



<b>habitat</b>	
natural distribution	W+Mid Europe
in N.W. Europe since	.. B.C.
natural areas The Netherlands	open fields near bogs, heathlands
geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997)	dune area; till plateau; coversand area
forested areas The Netherlands	-
area Netherlands	-
% of forest trees in the Netherlands	not a forest tree
soil type	sand and peat
pH-KCl	acid
soil fertility	nutrient poor
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)	0.5
① waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	4.3
plant communities in the Netherlands	Klasse der wilgenbroekstruwelen: -Salicetum auritae – associatie van Geoorde wilg
<b>management</b>	
status Europe	?
status The Netherlands	infrequent, indigenous species
application	nature tree
propagation	cuttings, layering
regeneration	planting; natural regeneration from seed and layering
optimal gap size for regeneration	3x tree length
first plantation Netherlands	
resprouting after cutting	good
growth rate (M.A.I. in $m^3ha^{-1}j^{-1}$ )	slow (data unknown)
diseases	
insects	
<b>wood</b>	
wood	Willow (Dutch: wilgen)
wood structures key characteristics of pores	-
vol. mass heartwood (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	-
elastic modulus (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	-
durability heartwood	fungus 5
heartwood color	white
sapwood color	white
contents	
products	none (small shrub)
<b>non-timber products</b>	
leaves and branches	for fodder

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



Round eared willow leaves



winter buds



pollen flowers



Round eared willow in its natural environment © Bioimages