



Alnus incana



Height	12 - 18 (20) m, fast growing
Width	6-10m
Crown	ovate, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey and smooth, twigs grey brown
Leaf	wide ovate, green, 5 - 10 cm
Flowers	catkins, ♂ and ♀, purplish, February/March
Fruits	ovoid strobiles, grey brown, 1 - 1.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	calcareous, tolerates dry soils
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
Wind resistance	good, susceptible to sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	Europe, West Asia, North America

Widely dispersed in Europe into the Caucasus, but not native to Great Britain. Big shrub to multiple-stemmed tree with a compact, irregular crown. The trunk and the young twigs are grey. In contrast with *A. glutinosa*, *A. incana* has no sticky parts. The alternate green leaves are ovate and acute-pointed, they have serrated margins and hairy to velvety undersides. Buds are short stalked. The inflorescence with ± 0.5 cm female catkins and ± 7 cm purplish male catkins with yellow pollen, is inconspicuous. The grey brown strobiles appear in September and decorate the tree all winter. *A. incana* roots fairly deep, but shallower than *A. glutinosa* and is used in forestry as a producer of nitrogen. Intolerant to hard surfaces.