



Ulmus minor



Height	20 - 30 m, fast growing
Width	12-15m
Crown	broad fan-shaped to broad oval, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	has brownish-grey grooves, flakes off in platelets, twigs brown
Leaf	oval-elongated to obovate, glossy green, 5 - 10 cm
Flowers	in ver σ dense bundles, purplish-red, March, before the leaves emerge
Fruits	winged nutlet, 1.5 - 2 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist and light, favours calcareous soils
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	very good, also tolerates sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets, coastal areas, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	western Europe, north Africa, south-west Asia
Synonyms	Ulmus carpinifolia, Ulmus campestris

Fast-growing tall tree with a dense crown and a variable manner of growth, from broad fan-shaped to broad oval. Occasionally a cork layer occurs on the bare twigs. The leaves are oval-elongated to obovate, widest in or above the centre. On the upper side they are smooth and glossy green, on the underside practically bare. The foot of the leaf covers one side of the short stalk, a characteristic of elm leaves. The leaf edge is double-serrated. The flowers grow in very dense bundles of 15 to 30 together. They appear before the leaves emerge and are purplish-red. The winged fruits are also often present before the emergence of the leaves: the fruits are then still green but later turn brown. It is fairly badly sensitive to Dutch elm disease. Ulmus minor used to be planted a great deal but is very little cultivated at present.