



## Ulmus minor 'Cloud Corky'



<b>Height</b>	20 - 25 m
<b>Width</b>	15-18m
<b>Crown</b>	broad oval, half-open crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs brown with corky fissures, bark brown-grey, deeply grooved, with cork deposits
<b>Leaf</b>	oval-elongated to obovate, glossy green, 5 - 10 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	in ver dense clusters, green-purple, March, before the leaf development
<b>Fruits</b>	winged nutlet, 1.5 - 2 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist and airy, favours calcareous soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	very good, also tolerates sea wind
<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 butterflies
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, coastal areas, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem

Vigorously growing large tree with a dense, broad oval crown. The brown twigs have striking corky fissures. The old brown-grey bark is deeply grooved and blocky, and has cork deposits. The leaf is oval-elongated to obovate. Young leaves are rough and hairy, adult leaf is bare and glossy green. The base of the leaf is crooked, a feature of most elms. The leaf margin is double serrated. The small green-purple flowers are in dense clusters of 15 - 30, appearing in March, before the leaf development. The seeds enclosed in their wing are often formed before the leaf development too. First they are green but turn brown later. Low resistance to Dutch elm disease but of very great landscape value. Tolerates a lot of wind, including sea wind.