ulmus americana 'Princeton'



Height	20 m
Crown	oval, half-open crown
Bark and branches	twigs brown-green, bark light grey-brown, slightly grooved
Leaf	obovate, green, 5 - 15 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	in dense clusters, reddish green, March/April
Fruits	flat winged nutlets, round, green, sometimes slightly red
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile, moist and airy, tolerates limy soil
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
Wind resistance	fairly to good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, large gardens, windbreaks
Origin	Princeton, NJ, USA, 1922

When young, this tree naturally grows fairly straight and narrowly upwards which means it needs little or no pruning. Later it grows into a large tree with a height of around 20 m and an oval to broad-oval crown. The light grey-brown bark is slightly grooved. The leaf is obovate, 5 - 15 cm long with a leathery structure. The autumn colour is golden-yellow to brown-yellow. The tree was selected in 1922 because of its lovely crown shape. It was only later that 'Princeton' was found to have reasonable to strong resistance to Dutch elm disease, at least in the USA. In England it turns out that this cultivar gets ill anyway. It is therefore recommended only to use 'Princeton' in areas where the threat of infection is low. Despite the fact that the crown can become somewhat ragged when older, its oval shape makes 'Princeton' suitable as an avenue and street tree nonetheless. Unusually hardy.