

Forest Time | contact@foret-investissement.com | +33 4 73 69 74 57

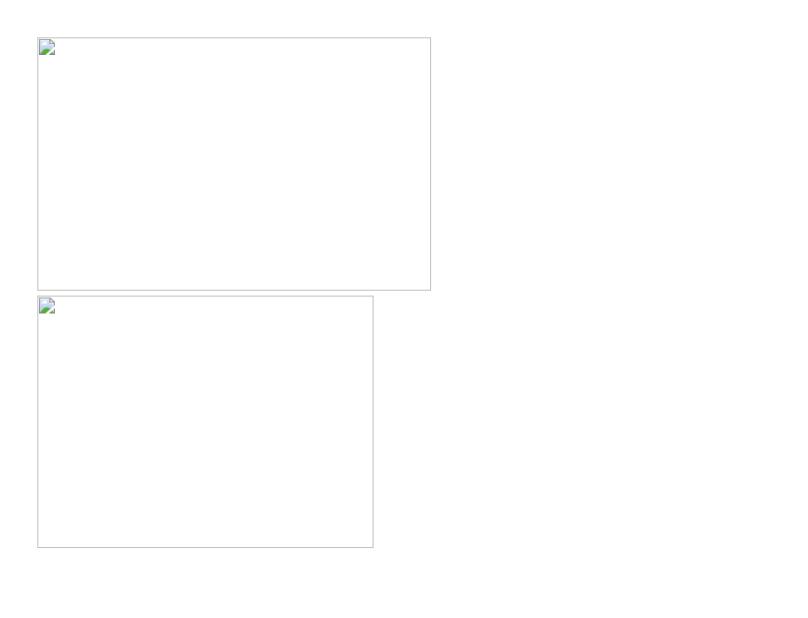
Ash

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

RECOGNIZING ASH

Ash is recognized by:

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



SITES FAVORED BY ASH

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.

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

ASH PLANTATION

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.

Final density: 70-80 stems/hectare

GROWTH AND PRODUCTION OF ASH

- > Rapid growth when the plants are young.
- > Lifespan of over a century.
- > Production of 7-9 m³/hectare/year (depending on site).

ASH WOOD

- > 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







Canker





Hornet Ash dieback