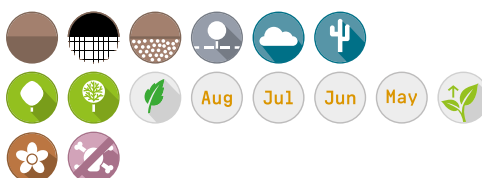


## Trachycarpus fortunei



<b>Šírka</b>	3-4m
<b>Tríne</b>	Žiadny
<b>Jedovatosť</b>	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
<b>Pôdna vlhkosť</b>	Vhodné do suchých pôd
<b>Spevnené plochy</b>	Toleruje čiastočné spevnenie
<b>Zóna odolnosti</b>	7b (-14,9 do -12,3 °C)
<b>Použitie</b>	stromy do nádob, strešné záhrady, pobrežné zóny, malé záhrady
<b>Synonymum</b>	Chamaerops excelsa

Trachycarpus fortunei (Chinese palm, hemp palm), the most hardy of all palms, is a large evergreen plant with a sturdy trunk and a dense crown of hand-shaped leaves. Although it can grow up to 20 m tall, it is more often seen up to about 10 m tall. The deeply incised leaves are dark green, leathery and slightly hairy on the underside. They are on stiff petioles that can be up to 1 m long. The male and female flowers are on separate plants; the former in dense panicles, the latter in clusters. The fruit is a small, black drupe. Trachycarpus fortunei is native to China and Japan, where it grows in mountain forests and rocky sites. It was introduced to Europe in 1846 and has been widely planted as an ornamental tree. It is also cultivated for its fibre, which is used to make rope and bags, and for its oil, which is used in lubricants and cosmetics. The hardiness of this palm makes it an ideal plant for growing in colder climates, in the Netherlands it can withstand temperatures down to -18 C. However, it should be protected from strong winds, as its leaves can be easily damaged by strong winds.