



Aesculus ×carnea 'Briotii'



Height	15 (20) m
Width	10-15m
Crown	round to wide pyramidal, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey-green, with light vertical grooves, non-sticky buds
Leaf	usually 5 leaflets, dark green, circa 15 cm
Flowers	dark red, erect panicles, May
Fruits	few, less prickly than the A. hippocastanum
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, preferably not too dry
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
Application	avenues and broad streets
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Trianon, France, 1858

Crossing between A. hippocastanum and A. pavia. The dense crown casts a dark shade. A mature tree seldom reaches higher than 15 m and gets circa 15 m wide. 'Briotii' grows slower than the species. The slightly shiny, opposite leaves are more folded than those of A. x carnea and can reach 15 cm across. They appear early, remain long on the tree and have a yellow brown autumn colour. The midrib is tinted red at the origin. The blood-red flowers do not appear until the tree is 8 to 10 years old and are bigger than those of the A. x carnea. The fibrous root system consists of a main root which branches out well and goes deep into the ground. The ground must not be too dry. Intolerant to asphalt surfaces unless the base area is large enough.