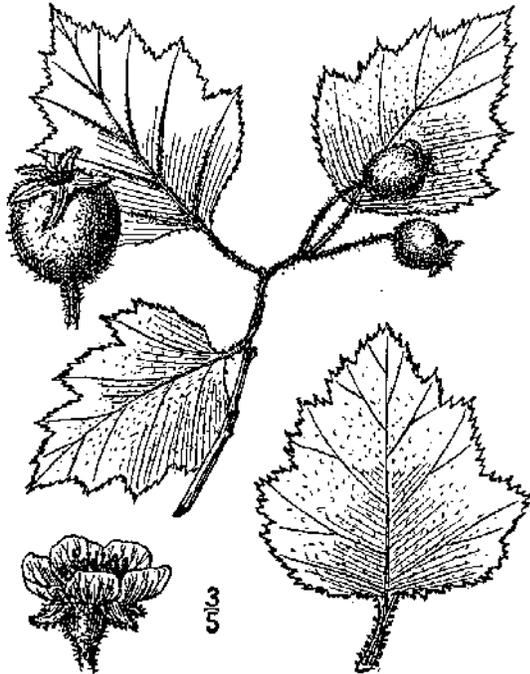


## COPENHAGEN HAWTHORN

*Crataegus intricata* Lange  
plant symbol = CRIN3

Contributed By: USDA, NRCS, National Plant Data Center



from Britton & Brown (1913)  
by Kentucky Native Plant Society  
@ PLANTS

**Alternative Name**  
entangled hawthorn

### Uses

**Erosion Control:** Because it tolerates a wide variety of sites, it can be planted to stabilize banks, for shelterbelts, and for erosion control.

**Timber:** Although the wood is hard and strong, it has no commercial value except for tool handles and other small items.

**Beautification:** Excellent for environmental plantings including small specimen tree, shrub border.

**Wildlife:** It provides excellent food and cover for wildlife.

### Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

### Description

**General:** Rose Family (Rosaceae). It is a large native shrub or small tree that grows three to ten feet high. Branches contain curved thorns 1-1.5 inches long. Leaves are generally broadest at or below the middle, shallow and sharply lobed, dark green and smooth to hairy. White flowers are produced in clusters. Fruits are broadest above the middle and red, orange, yellow, or green.

**Distribution:** Copenhagen hawthorn grows from Massachusetts to Michigan, south North Carolina, and Indiana.

### Adaptation

Although Copenhagen hawthorn will succeed in partial shade and different soil types, it grows best in full sunlight and well-drained loamy soils. It will tolerate wet soils before becoming drought tolerant once established. It is also wind tolerant making it a good tree species in shelterbelt planting. It is tolerant of atmospheric pollution and performs well in urban settings.

### Establishment

**Propagation from Seed or Grafting:** Copenhagen hawthorn can be propagated by either seeds or grafting. Successful propagation using seeds requires acid scarification followed by warm stratification and prechilling. Seeds, whose numbers per lb. varies with species, are planted early in the fall, in drill rows eight to twelve inches apart and covered with 1/4 inch of soil. Seedlings must not be kept in the nursery longer than a year.

Containerized trees should be planted when they are no more than eight feet tall, in the fall or spring. Balled and burlapped trees should be planted in early spring.

Grafting on seedling stock of *Crataegus oxyacantha* or *Crataegus monogyna* is best carried out in the winter to early spring.

### Management

Pruning should be done in the winter or early spring in order to maintain a clear shoot leader on young trees and/or remove the weakest branches to allow more light to pass through. Suckers or stems arising

from the roots should be removed when they become noticeable.

### **Pest and Potential Problems**

Although insects and diseases seldom affect Copenhagen hawthorn, it is susceptible to fireblight, cedar-hawthorn rust, cedar-quince rust, leaf blight, fruit rot, and leaf spot.

### **Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)**

Consult your local nurseries to choose the right cultivar for your specific landscape.

### **References**

Britton, N.L. & A. Brown 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British possessions*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, New York. Scanned by Kentucky Native Plant Society and made available through PLANTS.

Dirr, M.A. 1990. *Manual of woody landscape plants: their identification, ornamental characteristics, culture, propagation and uses*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Stipes, Champaign, Illinois.

Duncan, W.H. & M.B. Duncan 1988. *Trees of the Southeastern United States*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia.

Elias, T.S. 1989. *Field guide to North American trees*. Revised ed. Grolier Book Clubs Inc., Danbury, Connecticut.

Flint, H.L. 1983. *Landscape plants for eastern North America*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc, New York, New York.

Harrar, E.S. & J.G. Harrar. 1962. *Guide to southern trees*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, New York.

Little, E.E. 1996. *National Audubon Society field guide to North American trees: Eastern region*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York.

USDA Forest Service 1974. *Seeds of woody plants in the United States*. Agricultural Handbook 450. USDA, Washington, DC.

USDA Forest Service 1990. *Silvics of North America*. Agricultural Handbook 654. Forest Service, USDA, Washington, DC.

Young, J. A. & C.G. Young. 1992. *Seeds of woody plants in North America*. Revised and enlarged ed. Dioscorides Press, Portland, Oregon

### **Prepared By**

*Alfredo "Fred" B. Lorenzo*  
formerly Southern University and A&M College  
College of Agricultural, Family and Consumer  
Sciences, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

### **Species Coordinator**

*Lincoln M. Moore*  
USDA, NRCS, National Plant Data Center  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Edited: 10jan02 jsp

*For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>>.*

*The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).*

*To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.*