



## Ulmus parvifolia



<b>Height</b>	8 - 15 m
<b>Crown</b>	round, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs glossy grey-brown, bark brown-grey, peeling in small platelets
<b>Leaf</b>	ovate, oval to obovate, slightly crooked, glossy dark green, 2 - 6 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	in dense clusters, green, September
<b>Fruits</b>	flat winged nutlets, oval, green slightly red hue
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile, moist and airy, tolerates limy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardness zone</b>	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly to good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	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.