



## Aesculus flava



<b>Height</b>	15 - 20 (30) m
<b>Width</b>	10-15m
<b>Crown</b>	spherical to wide conical, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	rough bark, non-sticky buds
<b>Leaf</b>	5 leaflets, dark green, underneath light-green, 10 -15 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	light to deep yellow with a pink hue, panicles, May
<b>Fruits</b>	smooth, poisonous
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	has toxic components
<b>Soil type</b>	few soil requirements, tolerant to hard surfaces
<b>Soil moisture</b>	withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to poor
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree
<b>Origin</b>	USA
<b>Synonyms</b>	Aesculus octandra

In the mixed woods of eastern North-America this species grows in the wild. Forms a medium-sized to large tree with a round to conical, open crown becoming spherical when maturing. In Europe it can reach a height of 20 m and a width of 10 m. In its original habitat it reaches almost 30 m. Striking are the pointed buds that are non-sticky. The palmate leaves usually have 5, sometimes 7, leaflets. They are up to 15 cm across. The dark green, bare leaf is thickly haired underneath at first. In autumn it colours into brown yellow and falls early. The light yellow flowers with a pink hue are short in panicles. Fruits and young outgrowth are poisonous. Good tolerance to hard surfaces, but less tolerant to salt (for icy roads).