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| habitat | |
| natural distribution | Europe, W.Asia |
| in N.W. Europe since | B.C. |
| natural areas The Netherlands | river banks, open fields |
| geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997) | river valleys |
| forested areas The Netherlands | infrequent tree at clayish soils. |
| area Netherlands | Populus+Salix: 16.290 (2002, Probos) |
| % of forest trees in the Netherlands | Populus+Salix: 6,3 (2002, Probos) |
| soil type | |
| pH-KCl | acid to neutral |
| soil fertility | nutrient rich |
| light | light demanding |
| ① shade tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance) | 1.4 |
| ① drought tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance) | 1.2 |
| ① waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance) | 3.9 |
| plant communities in the Netherlands | Klasse der wilgenvloedbossen en –struwelen: -Irido-Salicetum albae – Lissen-ooibos -Cardamino-amarae-Salicetum albae – Veldkers-ooibos |
| | |
| management | |
| status Europe | infrequent, indigenous species on river banks |
| status The Netherlands | infrequent, indigenous species on river banks. The hybrid <i>Salix x rubens</i> is more frequent than the species |
| application | nature tree, coppice tree, landscape tree |
| propagation | cuttings |
| regeneration | planting; natural regeneration from seed and natural cuttings |
| optimal gap size for regeneration | - |
| first plantation Netherlands | - |
| resprouting after cutting | good |
| growth rate (M.A.I. in $m^3ha^{-1}j^{-1}$) | fast (as <i>S.alba</i> , data unknown) |
| diseases | <i>Erwinia salicis</i> – bacterium in wood - Watermerkziekte |
| insects | <i>Cossus cossus</i> – caterpillar in wood – Wilgenhoutrups <i>Cryptorrhynchus lapathii</i> – beetle in coppice-cultures – wilgensnuitkever <i>Rhabdophaga saliciperda</i> – insect in phloem – wilgenbastmug <i>Saperda populnea</i> – insect larvae in branches <i>Plagioderia versicolor</i> – beetle on leaves – Ronde Wilgenhaan <i>Phyllodecta vitellinae</i> - beetle on leaves - Bronskleurige Wilgenhaan |
| | |
| wood | |
| wood | Willow, White willow (Dutch: wilgen) |
| wood structures key characteristics of pores | diffuse porous; uniseriate, heterogeneous rays; large ray vessel pits |
| vol. mass heartwood (kg/m ³) | 340-420 (12% moisture content) |
| elastic modulus (N/mm ²) | 7.100 |
| | |
| durability heartwood | fungus 5 |
| heartwood color | lightbrown to rose-brown |
| sapwood color | white |
| contents | |
| products | wooden shoes, packaging wood |
| | |
| non-timber products | |
| leaves and branches | for fodder |
| twigs | for basketry waterworks |
| Salicine from the bark | medicinal use |

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



Crack willow leaves



winter buds



young tree at the bank of river Rhine, Rhenen



Crack willow, leaves and inflorescences



male flowers



female flowers

photography 6x © Leo Goudzwaard, Wageningen University



mature tree, river Grift, Rhenen



group of trees, natural origin, river Rhine, Oosterbeek



bark of an old specimen, Wageningen



mature tree, river Rhine, Rhenen



recently cut stem and new shoots