

Tilia x euchlora Crimean linden, Caucasian linden

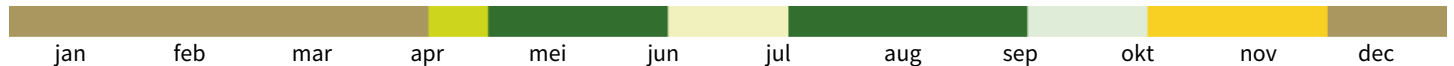


Tilia x euchlora (Crimean lime) is a hybrid between *Tilia cordata* (small leaved lime) and *Tilia dasystyla* subsp. *dasystyla* (Caucasian lime). The tree was described in 1866 by the botanist Carl Koch, based on a young specimen growing in Berlin that had been raised by Booth's nursery in Flottbeck, Hamburg, Germany, from seed originating from the Crimean Peninsula in present day Ukraine. The Crimean lime reaches a mature height of fifteen to twenty meters and a width of ten to fifteen meters. With age, the crown becomes very dense and oval to broadly ovate, with a strong, straight central leader and characteristic drooping branches. This growth habit requires good formative pruning when the tree is young.

The heart shaped, glossy dark green foliage of the Crimean lime has a finely serrated margin and a lighter green underside. The leaf stalks are reddish, creating an attractive color contrast. In autumn, the foliage turns yellow. *Tilia x euchlora* is one of the most profusely flowering lime trees and therefore an excellent nectar source. Its fragrant, pale yellow flowers appear in hanging clusters around June and July. Although this hybrid is sterile, small, spherical and hard fruits develop after flowering. The bark is gray and smooth on young trees, becoming rougher and lightly furrowed with age. The slender twigs are smooth and green, bearing orange red buds in winter.

Tilia x euchlora is widely used in cities, avenues, parks and squares. The tree tolerates paving, air pollution, drought and heat very well, making it an excellent choice for urban environments. It grows best on fertile, well drained soils but is also tolerant of dry or calcareous conditions. An additional advantage is its very low susceptibility to aphids, resulting in minimal honeydew nuisance. Combined with its elegant form, glossy foliage and abundant flowering, the Crimean lime is a highly attractive tree for avenues and parks.

SEASONAL COLOURS



TYPES OF PLANTING

Tree types: standard trees, shade trees | **Topiary on stem:** roof-trained, candelabra, espalier, pleached | **Topiary:** pleached

USE

Location: street, avenue, square, park, central reservation, cemetery, traffic areas, industrial zones, ecological zone, coastal area | **Pavement:** none, open, sealed | **Planting concepts:** Eco planting

CHARACTERISTICS

Crown shape: ovoid, wide egg-shaped | **Crown structure:** dense | **Height:** 15 - 20 m | **Width:** 10 - 15 m | **Winter hardiness zone:** 4A - 8B

ASPECTS

Wind: tolerant to wind, tolerant to coastal 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:** dry, 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:** tolerant to dryness, tolerates air pollution, tolerates heat, limited to rare infestation by lice

PLANTKENMERKEN

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