

# Ailanthus:

## Scientific Classifications

<b>Kingdom:</b>	<u>Plantae</u>
<b>Division:</b>	<u>Magnoliophyta</u>
<b>Class:</b>	<u>Magnoliopsida</u>
<b>Order :</b>	<u>Sapindales</u>
<b>Family:</b>	<u>Simaroubaceae</u>
<b>Genus:</b>	<u>Ailanthus</u>



Commonly called "Angel of Heaven," "Tree of Paradise," "Tree of the Sun," "Ailanthus China", the Ailanthus is a tree native to the temperate zones of China. Introduced in Europe in the 700 as a garden plant, has escaped a bit 'everywhere, from England to the Mediterranean to Europe. It feral easily and form dense stands that displace native vegetation. It grows anywhere, even amid the ruins and abandoned on the walls. Typically has about 10 species of trees, as high as 25-30 m, from Asia and northern Australia, are very common in Europe and the USA. The Family: Simarubaceae.

Typically consists of 8 or 9 species, but only 3 relevant to horticulture: the Girard, A. Vimoriniana.

Origin: East Asia and northern Australia.

Appearance: plant trees at a considerable growth (up to 15-18 m).

The use of stains in the corners of the garden along the fence at the side of the avenues, such as isolated specimens in the middle of meadows and rustic at the entrance gates.



## Leaves:

Composed, almost opposite to alternate, as long as 60 cm long, the leaves (in 6-15 pairs) are briefly petiolate, smell is unmistakable.



## Flowers

Small and are 5 small triangular teeth, corolla 5 petals greenish or yellowish much longer sepals, 10 stamens in male flowers, 5 in those hermaphrodites.



## Fruit:

Winged (samara) contains the seed center and compressed groups of ripe fruit, red in color, are clearly visible on the tree in late summer.

## Bark:

light gray or yellowish-gray with narrow paler longitudinal cracked, its color is light brown, gray branches.

