



## Corylus columna



<b>Height</b>	20 m
<b>Width</b>	10-12m
<b>Crown</b>	wide ovoid to wide conical, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, flaking in small plates
<b>Leaf</b>	wide obovate, dark green, 8 - 12 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, yellow brown, ± 12 cm, inconspicuous, February/March
<b>Fruits</b>	edible nuts in capriciously grown husks, edible fruits
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, preferably calcareous sandy soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for dry soil, withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	very good
<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 bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	south-east Europe, Asia-Minor

A big tree with a straight, upright trunk and a wide ovoid, later often wide conical crown. This trunk gets a ridged, corky bark at an early stage. Branches too, have a soft corky bark. The leaf is wide and obovate with a double serrated margin. It is woolly haired. The inflorescence shows thick, up to 12 cm long, male catkins that hang down gracefully and inconspicuous reddish female flowers. They appear well before the leaves. The edible nuts are surrounded by capriciously grown glandular husks and are circa 2 cm across. C. columna has a deep-rooting root system. It is a very strong tree that is little susceptible to diseases. It is drought tolerant and it also withstands hard surfaces well.