

Siberian elm

Ulmus pumila

Description

Habit

Fast growing deciduous tree that can reach a height of 50-70 feet with a round crown of slender, spreading branches.

Leaves

Small, smooth, dark green toothed leaves are about 1-2.5 inches long as wide, and pointed at the tip.

Stems

Rough, gray or brown, and shallowly furrowed at maturity. Twigs are nearly hairless with small, blunt buds.

Flowers

Small green spring flowers lack petals and occur in drooping clusters of 2-5.

Fruits and Seeds

After flowering, a single seed forms in the center





of each smooth, flattened, circular, 1/2 inch wide fruit.

Habitat

Native to northern China, eastern Siberia, Manchuria and Korea. Found in a wide range of growing conditions such as wet and dry soils, grasslands, roadsides, and pastures.

Reproduction

By seed.

Similar

American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*) have twice-serrate leaves that are over 2.8? long and are asymmetrical at the base of the leaf. Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) flowers in late summer or fall and the apex and teeth of leaves are less sharply acute.

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Girdling trees in late spring to midsummer is preferred. Seedlings can be hand pulled and girdled. Large trees can be cut down. Also, effectively controlled using any of several readily available general use herbicides such as glyphosate or triclopyr.

Credits

The information provided in this factsheet was gathered from the U.S Forest Service Weed of the Week. Individual species images that appear with a number in a black box are courtesy of the Bugwood.org network (<http://www.invasive.org>). Individual photo author credits may not be included due to the small display size of the images and subsequent difficulty of reading the provided text. All other images appear courtesy of Google (<http://images.google.com>).