

## Liquidambar orientalis



<b>Height</b>	7 - 10 m, up to 30 m in natural habitat
<b>Width</b>	6-8m
<b>Crown</b>	dense, ovoid, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey bark, corky wings on twigs several years old
<b>Leaf</b>	palmate lobed to incised, dark green, 4.5 - 7.5 cm long
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, red
<b>Flowers</b>	yellowish-green, unremarkable, end of April
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid, spiky fruit capsule on a long stalk, approx. 2 - 3.5 cm in length
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	nutritious, humid soils
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardness zone</b>	8 (-12,2 to -6,7 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	Asia Minor

Bushy shrub to small tree that forms an exceptionally densely branched ovoid crown with overhanging branches. The trunk turns grey and is grooved. Young twigs are yellowish-green and turn reddish-brown. Older branches develop corky wings. The 5-lobed leaf is smaller and wider than *L. styraciflua* and also more deeply lobed to incised. The leaf edge is also lobed. The leaves are 4.5 - 7.5 cm long and 7 - 10 cm wide. In autumn the leaves turn red. The brown fruit capsules, measuring approx. 2.5 cm, appear following the unremarkable flowering. They are spiky, hang on long thin stalks and remain on the tree until deep into winter. An exceptionally attractive park tree in warm climates but the tree absolutely requires protection against severe frost on colder sites.