



## Alnus glutinosa



<b>Height</b>	10 - 20 m , fast growing
<b>Width</b>	6-12m
<b>Crown</b>	conical to oval, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	young twigs are purple grey, trunk later grey and fissured
<b>Leaf</b>	obovate, shiny dark green, 4 - 10 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, brown yellow, oval, March/April
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid strobiles, 1 - 2 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist to wet, not too poor
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	coastal areas, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Europe, North Africa, Caucasus

This alder is native to almost entire Europe and grows mainly in moist areas. Sometimes growing into a multiple-stemmed, big tree. Now and then a mature specimen with a height reaching over 20 m can be found. The alternate leaf becomes 10 cm, is ovate and has a blunt tip. The stalked buds, which are grey violet, and the younger leaves feel sticky (glutinosa = sticky). Female catkins are oval and inconspicuous, ± 0.5 cm long and the male catkins are brown yellow, ± 7 cm long. Strobiles appear from September and persist long. The tree roots strongly and fairly deep. Poor tolerance to hard surfaces. Often used as brushwood in landscapes. Withstands severe pruning. Little susceptible to (sea) wind.