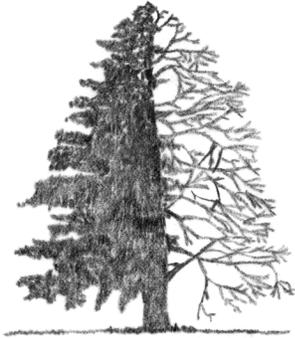


Corylus colurna - Turkish Filbert (*Betulaceae*)

Corylus colurna is a large shade tree noted for bold texture, pyramidal form, ornamental winter bark/stems/catkins, dense shade from dark green shiny foliage, and urban tolerance. Turkish Filbert is underutilized in modern landscapes. It's an excellent substitute for other pyramidally-shaped shade trees such as Pin Oak or Littleleaf Linden.

FEATURES



Form

- large shade tree
- maturing at about 60' tall x 30' wide
- upright pyramidal growth habit
- medium growth rate

Culture

- full sun to partial sun
- very urban stress tolerant, including adaptability to heat,

drought, pollution, poor soils, compacted soils, dry soils, and soils of various pH

-propagated primarily by seeds but also by rooted stem cuttings

-Birch Family, with virtually no disease or pest problems, except for occasional skeletonizing of the foliage by Japanese beetles

-moderately available in B&B form

Foliage



- alternate, dense, shiny dark green, thick, and clean throughout the summer

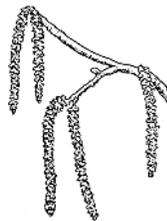
- broadly ovate to broadly obovate, to 6" long x 5" wide, with a cordate base, an acute apex, and with margins doubly serrated and somewhat incised
- autumn color is yellowish green and ornamentally

ineffective

Flowers

-monoecious, with the prominently pendulous male catkins being quite obvious in winter, and swelling from 1-4" in length in Mar. and swaying in the breezes of early spring

-female flowers occur at the same time, but are very small and ornamentally inconspicuous



Fruits

-0.5" diameter nuts occur in clusters and are covered with an incised husk-like involucre, maturing in early

autumn and attracting squirrels

-cross-pollination between different trees is needed for good fruit set

Twigs

-buds are pronounced on the stems, which are often fissured or corky by their second year of growth, with a bold texture on young branches

Trunk

-the light brown, flaky outer bark is quite attractive when viewed up-close in winter, while the inner bark is slightly orange but often unnoticed

-trees maintain a strong central leader to maturity, with symmetrical branching that forms a broadly pyramidal outline

-some specimens are allowed to branch to the ground, but most trees are limbed up with maturity to yield a stately shade tree character

USAGE

Function

-shade, focal point, specimen, or winter accent tree

Texture

-bold texture in foliage and when bare (medium texture when in flower)

-thick density in foliage and when bare

Assets

-very urban tolerant, especially to drought, poor soils, and alkaline pH soils

-large shade tree that casts a dense shade, having dense, dark green, attractive foliage

-ornamental bark, corky stems, pendulous catkins, and bold symmetrical pyramidal outline create attractive features in winter

-disease- and generally pest-free (except for Japanese beetle), with clean foliage

Liabilities

-poor autumn color

-turfgrass will thin or die out under mature trees due to dense shade

-if Japanese beetles are common in the area, they will enjoy munching on this tree

Habitat

-Zones 4 to 7

-Native to Turkey and Southeastern Europe

SELECTIONS

Alternates

-very urban tolerant shade trees (*Acer x freemanii*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, etc.)

-large pyramidal trees that are deciduous (*Alnus glutinosa*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus palustris*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Tilia cordata*, etc.)

-large trees with winter character (*Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula nigra*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Gymnocladus dioica*, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, *Zelkova serrata*, etc.)

Cultivars – Variants – Related species

-species form is practically the only form available