



## Fraxinus excelsior 'Altena'



<b>Height</b>	20 - 25 m
<b>Width</b>	10-15m
<b>Crown</b>	pyramidal to broad conical, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey-brown, regular shallow grooves
<b>Leaf</b>	imparipinnate, 9 - 11 leaflets, matt green, feathered leaf
<b>Flowers</b>	inconspicuous panicles, april
<b>Fruits</b>	few
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moist, fertile
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °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>	avenues and broad streets, coastal areas, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	J.C. van 't Westeinde, 's-Heer Abtskerke, Netherlands, 1966

Moderately fast growing tree with a straight central leader and pyramidal to broad conical crown. The tree branches well when young, producing a dense crown at an early stage. Mature trees are conspicuous for their regularly formed crown. The leaves are a matt, dark green and hardly change colour in autumn. Was selected around 1952 from a road planting of *F. excelsior*, then about 20 years old. The tree was first marketed around 1966 under the provisional name “No. 17”. This was later changed to ‘Altena’. Good street, avenue and park tree. Also highly suitable for use in open spaces. Prefers fertile, fairly moist soil: cannot tolerate paved surfaces. Is rather susceptible to *Pseudomonas savastanoi*, but not very susceptible to canker. Seems not particularly sensitive to ash die-back, but research into this remains necessary. Tolerates a lot of wind.