



Ulmus glabra



Height	25 - 35 (40) m, fast growing
Crown	broad ovoid, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	bark dark grey, remains smooth for a long time, twigs greyish-brown
Leaf	broad ovoid to oval, dark green, with very rough hairs, 8 - 16 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	short-stalked dense bundles, brownish-violet, March, before the leaves emerge
Fruits	winged with nutlet in the centre, obovate, light red seed
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist and light, favours calcareous soils
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	good, also as regards 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, cemeteries, coastal areas, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	Europe, Western Asia, Caucasus

Stately tree with a dense crown, the lowest branches somewhat pendulous. Height up to 40 m, breadth to approx. 20 m. The bark remains smooth for a long time but later develops shallow grooves. Young twigs are greyish-brown with whitish hairs, later grey. The large leaves are asymmetrical, very rough and dark green. On the underside they are light green and hairy. In the autumn they turn yellow. The asymmetrical foot of the leaf covers one side of the short stalk, a characteristic of elm leaves. The brownish-violet flowers appear before the emergence of the leaves. The fruits, winged nutlets, are spread by the wind. *U. glabra* is not often used. Because it produces few root suckers it is often used as rootstock. Sometimes this leads to an impossible union causing the tree to snap at the point of the graft. Sensitive to Dutch elm disease.