



Alnus incana 'Laciata'



Height	10 - 12 m
Width	6-8m
Crown	ovoid, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey and smooth, twigs grey brown
Leaf	very deeply dissected, soft green, 4 - 10 cm
Flowers	catkins, and X, purplish, February/March
Fruits	ovoid strobiles, grey brown
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	tolerant to moister soils than the species
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardness zone	2 (-45,5 to -40,1 °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	tree containers, roof gardens, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	± 1861

Usually multiple-stemmed tree with an upright central leader, creating an irregular, ovoid crown. Both the trunk and the young twigs are grey. In contrast with *A. glutinosa*, *A. incana* has no sticky parts. The alternate leaves are light green and very deeply dissected. The undersides are hairy to velvety, just like the twigs. Buds are short stalked and the inflorescence consists of ± 0.5 cm inconspicuous female catkins and ± 7 cm purplish male catkins with yellow pollen. The grey brown strobiles appear in September and decorate the tree all winter. 'Laciata' roots deep, but shallower than *A. glutinosa*. Is more tolerant to moist than the species, but for really wet sites the strongly resembling and larger *A. glutinosa* 'Laciata' is better suited.