



**Filigree Lace European Birch**  
*Betula pendula 'Filigree Lace'*

Height: 4 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 2b

Other Names: Silver Birch, Common Birch

**Description:**

An incredible dwarf selection of the European birch with the laciest finely cut leaves you can imagine on a gently weeping, arching form, often trained to grow at a specific height; makes a choice garden accent because of its extremely fine texture

**Ornamental Features**

Filigree Lace European Birch is primarily valued in the landscape or garden for its highly ornamental weeping form. It has emerald green deciduous foliage. The deeply cut ferny leaves turn an outstanding yellow in the fall.

**Landscape Attributes**

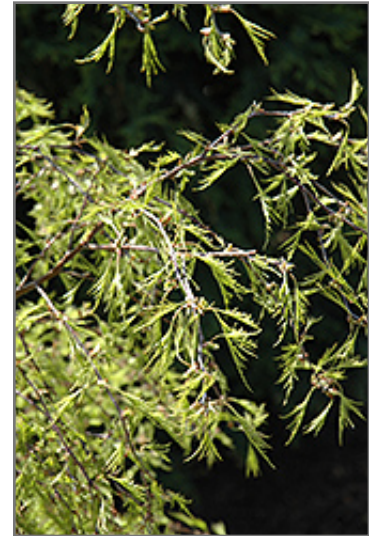
Filigree Lace European Birch is an open multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with a rounded form and gracefully weeping branches. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which can make it a great accent feature on this basis alone.

This shrub will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and should only be pruned in summer after the leaves have fully developed, as it may 'bleed' sap if pruned in late winter or early spring. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Insects

Filigree Lace European Birch is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- General Garden Use



*Filigree Lace European Birch foliage*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



*Filigree Lace European Birch bark*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

### **Planting & Growing**

Filigree Lace European Birch will grow to be about 4 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 feet. It has a low canopy. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 25 years.

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America.