



## Corylus columna 'Te-Terra Red'



<b>Height</b>	15 m
<b>Width</b>	10-12m
<b>Crown</b>	broad ovoid to broad conical, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, flaking in small plates
<b>Leaf</b>	breed obovate, purplish green, 8 - 12 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, brownish red, 12 cm, inconspicuous, February/March
<b>Fruits</b>	edible nut, in irregularly shaped, red husks, edible fruits
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, preferably limy, sandy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	very good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	A.F. van Nijmegen, Zundert, Netherlands, 1987

Medium-size tree with a straight, upright trunk and a wide ovoid, later often wide conical, crown, to about 15 m. The trunk develops a rough, corky bark even at a young age. The broad obovate leaf has soft hairs and a double serrated margin. It is purplish green in summer. The young shoots are deep purplish red, contrasting well with the summer leaf. This produces an almost two-toned effect. The graceful male catkins and inconspicuous female blossoms can be followed by edible nuts. The nuts are grouped in red, irregularly shaped, glandular clusters. Has a deep root system. It is a very strong, drought-resistant tree with little susceptibility to disease. Paved surfaces are tolerated well too.