

# *Tilia × europaea* 'Pallida'

## European linden 'Pallida'

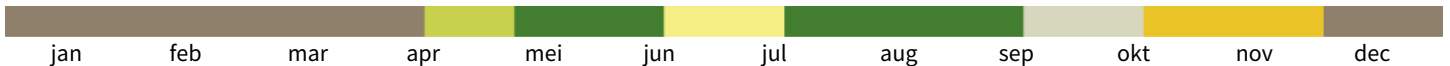


*Tilia × europaea* 'Pallida', commonly known as the Emperor lime, is the most widely used cultivar of the Dutch lime due to its vigorous, straight growth and its symmetrical crown structure. The tree has been cultivated extensively since the sixteenth century and has been widely exported to other European countries since the seventeenth century. Descendants of these early plantings can still be found in Great Britain, Sweden and Russia. The selection 'Pallida' grows to a height of twenty to thirty meters and develops a broad ovate to oval rounded crown with a distinctly rounded top, reaching a width of fifteen to twenty meters. It often forms three to five upright scaffold branches and produces both root suckers and trunk shoots.

The young leaves of *Tilia × europaea* 'Pallida' emerge in a striking bright green color and later turn fresh green. The underside is yellow green and lightly hairy. The Emperor lime flowers in June with pale yellow, fragrant blossoms. The fruits that follow are small and lightly ribbed. On young trees, the bark is gray and smooth, becoming darker and furrowed with age. Young twigs are yellow green and later turn reddish brown, which is particularly noticeable in winter.

The Emperor lime is especially well suited for avenues in wide green verges and for parks. The tree has modest soil requirements, provided the soil is sufficiently moist and fertile. *Tilia × europaea* 'Pallida' tolerates paving and urban stress well, but this lime is also highly susceptible to aphids. Despite this drawback, the large shade providing crown, stately appearance and high biodiversity value make the selection 'Pallida' a valuable addition in locations where honeydew nuisance is not an issue.

### SEASONAL COLOURS



### TYPES OF PLANTING

**Tree types:** standard trees, feathered trees, multi-stemmed trees, shade trees | **Topiary on stem:** beehive, block, roof-trained, level, pollard, candelabra, espalier, pleached | **Topiary:** beehive, cylinder, column, hedge, hedge element, archway, espalier

### USE

**Location:** avenue, park, large garden, cemetery, traffic areas, industrial zones, countryside, ecological zone | **Pavement:** none, open, sealed | **Planting concepts:** Eco planting, Landscape planting

### CHARACTERISTICS

**Crown shape:** wide pyramidal | **Crown structure:** semi-open | **Height:** 20 - 30 m | **Width:** 15 - 20 m | **Winter hardiness zone:** 4A - 9B

### ASPECTS

**Wind:** tolerant to wind | **Soil:** loess, sabulous clay, peaty, heavy clay, light clay, sand, loamy soil, all soils | **Nutrient level:** moderately rich in nutrients, rich in nutrients | **Soil moisture level:** moist | **Light requirements:** sun, partial shade | **pH range:** acidic, neutral, alkaline | **Host plant/forage plant:** bees, butterflies, nectar value 5, pollen value 5 | **Extreme environments:** tolerates air pollution

### PLANTKENMERKEN

**Flowers:** corymbose, striking, pendulous, flower-scented | **Flower colour:** pale yellow | **Flowering period:** June - July | **Leaf colour:** pale green, buds bright green, underside yellow-green | **Leaves:** deciduous, cordate, serrate | **Autumn colour:** yellow | **Fruits:** discrete, small | **Fruit colour:** grey | **Bark colour:** grey-brown | **Bark:** furrowed, smooth, later on rough | **Twig colour:** red-brown | **Twigs:** bare, vertical branches, finely branched | **Root system:** deep, highly branched, root suckers