



9501



PAULOWNIA



TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Common name:	Paulownia
Scientific name:	<i>Paulownia</i> ssp
Variety:	9501
Category:	Híbrido (fortunei × elongata) × (fortunei × tomentosa)
Height:	15 - 20 m
Growth rate:	4 - 5 years (DBH 20 - 30cm)
Susceptibility:	Antracnosis Colletotrichum sp. Chancro (<i>Cytospora</i> sp. y <i>Phomopsis</i> sp)
Resistance / Tolerance:	Cold tolerance
Average yield:	Produce between 0.5 and 2 cubic meters of wood at maturity.
Elevation:	0 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	20° C - 30° C
Minimum/maximum temperature:	-25°C - 45°C
Average production:	Under optimum conditions, they produce an average of 0.35-0.45 m ² of wood at 5 years and 1.00-1.15 m ² at 10 years
Sowing altitude:	0 - 1,200 MASL
Soil:	Prefers well-drained, nutrient-rich, slightly acidic soils
Water requirements:	Requires moderate irrigation, tolerates drought and moderate humidity well
Commercial value:	High quality wood, used for furniture, construction and biomass
Harvesting cycle:	Rapid growth, reaches optimum wood quality in 6-10 years





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Hybrid Paulownia 9501 is internationally recognized as one of the fastest growing Paulownia hybrids. Its reputation is well established in both commercial plantations and agroforestry projects, thanks to its exceptional speed of development and adaptability to demanding conditions. Under the right conditions, this tree can reach a height of 15 to 20 meters in just 10 years, with a trunk diameter of up to 0.6 to 1.0 meters. Its growth is extraordinarily fast from the first years, with an elongated crown and large leaves - between 20 and 30 cm, and in some cases up to 50 cm - of an intense green color, ovate, with a pointed upper part, pubescent on the upper side and felted on the underside.

The inflorescences appear in spring, before foliage, can measure up to 30 cm in length and are composed of pale purple flowers, intensely perfumed, which begin to develop from 3 to 4 years after planting.

The fruit is a capsule containing between 1200 and 2300 very small seeds, with a weight of approximately 0.15 kg per 1000 seeds. In terms of agronomic performance, Paulownia 9501 is characterized by being less demanding in soil composition and water availability than other species such as Paulownia tomentosa. This clone has shown excellent performance in steppe zones with dry climates. In addition to its growth speed, it is valued for its light, soft, homogeneous textured and aesthetic wood, ideal for furniture making, construction, paper production and decorative veneer. In summary, the hybrid Paulownia 9501 is a technical option of reference in industrial plantations oriented to the rapid production of biomass, commercial wood or forest restoration.

History:

***Morphology:** Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. **Non-remontant:** They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.

***Pollination:** By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. **Self-pollination:** Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. **Cross-pollination:** When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. **Autogamy:** also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. **Hercogamy:** In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.

***Self-compatibility:** The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions. Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.



Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can Bet on high quality plants with GreenLab!



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