Eagle Lake
NURSERIES

Byland Green Poplar

Populus 'Byland Green'



Byland Green Poplar
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 60 feet

Spread: 25 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 2a

Other Names: Hybrid Poplar

Description:

A tall, upright and fast-growing tree with dark green foliage that turns bright yellow in fall; very hardy, cottonless, with deep green bark; has an aggressive root system, so don't plant near the house; makes a fine windbreak or quick shade tree

Ornamental Features

Byland Green Poplar is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has dark green deciduous foliage. The large heart-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall. The furrowed grayish green bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Byland Green Poplar is a deciduous tree with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage.

This tree will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Invasive
- Disease

Byland Green Poplar is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Shade
- Vertical Accent
- Hedges/Screening
- Windbreaks and Shelterbelts

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Planting & Growing

Byland Green Poplar will grow to be about 60 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 25 feet. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 7 feet from the ground, and should not be planted underneath power lines. As it matures, the lower branches of this tree can be strategically removed to create a high enough canopy to support unobstructed human traffic underneath. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 60 years or more.

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It is an amazingly adaptable plant, tolerating both dry conditions and even some standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for xeriscaping or the moisture-conserving landscape. It is not particular as to soil type or pH, and is able to handle environmental salt. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid.