



## Aesculus pavia



<b>Height</b>	6 - 8 (12) m
<b>Width</b>	4-6m
<b>Crown</b>	oval to globular, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	dark grey, smooth, conspicuous lenticels
<b>Leaf</b>	5/7 leaflets, reddish unfolding, later fresh green, 8 - 15 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	panicles, pink red, June
<b>Fruits</b>	smooth, light brown, irregular crop
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	bad
<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>	south-eastern part of North America

Originally growing in damp places on river banks in the south-eastern part of North America where it forms a big shrub by nature. In culture it usually forms an average-sized tree with an oval-round, dense and compact crown. Eventual height circa 8 m, the crown will then be circa 4 m wide. Sometimes larger specimen can be found. The thick twigs bear non-sticky buds. The opposite leaves unfold with a reddish colour. They can reach 15 cm across and they consist of 5 to 7 palmatifid-compound leaflets, with an obovoid shape. These have deep-lying veins and are shed early in autumn. The pink red flowers sometimes have a yellowish hue and come in upright panicles up to 20 cm long. The tree thrives best in slightly moist soil. Good hardiness but susceptible to salt (for icy roads). Intolerant to hard surfaces.