



Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'



Height	5 - 7 m
Width	5-7m
Crown	broad fan-shaped, horizontal, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	bark dark grey, remains smooth for a long time, twigs greyish-brown
Leaf	broad ovoid to oval, dark green, with very rough hairs, 8 - 16 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	in short dense bundles, brownish-violet, March, abundant
Fruits	winged with nutlet in the centre, obovate, light red seed
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist and light, favours calcareous soils
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	good, also as regards sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
Application	coastal areas
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	England, 1816
Synonyms	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'

This elm forms a broad flattened crown with branches growing more or less horizontally in layers. The twigs at the end of the (lateral) branches are slightly pendulous. Because the branches are close together, the branching takes on a fishbone appearance. Height 5 - 7 m and often twice as broad. The dark grey bark remains smooth for a long time: later shallow grooves develop. Young twigs are greyish-brown with whitish hairs, later grey. A characteristic feature is that the leaves grow very close together, especially at the end of the branches. The large leaves are asymmetrical, dark green and with rough hairs on each side. The underside is light green. In the autumn they turn yellow. The brownish-violet flowers appear in bundles before the emergence of the leaves. The winged nutlets are spread by the wind. Sensitive to Dutch elm disease.