

# *Ulmus* 'Nanguen'

## 'Nanguen' Elm



*Ulmus* 'Nanguen' ('Nanguen' elm, synonym trade name *Ulmus* LUTÈCE) comes from the same cross-breeding programme as *Ulmus* 'Wanoux' (also known as 'VADA'). This fourth generation of elms was crossed and sown in the Netherlands back in 1970 but owing to the retirement of Dutch elm professor Hans Heybroek remained unreleased. From 1980, these two clones were tested again by INRA research institute in France and released in 2002 by research scientist Jean Pinon. 'Nanguen' is a homage to this collaboration, as a contraction of Nan-cy and Wa-Guen-ingen. To complete the story, 'LUTÈCE' is the old name for Paris. *Ulmus* 'Nanguen' is a cross between *Ulmus* 'Plantijn' and 'Bea Schwarz' and self-pollinated. 'Nanguen' is a pretty fast grower and has a semi-open, upright and broadly egg-shaped crown with U-shaped branch unions at the top. It can ultimately make an irregularly vase-shaped tree twelve to fifteen metres tall and four to six metres wide.

The matt green, round leaf is coarse and roughly serrated and does not appear until very late in the spring in May. The deep yellow autumn colour is fleeting. 'Nanguen' has brown-grey bark which remains smooth for a very long time before grooves appear. The bare twigs are brown-green. *Ulmus* 'Nanguen' blooms in March and April with green flowers arranged in dense clusters. This is followed by flat, winged nuts which flutter off the tree white.

Elm 'Nanguen' is regarded as the most European-looking elm of all new resistant forms despite the fact that it is slightly stiffer and not as tall growing. 'Nanguen' is a super tree resistant to Dutch elm disease and a good choice in, for example, broad avenues in rural areas and on a wide range of different soils, although moist, fertile and light soil are clearly preferred. (Coastal) wind, temporary flooding and road salt pose no problem for *Ulmus* 'Nanguen'.

### TYPES OF PLANTING

**Tree types:** standard trees

### USE

**Location:** avenue, park, central reservation, large garden, cemetery, traffic areas, industrial zones, countryside, ecological zone, windbreak, bioswale, coastal area | **Pavement:** none, open, sealed | **Planting concepts:** Eco planting, Landscape planting, Solid planting, urban planting

### CHARACTERISTICS

**Crown shape:** wide egg-shaped, vase-shaped | **Crown structure:** semi-open | **Height:** 12 - 15 m | **Width:** 4 - 6 m | **Winter hardiness zone:** 5A - 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, wet | **Light requirements:** sun, partial shade | **pH range:** acidic, neutral, alkaline | **Host plant/forage plant:** butterflies | **Extreme environments:** tolerant to salt spray, tolerant to short-term flooding, resistant to Dutch elm disease 4

### PLANTKENMERKEN

**Flowers:** raceme, discrete | **Flower colour:** green | **Flowering period:** March - April | **Leaf colour:** matt green | **Leaves:** deciduous, orbicular, rough, serrate | **Autumn colour:** yellow | **Fruits:** striking, winged, nut | **Fruit colour:** white, brown-green | **Bark colour:** grey-brown | **Bark:** smooth, later on rough | **Twig colour:** brown-green | **Twigs:** bare, vertical branches, long shoots | **Root system:** shallow, roots push up surface, , on own root