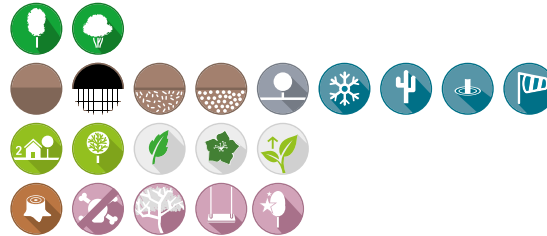




Ulmus parvifolia



Height	8 - 15 m
Crown	round, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	twigs glossy grey-brown, bark brown-grey, peeling in small platelets
Leaf	ovate, oval to obovate, slightly crooked, glossy dark green, 2 - 6 cm
Flowers	in dense clusters, green, September
Fruits	flat winged nutlets, oval, green slightly red hue
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 dry soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °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, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Japan, Korea, China

A graceful, medium-size tree with a dense round crown. The tree usually grows to 8 - 15 m but in exceptional cases it can reach 18 m tall. The young twigs are glossy brown and slightly hairy, but rapidly become hairless. The old bark is brown-grey and peels off in small plates revealing the orange bast. The leaves are fairly small and glossy dark green. In southern regions of origin, the tree is almost evergreen but in a temperate climate always deciduous. The foliage falls in late autumn and takes on hardly any or no autumn colours. The tree blossoms in September with clusters of inconspicuous green flowers, followed by winged seeds. Its resistance to Dutch elm disease makes it worth considering as a park and avenue tree. It has a great adaptability to various soil types, tolerates a lot of warmth and is wind resistant.