

## Ash

**Latin name :** Fraxinus | **Family :** Oleaceae **Genus :** Fraxinus

### RECOGNIZING ASH

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Ash is recognized by:

- > Its smooth, slender trunks
- > Its opposite leaves
- > Its bunches of flowers



### SITES FAVORED BY ASH

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Definition of a forest site:

zone of varying size across which ecological conditions are the same: climate, relief, geology, soil and natural vegetation.

### Temperatures

Annual average between 7.5 and 15°C. Likes cool temperatures. Enjoys light and semi-shade, depending on soil and climate. This species withstands cold winters as long as frosts are not too heavy.

### Rainfall

A minimum 750 mm of water per year.

### Soils

It thrives on deep, mineral-rich soils. It appreciates chalky, well-drained soils. One distinguishing factor: it likes light and cool temperatures.

## ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASH TREE

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- › Deep and powerful, slightly oblique.
- › Good wind resistance.

## ASH PLANTATION

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Density	Spacing	Benefits and drawbacks
500-1,000 plants/hectare	5 x 5 m	Easy, abundant regeneration. Although this species adapts well to soils with different pH levels, it does not suit every soil type.

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Final density: 70-80 stems/hectare

## GROWTH AND PRODUCTION OF ASH

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- › Rapid growth when the plants are young.
- › Lifespan of over a century.
- › Production of 7-9 m<sup>3</sup>/hectare/year (depending on site).

## ASH WOOD

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- › Cream-white heartwood and indistinct sapwood.
- › Easy sawing, normal drying time but risk of deformation and checking.
- › Excellent wood for joinery and luxury cabinetwork.

- > Also used for tool handles and cooperage.
- > Trade name: Ash

## HEALTH

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Hornet



Ash dieback



Canker