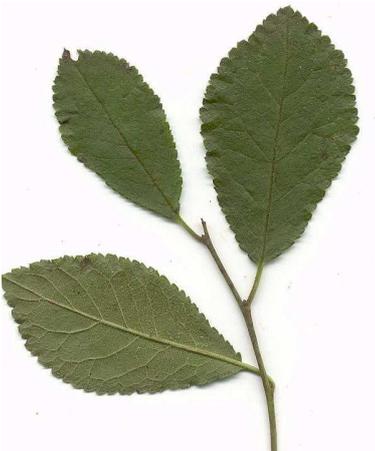


habitat	
natural distribution	Europe, South West Asia, N.-Africa
in N.W. Europe since B.C.
natural areas The Netherlands	scrub, forest edges, hedges
geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997)	river and brook valleys, dune area, ice-pushed ridges, till plateau
forested areas The Netherlands	not a forest tree
area Netherlands	not a forest tree, but an understorey shrub
% of forest trees in the Netherlands	-
soil type	sandy, loamy and limestone
pH-KCl	weak acid to neutral and alkaline
soil fertility	nutrient rich
light	light demanding
① shade tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	1.9
① drought tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	3.5
① waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	1.7
plant communities in the Netherlands	Quercus-Fagetea: Carpinion-Betuli, Fraxino-Ulmetum; Klasse der doornstruwelen: -Pruno spinosae-Ligustretum – Associatie van Rozen en Liguster -Pruno-Crataegetum – Ass. van Sleedoorn en Eenstijlige meidoorn -Pruno-Rubetum-elegantispinosa – Ass. van Slanke haagbraam en Sleedoorn -Pruno-Rubetum vestitii – Ass. van Fraaie kambaam en Sleedoorn
management	
status Europe	frequent, indigenous species in forest edges and landscape
status	frequent, indigenous species in forest edges and landscape
application	Landscape shrub and hedges
propagation	seed, root suckers
regeneration	planting; natural regeneration from seed or layering
optimal gap size for regeneration	forest edge
first plantation Netherlands	
resprouting after cutting	very good
growth rate (M.A.I. in $m^3 ha^{-1} j^{-1}$)	slow (data unknown)
diseases	
insects	<i>Thecla betulae</i> – larvae of Brown Hairstreak, feeding on leaves - Sleedoornpage <i>Hyponomeuta</i> spp – larvae feeding on leaves - spinselmotten
wood	
wood	prune, Blackthorn
wood structures key characteristics of pores	Semi ring porous; uniseriate and multiseriate heterogeneous rays.
vol. mass heartwood (kg/m ³)	-
elastic modulus (N/mm ²)	-
durability heartwood	-
heartwood color	dark brown
sapwood color	light brown
contents	
products	walking-sticks
non-timber products	
fruits	raw not edible for humans; used for syrup, liqueurs and brandy

① Ülo Niinemets and Fernando Valladares. 2006. Tolerance to shade, drought, and waterlogging of temperate Northern Hemisphere trees and shrubs. Ecological Monographs 76:521–547



leaves



twig and buds in winter



flower



fruits, called sloe



flowering branch photo Wikipedia



flowering shrub, New Forest, UK
photo © Leo Goudzwaard