

AMUR CORKTREE

Phellodendron amurense



Mature Height	35 to 60 Feet	Soil Type	Well Drained
Mature Spread	35 to 60 Feet	Flower Color	Yellowish Green
Mature Form	Branching	Foliage Color	Glossy Green
Growth Rate	Moderate to Fast	Fall Color	Bright Yellow
Sun Exposure	Full Shade to Full Sun		
Soil Moisture	Prefers Moist		

Missouri State University

Amur Corktree is a medium sized deciduous tree named for its unusual cork like bark. The bark is spongy like when touched.. Leaves are pinnately compound similar to ash leaves. This tree is an abundant seed producer at 3 to 5 years of age and as a result outcompetes native trees and shrubs including oaks and hickories in forested natural areas. Oaks and Hickories produce nuts and acorns high in the nutritious fats needed by wildlife while the Corktree seed is sugary and is a poor wildlife food. Amur Corktree is native to Eastern Asia and was first brought to the U.S. in the mid 1800's in the New England area. It is now the dominant tree in some New York City parks. It is found in several Indiana locations, both north and south. Native birds such as the American Robin seem to prefer the seed and spread it around. Some seeds are moved by water to new locations. The seeds can stay dormant in the soil for several years so control strategies are long term. Small seedlings can be pulled by hand when the soil is moist. The most common control is treating the foliage and/or cut stumps with a systemic herbicide.



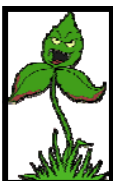
National Park Service



Patrick Breen



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This fact sheet was developed by the West Central Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) with funding by the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust. The CWMA consists of 27 western and central Indiana counties and strives to help land users identify and control invasive terrestrial plants through workshops, field days and other educational activities.

