**Ulmus minor**

- **Height**: 20 - 30 m, fast growing
- **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 very 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
- **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.