



## Platanus orientalis



<b>Height</b>	30 - 35 m
<b>Width</b>	15-25m
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, flakes off in thin plates
<b>Leaf</b>	palmate lobed, glossy green, 10-20 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	spherical flower heads, yellow-green, May
<b>Fruits</b>	spherical, spiky, brown, usually 2 together
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all, soil not too calcareous
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	south-eastern Europe, Asia Minor

In Europe the oriental plane grows into a large tree with a wide oval crown. When the tree is older the branches hang down more, thereby forming a rounded crown. The bark is yellow, and the green (sometimes grey) bark flakes off in small pieces, giving the tree a speckled appearance. A clear difference with *P. x acerifolia* can be seen in the very gnarled trunk and the shape of the leaves. The palmate leaves are more deeply incised and usually have 5-7 sharply serrated lobes, the central lobe being longer than it is broad. The spherical flowers are covered with protruding hairs. The fruit is at first green but turns colour to brown and has a diameter of about 2.5 cm. The fruit hangs in groups of 3 to 6 and remains on the tree until deep into the winter. Saplings are sensitive to frost.