

Chapter 1 : Plants Profile for Platanus hispanica (London planetree)

Platanus \checkmark — *acerifolia*, the London plane, London planetree, or hybrid plane, is a tree in the genus *Platanus*. It is often known by the synonym *Platanus* \checkmark — *hispanica*. It is usually thought to be a hybrid of *Platanus orientalis* (oriental plane) and *Platanus occidentalis* (American sycamore).

The London plane tree was described for the first time in the 17 Century in Spain. It is assumed that it is a hybrid of the Oriental Plane *Platanus orientalis* with the American sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*. *Platanus acerifolia* - maple-leaved sycamore

Description The maple-leaved sycamore or ordinary sycamore belongs to the family of the sycamore family and was created in the mid 17th century by the crossing of Oriental sycamore and American sycamore. The maple-leaved shape of the plane tree is extremely robust and is a popular street tree tolerating exhaust and polluted air in many countries.

Habit The maple-leaved plane tree is of broad-crowned growth and can grow up to 40 meters in height. Strong branches are formed on the relatively short trunk. The bark is yellow to gray-brown and dissolves into plates annually, which causes the characteristic pattern of trunk and branches. The leaves are arranged alternately and divided into leaf blade and petiole. The petiole can grow to ten centimeters long.

Buds The winter buds of the maple-leaved sycamore can only be seen after the leaf fall. The ten-millimeter-sized buds surround an annular leaf scar. The reddish-brown buds are very large and have a slightly bent tip.

Blossom The maple-leaved sycamore is a monoecious, single-sexed plant. The flowers appear together with the foliage, about the beginning of May. Most of the flowers are in pairs on the stem. While the male flowers are quite small and appear greenish-yellow, the crimson female flowers are more eye-catching.

Fruits The fruit is spherical and hangs on a long stem. The single fruits are cylindrically shaped and edged nutlets containing the seed. In about September or October, the fruit ripeness takes place. However, the fruits of the maple-leaved sycamore are so-called winter-eaters. This means that the fruits remain on the tree until next spring. Then, when their decay begins, the tiny hair surrounding the individual fruits can cause coughing in humans.

The wood of the maple-leaved plane tree The maple-leaved sycamore has a light sapwood and a reddish heartwood. The wood can be worked very well and is preferably used as veneer or wood turner. Mainly the wood is used in interior design, but is also used as firewood in use. Due to the low stamina, cracks in the drying of planewood can easily occur. While the wood can be well polished and matted, it is hardly weatherproof and therefore less durable.

Chapter 2 : Platanus Å— acerifolia - Plant Finder

The London planetree is a widely planted street tree, and for good reason. Its attributes were discovered in London where the new hybrid first appeared around The tree was found to thrive in the sooty air and provide wonderful shade.

Plane, London Platanus x hispanica London plane is planted for its ability to adapt to urban conditions and its resistance to pollution. It is thought to be a hybrid of the oriental plane and the American plane, and was brought here from Spain in the 17th century. What does London plane look like? The bark is olive green to grey, with large scaly plates that peel off to reveal a creamy bark beneath. Young twigs are green-brown. They turn a rich orange-yellow before falling in autumn. The fruits slowly break up over winter to release their seeds. Could be confused with: Identified in winter by: The leaf buds are round and have two to three scales with a leaf scar almost surrounding the bud. Where to find London plane The most common tree in London, London plane copes well with pollution and compacted soils and is often found growing on streets and city parks. Value to wildlife Very little wildlife is associated with London plane, although the seeds may be eaten by grey squirrels. Mythology and symbolism Because it is a non-native hybrid, there is no mythology and folklore associated with London plane. How we use London plane The tree is widely planted as a street tree in large cities, particularly London. The wood used to be popular for making veneers, as it is an attractive golden brown colour with dark brown flecks. Threats London plane may be susceptible to Plane anthracnose, which causes dieback in leaves and shoots. Trees need your help Trees work hard for us and provide so much. They clean our air. They support a stunning diversity of life. Every penny you give us will protect the woods and trees you love. Enter a value below.

Chapter 3 : Platanus - Wikipedia

London planetree is a hybrid resulting from a cross between the native sycamore and the non-native Asian planetree. Like sycamore, this is a large tree with beautiful peeling bark.

Platanus x acerifolia There is no tougher tree than the London Plane. It is easy to transplant, grows fast in almost any soil, and can tolerate more root impact than any other tree species. The London Plane can develop massive trunks with spreading crowns, and live for centuries. But its success has been part of its demise. Its roots are so tough and aggressive, that it can lift sidewalks and curbs, invade sewer pipes, and crack building foundations. The London Plane has been a popular urban tree for quite some time, and was almost overplanted. People mistake it for the Sycamore, quite honestly because it looks like a Sycamore. I will omit a detailed description since all arborist should recognize this tree. My purpose here is to discuss its use and also its misuse. Existing trees planted years ago in tight locations are cursed today for their size and power. The alternatives available for these mature trees are to cut them down and replace, ramp over the lift they have created, or just learn to live with it. In many cases, we can prune roots and replace walks to buy at least a few more years. They are known to have exceptional root pruning tolerance. Or better yet, you can give them more room by expanding the space. Future planting may be in question, though, as some communities have actually outlawed the planting of London Planes. This is unfortunate because London Plane trees in the right place are outstanding urban trees for all of the qualities mentioned above. The challenge is planting them where they have enough space to grow. Their trunks can become huge, gnarly, grotesque or picturesque, irregular, even beautiful over time. The crown will be taller than wide but eventually very large also. So give this tree room to grow. Cankerstain is said to be serious, but I suspect it to be a bigger problem in the east. Anthracnose is a constant nuisance in the PNW, but seldom deadly. Apparently, some people are allergic to the tiny hairs or sawdust from these trees, so do not be surprised if that reason is used to have a Plane tree removed. As available space is reduced in our urban areas, there will be an even greater call for smaller, shorter, and narrower trees all over town. When a great amount of space is available, large maturing trees, such as London Plane cultivars, should be considered. Take advantage when you get a big space to plant, and use it when you want a big tree fast. Remember to always pick the right tree for the right place. As always, e-mail me additional comments on this tree.

Chapter 4 : London Planetree vs. Sycamore | Home Guides | SF Gate

The London plane tree (Platanus × acerifolia) is a very large deciduous tree that is quite resilient in urban conditions. This tree is a cross between two sycamore species: Platanus occidentalis (American sycamore) and Platanus orientalis (Oriental plane).

The London plane is very tolerant of atmospheric pollution and root compaction, and for this reason it is a popular urban roadside tree. It was planted extensively in Victorian times to weather the pollution of London. It is now extensively cultivated in most temperate latitudes as an ornamental and parkland tree, and is a commonly planted tree in cities throughout the temperate regions of the world, in London and many other cities. However, it has a number of problems in urban use, most notably the short, stiff hairs shed by the young leaves and the dispersing seeds; these are an irritant if breathed in, and can exacerbate breathing difficulties for people with asthma. The large leaves can create a disposal problem in cities, as they are tough and sometimes can take more than one year to break down if they remain whole. London planes are often pruned by a technique called pollarding. A pollarded tree has a drastically different appearance than an unpruned tree, being much shorter with stunted, club-like branches. Although pollarding requires frequent maintenance the trees must usually be repruned every year, it creates a distinctive shape that is often sought after in plazas, main streets, and other urban areas. It is prominently featured on signs and buildings in public parks across the city. In Australia[edit] In Australia, the London plane is used extensively as a street tree in major cities, particularly Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The tree is commonly used because of its resilience to warm weather, its benefits as a shade tree, resistance to breakage and tolerance of urban pollution. Timber[edit] When quarter-sawn the timber has a distinctive and highly decorative appearance of dark reddish-brown flecks against a lighter background and is known as lacewood. This is a tall growing cultivar, with very large, pale green leaves. It produces a strong leader and a cylindrical trunk. It is a rounded tree with deep green leaves that turn a poor yellow in fall. The plant tolerates poor cultural conditions, including heat, drought and poor soil. Recent observations indicate susceptibility to ozone. Resists mildew and anthracnose, this tree has deeply lobed, dark green leaves. National Arboretum introduction, this pyramidal tree grows vigorously. It shows good tolerance for mildew, anthracnose, heat and drought. Has a dwarf, shrubby habit and unusual variegated lobed leaves with pink, cream and bronze regions. A cultivar or cultivar group common in London, with rich glossy green leaves, and a characteristic tendency to produce straight branches, compared to sinuous ones in other forms. Leaves are variegated creamy white. Very resistant to powdery mildew and highly susceptible to anthracnose. Being abandoned in California. Northern Ontario Plant Database. Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland. Archived from the original xls on Retrieved 20 April

Chapter 5 : A London Plane-Tree Poem by Amy Levy - Poem Hunter

Platanus *acerifolia*, commonly called London planetree, is a hybrid cross between American sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) and Oriental planetree (*P. orientalis*). The original cross may have occurred as early as the 17th century, after which this tree became widely planted in London and other major European cities because of its perceived tolerance for urban pollution.

Garden locations Culture Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun. Prefers rich, humusy, consistently moist soils. Generally tolerant of most urban pollutants. The original cross may have occurred as early as the 17th century, after which this tree became widely planted in London and other major European cities because of its perceived tolerance for urban pollution. City planting spread to America where this hybrid today is common in such distant locations as Brooklyn, New York and San Francisco, California. This hybrid can be very difficult to distinguish from its American parent. The signature ornamental feature of this huge tree is its brown bark which exfoliates in irregular pieces to reveal creamy white inner bark. Mature trees typically display mottled white bark that facilitates identification from great distances. In fall, foliage typically turns an undistinguished yellow-brown. Small, non-showy, monoecious flowers appear in small rounded clusters in April. Male flowers are yellowish and female flowers are reddish. Fruiting balls appear in pairs. Each fruiting ball consists of numerous, densely-packed, tiny seed-like fruits achenes. Fruiting balls gradually disintegrate as fall progresses, dispersing their seeds, often in downy tufts, with the wind. Also listed as *Platanus hybrida* and *Platanus x hispanica*. Genus name comes from the Greek word, *platanos*, for the oriental plane tree *P.* Specific epithet means with leaves like *Acer* maple. **Problems** London planetree was originally thought to be much more resistant to sycamore anthracnose than its American parent, however this is no longer entirely clear since anthracnose resistance seems to vary considerably among various hybrid plants. Another disease problem of concern is cankerstain which can be fatal. Canker, leaf spot and powdery mildew may also occur. Insect visitors include borers, scale, Japanese beetles, caterpillars and mites. When grown as a lawn tree, litter from twigs, large leaves, bark and fruiting balls can pose significant clean-up problems. **Garden Uses** A large tree for a large space. Generally considered too large and too messy for street tree use.

Chapter 6 : London Plane - The Official Website of Central Park NYC

London Planetree is a better choice than the native American Sycamore (PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS) because of its resistant to anthracnose. Alternatives Consult local sources, including historic or public gardens and arboreta, regarding cultivars and related species that grow well in your area.

Bole of an aged Platanus, in Trsteno, near Dubrovnik , Croatia Ripe plane tree fruit The flowers are reduced and are borne in balls globose heads ; 3-7 hairy sepals may be fused at the base, and the petals are 3-7 and are spatulate. Male and female flowers are separate, but borne on the same plant monoecious. The number of heads in one cluster inflorescence is indicative of the species see table below. The male flower has 8 stamens ; the female has a superior ovary with 7 carpels. Plane trees are wind-pollinated. Male flower-heads fall off after shedding their pollen. After being pollinated, the female flowers become achenes that form an aggregate ball. The fruit is a multiple of achenes plant systematics, Simpson M. The ball is 2. There is also a tuft of many thin stiff yellow-green bristle fibers attached to the base of each achene. These bristles help in wind dispersion of the fruits as in the dandelion. The leaves are simple and alternate. In the subgenus Platanus they have a palmate outline. The base of the leaf stalk petiole is enlarged and completely wraps around the young stem bud in its axil. The axillary bud is exposed only after the leaf falls off. The mature bark peels off or exfoliates easily in irregularly shaped patches, producing a mottled, scaly appearance. On old trunks, bark may not flake off, but thickens and cracks instead. Phylogeny[edit] There are two subgenera, subgenus Castaneophyllum containing the anomalous P. Within subgenus Platanus, genetic evidence suggests that P. Despite the geographic separation between North America and Old World, species from these continents will cross readily resulting in fertile hybrids such as the London plane. Fossil Platanus leaf from the Paleocene of Alberta , Canada. The following are recognized species of plane trees:

Chapter 7 : Tree Profile for the London Plane - Urban Forest Nursery, Inc.

calendrierdelascience.com Tree Nursery. We offer affordable bare root London Planetree trees and many others trees shipped at the best time for planting where you live.

Read more about Flowers Fruit Fruits are in aggregates of hundreds in a round ball. Two, sometimes 3, aggregates are borne on a single stalk. The bark has a distinctive camouflage pattern created as patches of green or brown outer bark flake off exfoliate to expose cream-coloured inner bark. Twigs are zig-zagged and hairy. Lateral buds are angled at about 45 degrees from the twig. Buds are shiny and smooth, dark reddish-brown, bluntly pointed, about 0. The central lobe is usually longer than wide. Three main veins branch from near the base of the leaf to the tips of the lobes; secondary veins branch to large teeth. Unlike maples, plane-tree leaves are arranged alternately on the branch. In fall, leaves turn yellow-brown. Return to top of page Flowers Flowers are tiny, borne in round clusters on long stalks. Male and female flowers are in separate clusters on the same tree and can be seen as the leaves emerge in Spring. Female clusters are red. Return to top of page Fruit Fruits are in aggregates of hundreds in a round ball about 2. Two, sometimes three, balls are borne on each stalk. Each tiny fruit has a tuft of hair to aid dispersal. Fruits ripen in October as the leaves turn colour. The ball-shaped aggregates often remain on the tree into winter, but eventually fall to the ground and break apart. It was originally thought that London plane-tree was a natural variety of Oriental sycamore, *Platanus orientalis*, an introduced species from Asia, however it was never observed growing in the wild. It is now accepted that London plane-tree is in fact a hybrid between Oriental sycamore and the North American sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*. Some botanists speculate that this hybridization occurred in the s when a gardener to Charles I of England planted seeds of American sycamore that had been collected in Virginia. It is thought that one of these American Sycamores subsequently crossed with an Oriental sycamore growing nearby. Since that time, London plane-tree has been cultivated for planting in cities around the world and it is now one of the most widely planted urban trees. Derivation of names The genus name *Platanus*, is the classical name for the plane tree, from the Greek *platus*, meaning broad, in reference to the wide leaves. The species name, *acerifolia*, means maple leaf, in reference to the shape of the leaves. The symbol x in the Latin name indicates that London plane-tree is a hybrid species. Related species London plane-tree may be distinguished from the closely related American sycamore by the number of fruit clusters, and the bark. London plane-tree typically bears its round fruit clusters in groups of 2, while American sycamore usually bears solitary fruit clusters. American sycamore retains more of its flaky outer bark than does London plane-tree. Similar species London plane-tree leaves are similar to maple leaves because they are both palmately lobed. However all sycamores, including London plane-trees have alternate branch and leaf arrangement, while all maples have opposite branching. Sycamores have 3 main veins while maples such as Norway and sugar have 5 or 7 main veins. In sycamores, the leaf stalk encloses and hides the bud on the twig, while in maples, the bud is visible in a groove at the base of the leaf stalk. Sycamores bear round fruit clusters while maples produce winged keys samaras. Sycamore maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*, not a sycamore but a maple, is so named because it has similar leaves and multi-coloured flaky bark. Since it is a large tree with a spreading crown, it is only suitable for large spaces. Trees may be affected by anthracnose, a fungal disease, when the leaves begin to emerge in spring. These leaves will be destroyed but will likely be replaced by a second crop of leaves. Repeated attacks of anthracnose can significantly weaken the tree. Cankerstain can be a serious disease, resulting in sparse foliage, cankers on the trunk with shoots growing at the site of cankers, and discoloration of bark at the site of a canker. The disease is spread by insects and by pruning equipment that has not been properly cleaned after contact with a diseased tree.

Chapter 8 : Bartlett Tree Experts: London Plane Tree

The London Plane Tree is a large growing shade tree that is easy to grow and tolerant of most soil situations. This 'Exclamation' cultivar grows quickly as a young tree that eventually forms a pyramidal form and with age will spread a

broad outline.

Chapter 9 : Platanus Ã— acerifolia - Wikipedia

The plane tree is a member of the sycamore family and bears the scientific name Platanus x acerifolia. It is a tough, hardy tree with a lovely straight trunk and green leaves that are lobed like the leaves of oak trees.