



## Pterocarya fraxinifolia var. dumosa



<b>Height</b>	7 - 10 m
<b>Width</b>	7-10m
<b>Crown</b>	flattened spherical to rounded, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, deeply grooved, twigs greenish-brown
<b>Leaf</b>	pinnate, fresh green, 11 - 17 leaflets, 25 - 30 cm long, feathered leaf
<b>Flowers</b>	pendulous and catkins, green, approx. 8 - 15 cm, April/May
<b>Fruits</b>	nutlets in pendulous fruit catkins, approx. 30 - 45 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile and moisturous
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to good, cannot take sea wind
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree
<b>Origin</b>	Caucasus, Northern Iran

A cultivar that remains considerably smaller than the species. Usually grows branches low down and forms a dense crown with several heavy main branches. Often planted as a rough shrub. Maximum height up to approx. 10 m. Because of the low branching and widely spreading lateral branches old specimens are often broader than they are tall. Old trunks are dark grey and deeply grooved. The hairless leaf buds are on short stems. Young emerging leaves are yellowish-green and can be damaged by a late night frost. The pinnate leaves are smaller than those of the species and consist of fewer leaflets grouped more closely together. These too remain smaller: 4 - 7 cm. Prefers moist soils and is resistant to long-lasting flooding. When the root system is healthy the tree also grows in drier places. Cannot take sea wind.