Ash, Raywood 'Raywood'

Bloom Time Spring

Leaf Color Green
Fall Color Purple and red
This plant has attractive fall colors.

Leaf Identification
Type: Oddly pinnately compound
Arrangement: Opposite
Venations: Pinnate
Margins: Serrate
Shapes: Elliptic and lanceolate
Length: 2in./5cm to 4in./10cm

***Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood'** syn. *Fraxinus oxycarpa*
Raywood Ash, Claret Ash
Oleaceae (Olive)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 5A to 8B
Height 45' to 80' / 13.80m to 24.40m
Spread 35' to 45' / 10.60m to 13.80m
Growth rate Fast
Form Oval and upright or erect
Exposure Full sun
Persistence Deciduous

Environment
This plant tolerates drought and occasional wetness.
This plant will grow in very dry to occasionally wet soil.
Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.
The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Landscape Uses
- Street tree
- Specimen

Attributes and Features
- Pest tolerant
- Inconspicuous blooms

Native Habitat
Species native to Southern Europe to western Asia

Crown, Branch and Twig
This plant is symmetrical with a medium texture and has a moderately dense crown.
This plant's bark is not showy.
Branches or twigs have a thick and fibrous surface.

This plant typically grows with one trunk.
This plant has low flammability.

Culture Notes
It should be grown in full sun and is moderately drought-tolerant once established. Although trees can tolerate wet sites, they will perform much better in well-drained conditions. Surface roots can be a problem on wet sites and on clay soil but they otherwise grow in a range of soil from sand to clay.

Reportedly maintains a central leader in youth but only after competing upright stems and branches have been removed. Unfortunately, this is usually not performed and trees can begin to break apart as they reach about 25 to 30 years old. Be sure to space main lateral branches along the trunk and keep internal secondary branches intact to develop good branch structure. Ash are among those susceptible to summer branch drop according to surveys in California. Summer branch drop is a phenomena resulting in failure and breakage of large diameter branches typically on calm summer days.

This ash is reported to be seedless so the usual mess created by other ashes is absent; I have also seen references that report it

to be a male. I *(Dr. Gilman)* have not seen many good examples of this tree in the eastern US, only in the west. Trees are very susceptible to damage from ice loads. Wood is considered ring porous. Reportedly causes no allergies in people.

Foliage summer nitrogen content on established trees in irrigated landscapes in California ranged from 2.1-2.9 percent.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Borers. This tree is reportedly resistant to anthracnose foliage disease and Ash lygus bug which attacks other Ashes. Lacebugs can cause leaf stippling, bronzing and defoliation.

This genus is sensitive to fluoride air pollution, sources of which include glass and brick manufacturing plants and other facilities that heat or treat with acid materials containing fluoride. Symptoms due to fluoride injury are more prominent on the side of the plant facing the pollution source. In deciduous plants, symptoms include leaf browning along the margins of the leaves. A dark brownish band may appear along the boundary between healthy green tissue and the affected brown tissue. Eventually, the entire leaf may turn brown. In conifers, the tips of the current year's needles turn reddish brown. Older needles are typically unaffected. If you suspect fluoride has injured this plant, look in the neighborhood for gladiolus plants. They serve as indicator plants for fluoride air pollution damage because they are very sensitive to it. Other sensitive plants include ash, maple, oak, white pine, poplar, and redbud. Plants that resist injury include birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, hawthorn, American linden, juniper, pear, spirea and sweet gum.