



## Alnus incana 'Laciniata'



<b>Height</b>	10 - 12 m
<b>Width</b>	6-8m
<b>Crown</b>	ovoid, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey and smooth, twigs grey brown
<b>Leaf</b>	very deeply dissected, soft green, 4 - 10 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, and X, purplish, February/March
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid strobiles, grey brown
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	tolerant to moister soils than the species
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	2 (-45,5 to -40,1 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good, susceptible to sea wind
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	tree containers, roof gardens, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	± 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. 'Laciniata' 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* 'Laciniata' is better suited.