



Ulmus minor 'Cloud Corky'



Height	20 - 25 m
Crown	broad oval, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	twigs brown with corky fissures, bark brown-grey, deeply grooved, with cork deposits
Leaf	oval-elongated to obovate, glossy green, 5 - 10 cm
Flowers	in ver dense clusters, green-purple, March, before the leaf development
Fruits	winged nutlet, 1.5 - 2 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist and airy, favours calcareous soil
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °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, cemeteries, coastal areas, industrial areas, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem

Vigorously growing large tree with a dense, broad oval crown. The brown twigs have striking corky fissures. The old brown-grey bark is deeply grooved and blocky, and has cork deposits. The leaf is oval-elongated to obovate. Young leaves are rough and hairy, adult leaf is bare and glossy green. The base of the leaf is crooked, a feature of most elms. The leaf margin is double serrated. The small green-purple flowers are in dense clusters of 15 - 30, appearing in March, before the leaf development. The seeds enclosed in their wing are often formed before the leaf development too. First they are green but turn brown later. Low resistance to Dutch elm disease but of very great landscape value. Tolerates a lot of wind, including sea wind.