

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.

ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASH TREE

- › 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