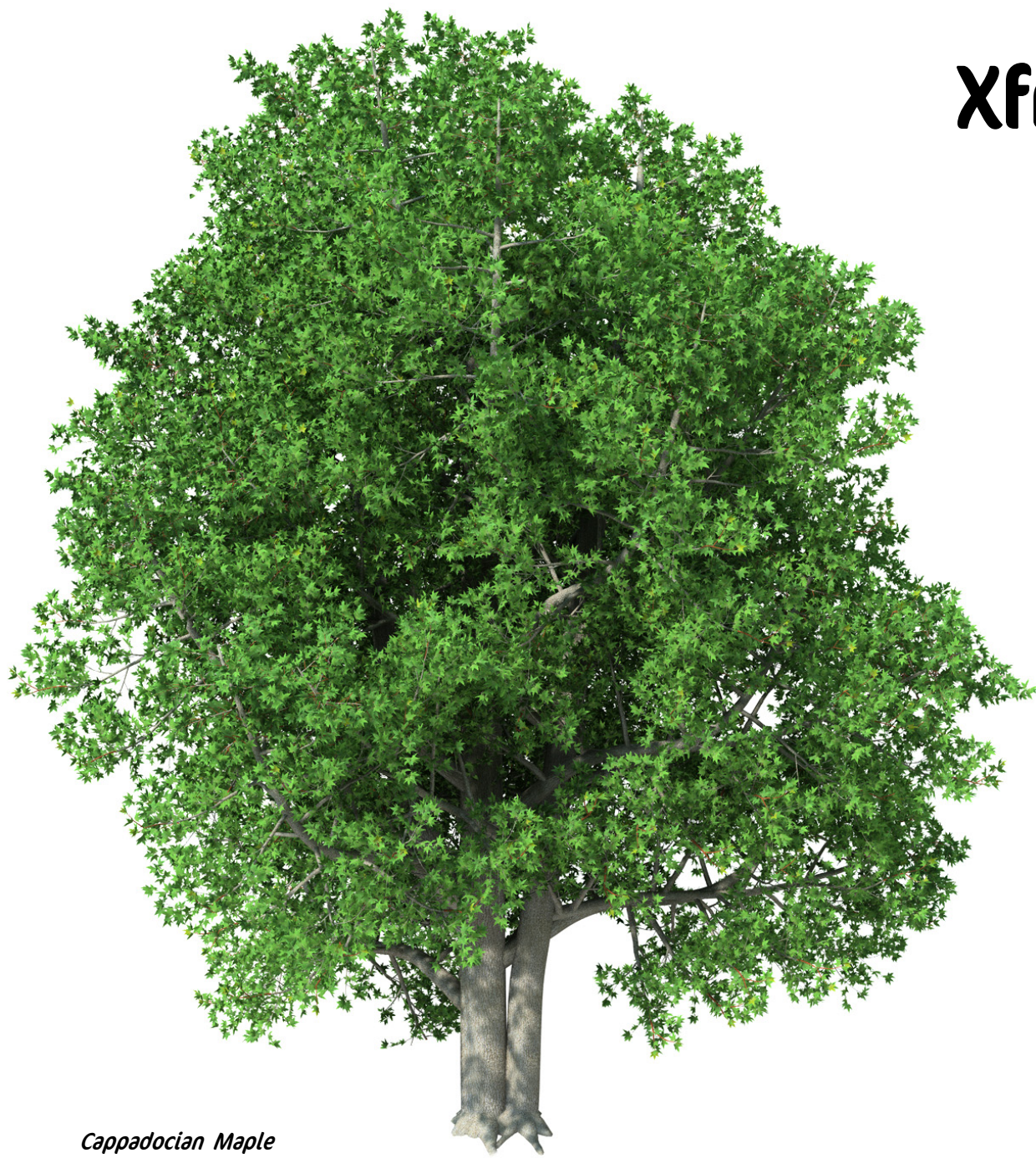


XfrogPlants | Europe 3



Cappadocian Maple



Golden Willow

XfrogPlants EUROPE 3

Contents :

180 3D Models in: Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ, .3DS and .XFR formats
XFR can be edited with Xfrog 3.5 software (Purchased Separately)

With Xfrog 3.5 Procedural Software, easily create your very own variations of Growth, Branching, Add or Reduce Model Complexity, and much more.

180 1600 x 1600, Billboard Renders (with Alpha)

180 1600 x 1600, Perspective Renders (with Alpha)

Xfrog Software and Models: www.xfrog.com

Xfrog User Group: tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog

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Stewart McSherry : *Product Manager*

41. Cappadocian Maple (*Acer cappadocicum*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 15 m

Origin: Eastern Europe and Asia

Environment: hill and mountain forests

Climate: temperate, cool

Notes:

The Cappadocian Maple is often planted in the cities as ornamental species, due to the brilliant autumn colour and dense summer foliage. The native range encompasses a wide area that goes from the Caucasus and inland Turkey to the Himalayas. It was first introduced in Great Britain in 1838. It is one of the few maple species that can re-grow from around the base of the trunk.



Variation 9
15 m
Summer



Variation 8
12 m
Spring



Variation 7
10 m
Autumn



Variation 6
7 m
Summer



Variation 5
6 m
Autumn

41. Cappadocian Maple (*Acer cappadocicum*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



Variation 4
5 m
Winter



Variation 3
4 m
Autumn



Variation 2
3 m
Spring



Variation 1
2 m
Autumn

41. Cappadocian Maple (*Acer cappadocicum*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

42. Grey Alder (*Alnus incana*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 20 m (typically around 12 m)

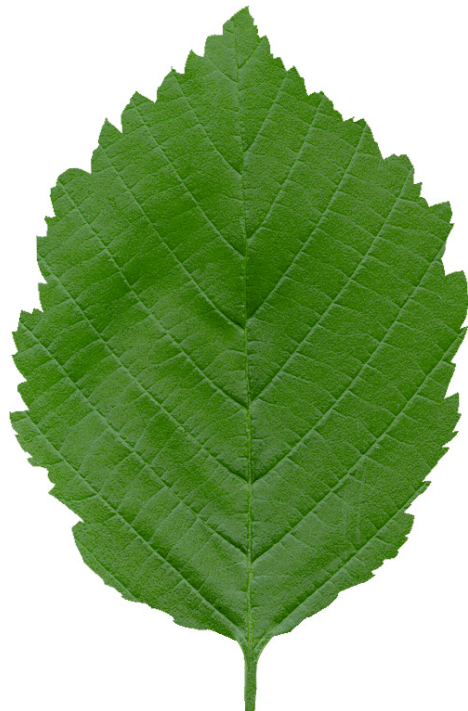
Origin: Eastern Europe (Caucasus)

Environment: mountain forests, near water courses;
on calcareous soil

Climate: cool, temperate

Notes:

The Grey Alder is a fast-growing, short-living forest species of Eastern Europe that grows in mountain forests, preferably along water courses. It is a pioneer species (re-colonizing wasted lands) and it is often used along mountain roads to consolidate the mountain sides in order to avoid landslides. It is cold resistant. The timber is lighter than the one of the Black Alder, and not as useful. In Autumn, the foliage does not really turn colours, it only discolours a bit then falls.



Variation 7
11 m
Autumn



Variation 9
18 m
Spring



Variation 8
14 m
Winter

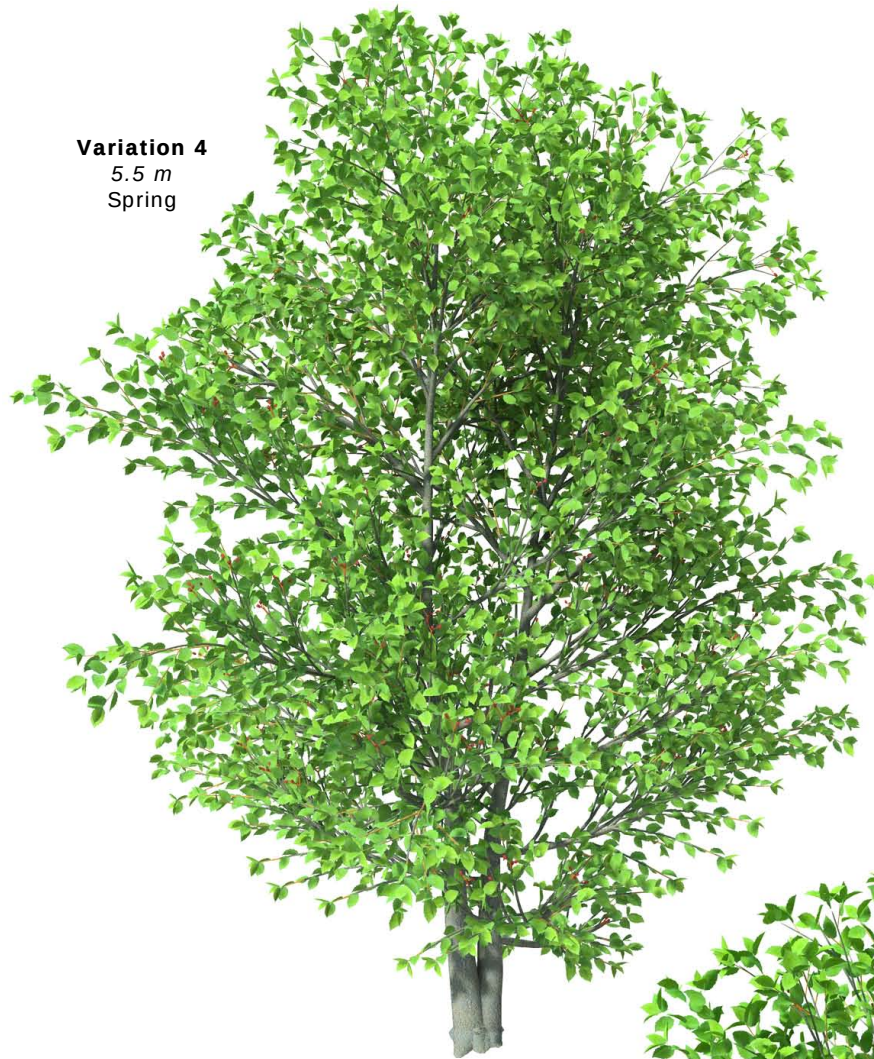


Variation 6
8 m
Summer

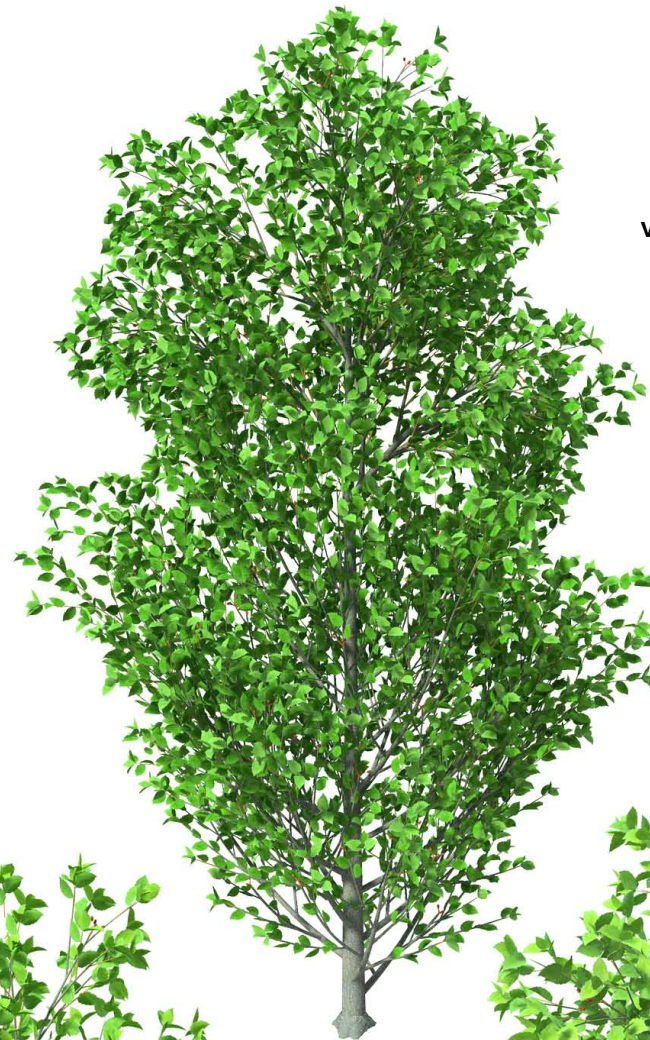


Variation 5
6 m
Autumn

Variation 4
5.5 m
Spring



Variation 3
5 m
Summer



Variation 2
2 m
Spring



Variation 1
1.5 m
Summer



43. Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 30 m (typically around 20 m)

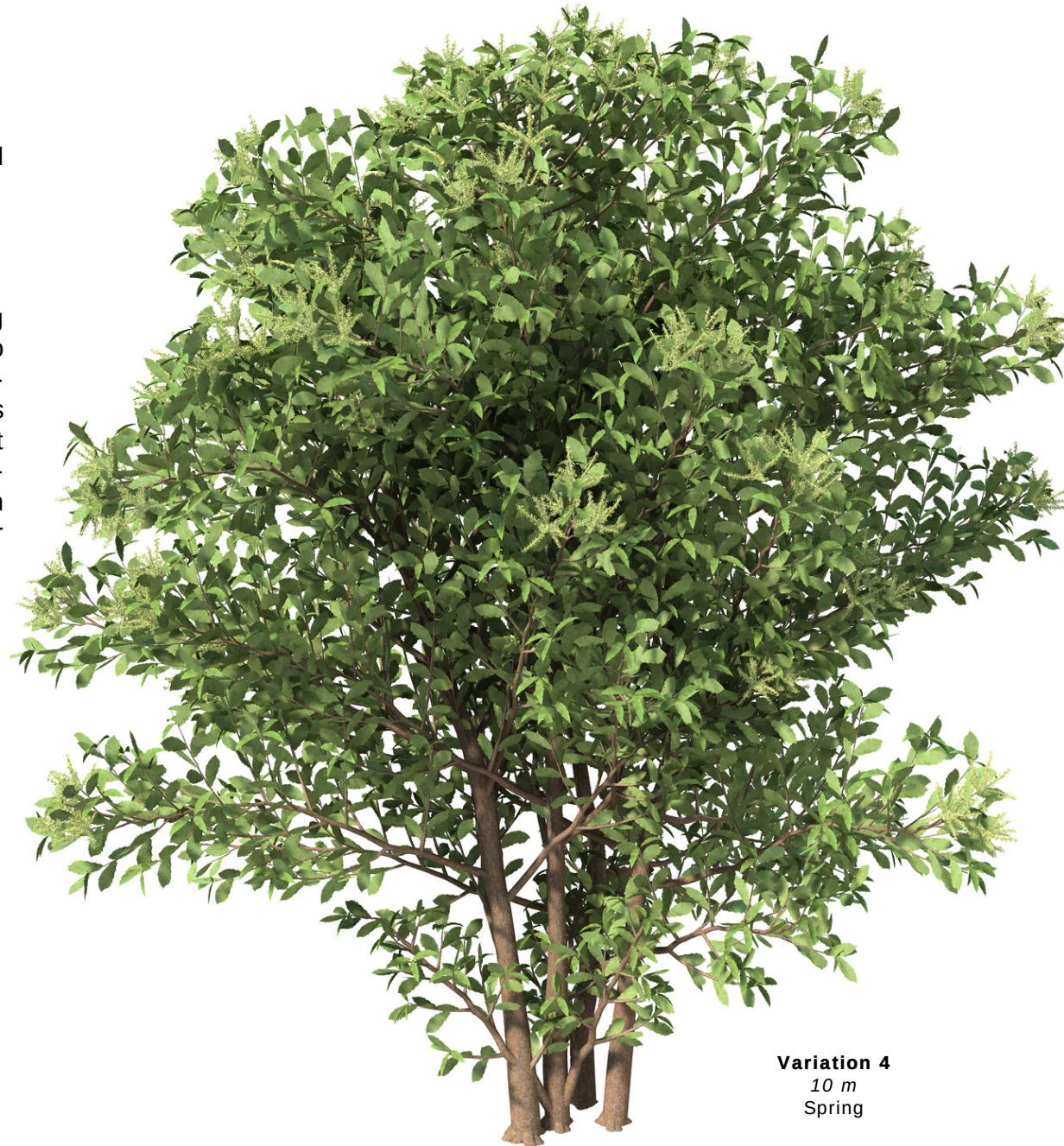
Origin: South-eastern Europe, Western Asia

Environment: hills and low mountains forests, on neutral or slightly acidic soils

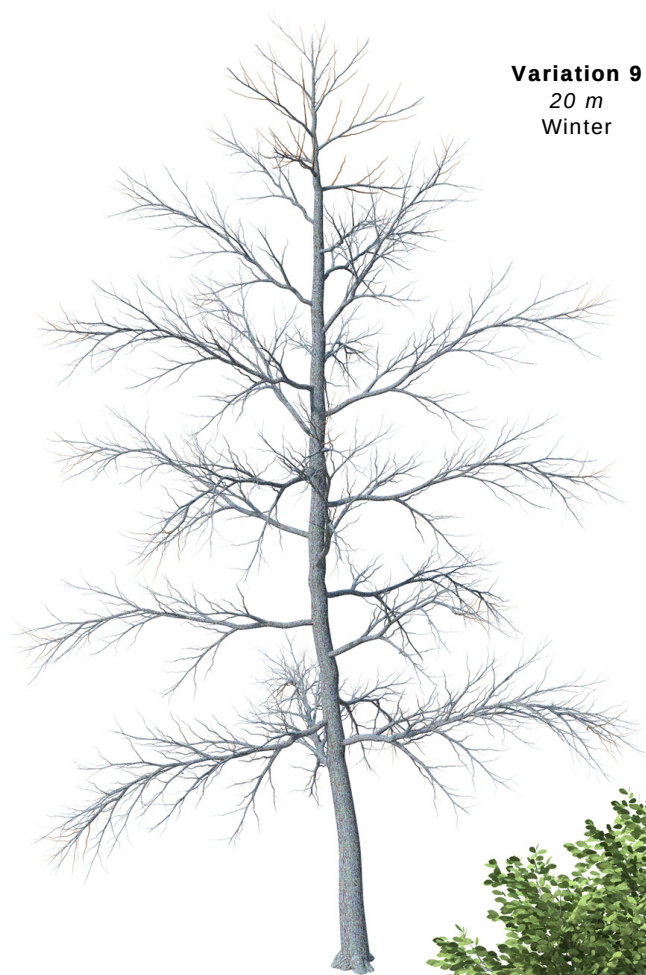
Climate: cool, temperate; moderately humid

Notes:

The Chestnut used to be the main crop in Europe during Ancient and Middle Age times. Chestnut flour was used to make bread, which fed many generations of poor Europeans. The timber was much appreciated. Chestnuts were diffused all over Europe by the Romans. In recent times Chestnuts have become rarer because of the advent of American cereals and of other timber species. In Southern Europe Chestnuts grow in pure standings or mixed with the Downy Oak.



Variation 4
10 m
Spring



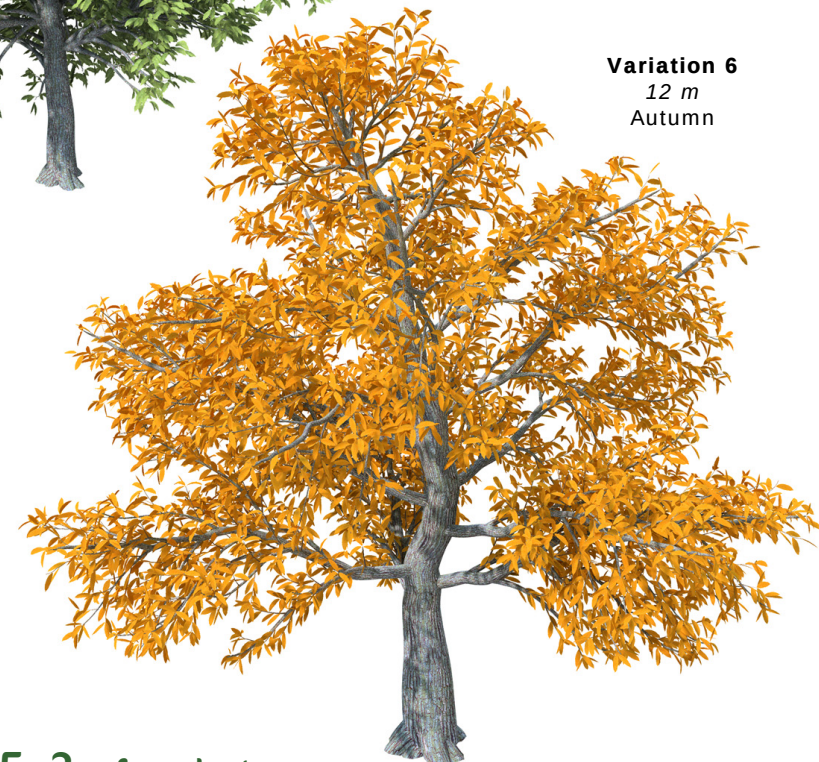
Variation 9
20 m
Winter



Variation 8
18 m
Summer



Variation 7
16 m
Spring



Variation 6
12 m
Autumn

43. Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Variation 5
12 m
Summer



Variation 3
7 m
Summer



Variation 2
5 m
Autumn



Variation 1
4.5 m
Spring



44. Turkish Hazel (*Corylus colurna*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad conical

Height: up to 20 m (typically around 15 m)

Origin: Southeastern Europe, Southwestern Asia

Environment: in full sunlight; on well-drained clay soil

Climate: cool, temperate

Notes:

The Turkish Hazel is native to the Balkans area and of Turkey and Iran. It is the tallest of all *Corylus* species, reaching 35 meters height in native standings, but growing rarely above 15 meters when planted elsewhere. The fruit is hard and small, so not useful commercially, but Turkish Hazels trunks are used in cultivations to graft in the branches of the Common Hazel, because the Turkish Hazel does not produce growths from the base. The Turkish Hazel is cold and pollution resistant, and thus often planted for urban decoration.



Variation 8
12 m
Spring



Variation 9
15 m
Summer



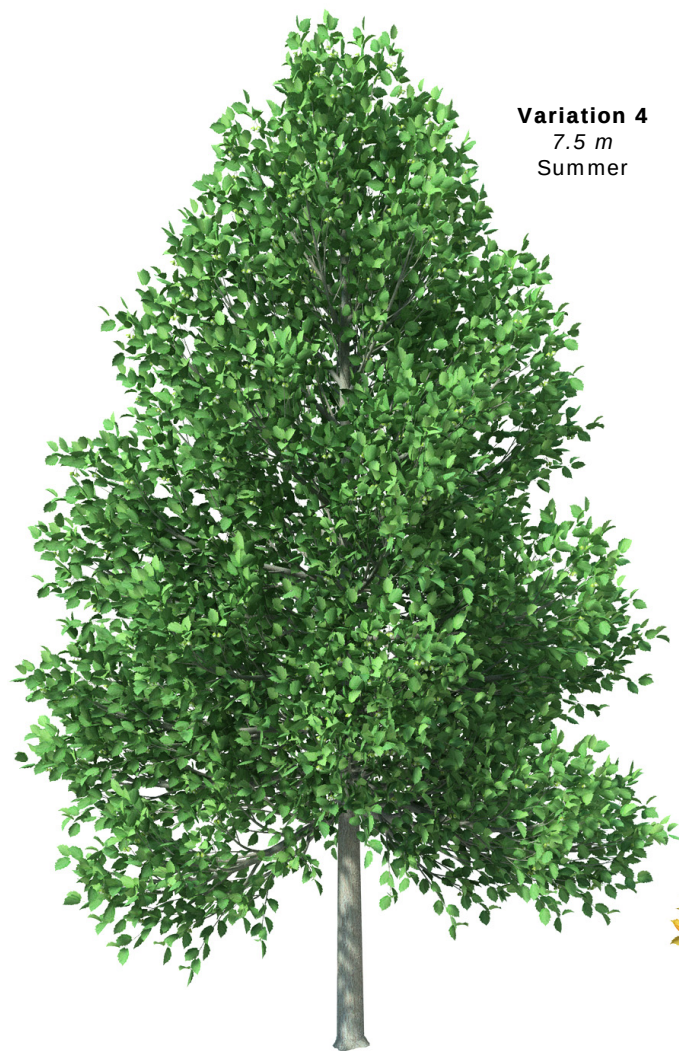
Variation 7
11 m
Autumn



Variation 6
8 m
Spring



Variation 5
8 m
Winter



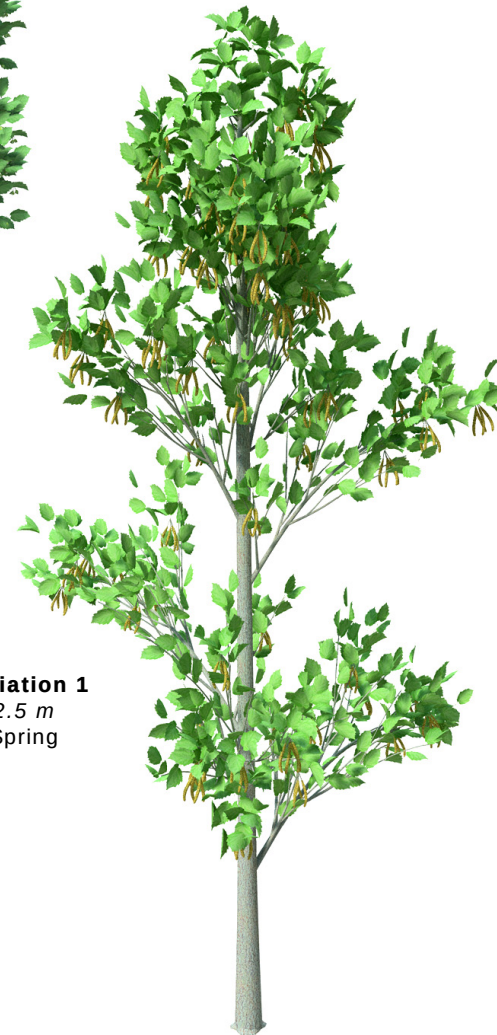
Variation 4
7.5 m
Summer



Variation 3
6.5 m
Summer



Variation 2
3.5 m
Autumn



Variation 1
2.5 m
Spring

45. European Smoketree (*Cotinus coggygria*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height : up to 4 m

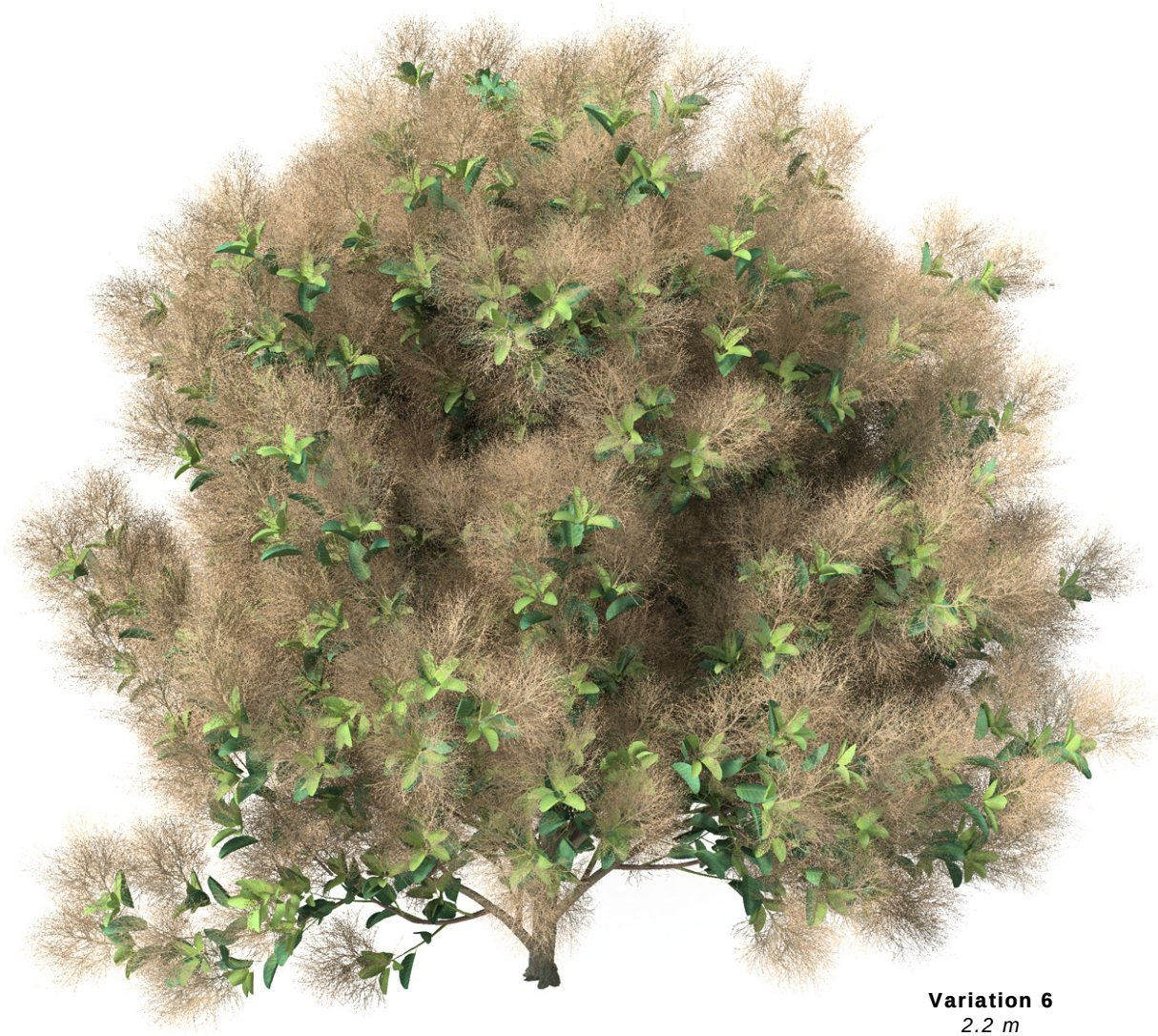
Origin : Southern Europe

Environment : in full sunlight;
on well-drained calcareous soils

Climate : temperate

Notes :

The European Smoketree is a rustic shrub that can grow in different environments, as it is not very demanding. It mostly grows in thickets and it colonizes steep calcareous terrains. The leaves are rich in tannin and used for tanning leather. The timber is used for small craftsmanship works. The “Royal Purple” cultivar is a very popular garden-created variety that sports both leaves and flowers/fruits of an intense purple colour.



Variation 6

2.2 m

Summer



Variation 9
4 m
Spring



Variation 8
3 m
Summer



Variation 7
2.5 m
(cv. Royal Purple)
Summer



Variation 5
1.9 m
Autumn

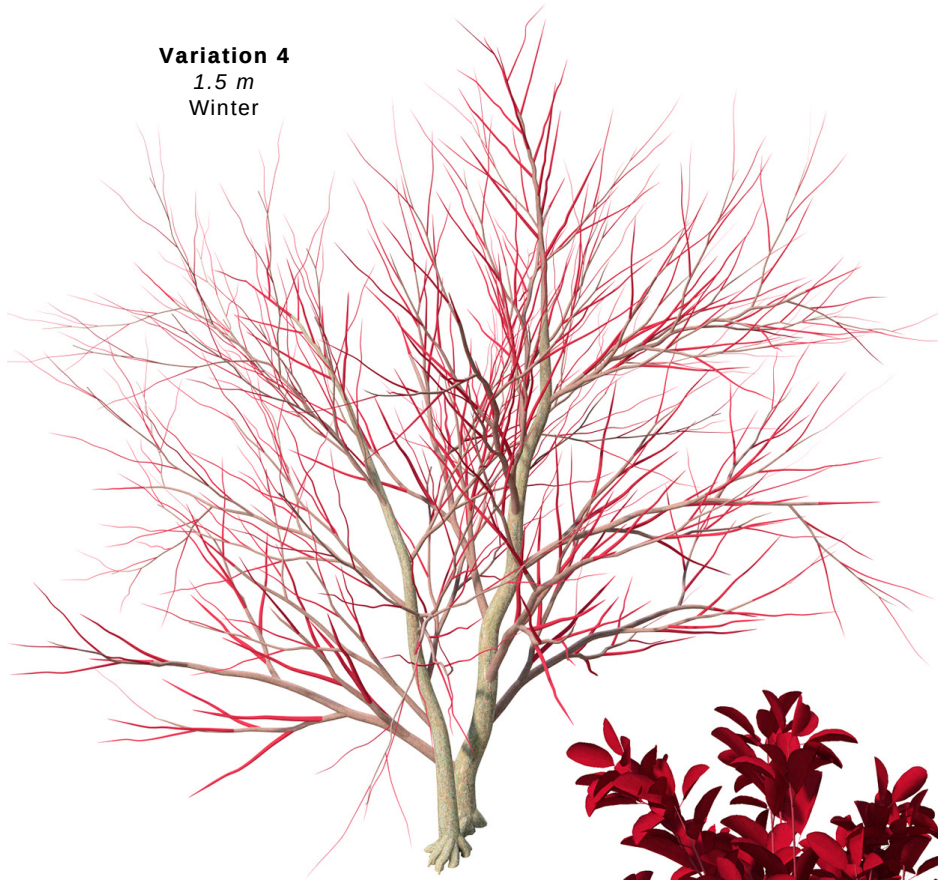
45. European Smoketree (*Cotinus coggygia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Variation 4

1.5 m

Winter



Variation 3

0.9 m

Autumn



Variation 2

0.8 m

(cv. Royal Purple)

Autumn



Variation 1

0.7 m

Spring



46. Cutleaf European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *Asplenifolia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 30 m

Origin: Central Europe

Environment: in full sun or partial shade;
on deep, fresh, well-drained soils

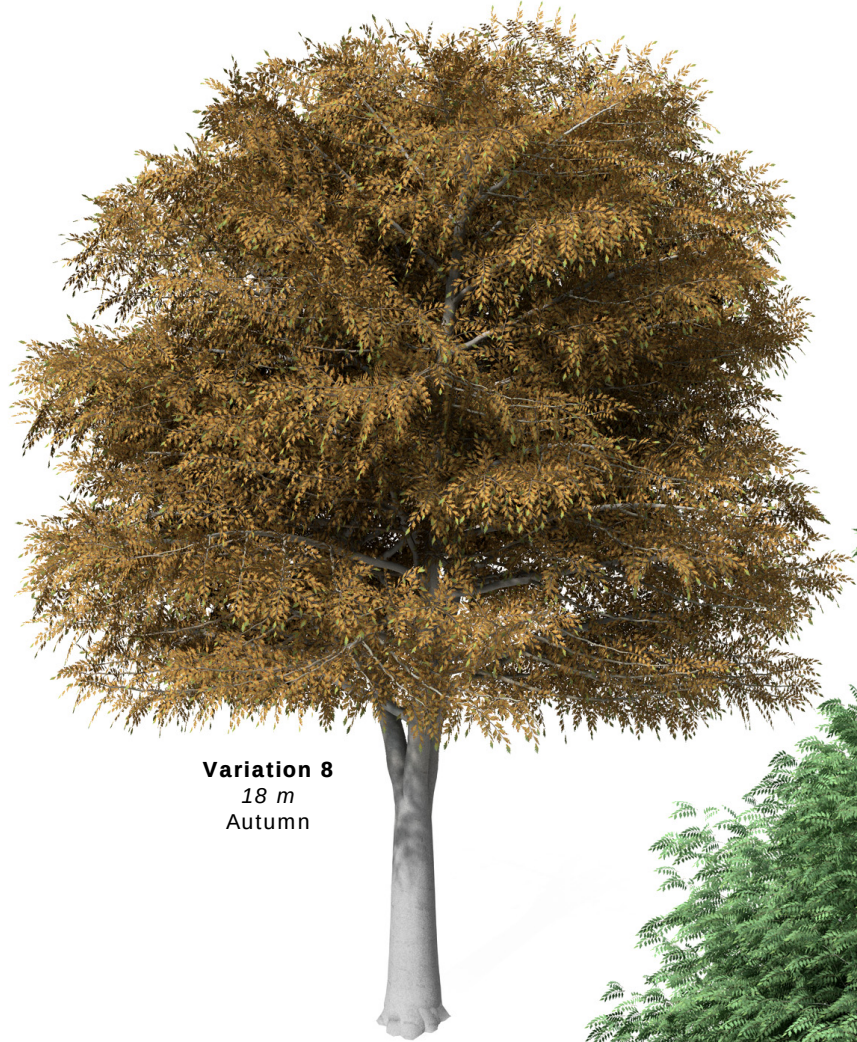
Climate: temperate, mild

Notes:

The Cutleaf European Beech is a variety of the more common European Beech. It sports much narrower leaves, deeply lobed. It is more tolerant of lower altitudes than the common Beech, and therefore often planted in low-altitude cities, where it is appreciated for the elegant and uncommon aspect of the leaves. It does not tolerate frost and high excursion temperatures.



Variation 9
20 m
Summer



Variation 8
18 m
Autumn



Variation 7
12 m
Spring



Variation 6
10 m
Spring



Variation 5
6 m
Winter



Variation 4
5 m
Summer



Variation 3
4 m
Autumn



Variation 2
2.5 m
Summer



Variation 1
1.5 m
Summer

47. Weeping European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *Pendula*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 30 m

Origin: Central Europe

Environment: in full sun or partial shade; from 600 to 1800 m altitude; on deep, fresh, well-drained soils

Climate: temperate, mild

Notes:

The Weeping European Beech is a decorative variety of the common European Beech. The leaves look the same, but they are hanging down from the bent-down twigs. There is also an *Atropurpurea* variety with deep purple coloured leaves, which is more tolerant of low altitudes. The Weeping European Beech does not adapt well to plains and to dry soils. In city parks, it is often planted near lakes.



Variation 8
16 m
(var. *Atropurpurea*)
Summer

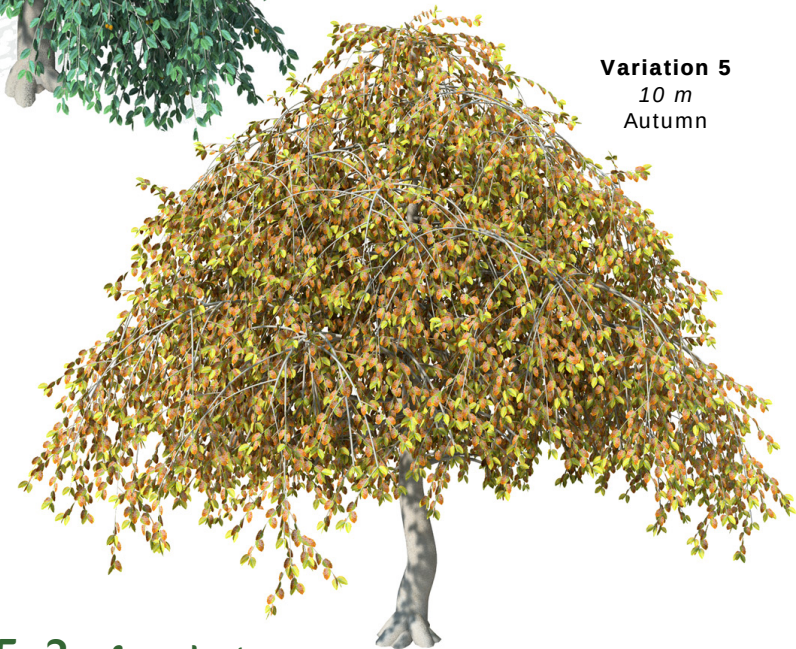
Variation 9
20 m
Winter



Variation 7
14 m
Summer

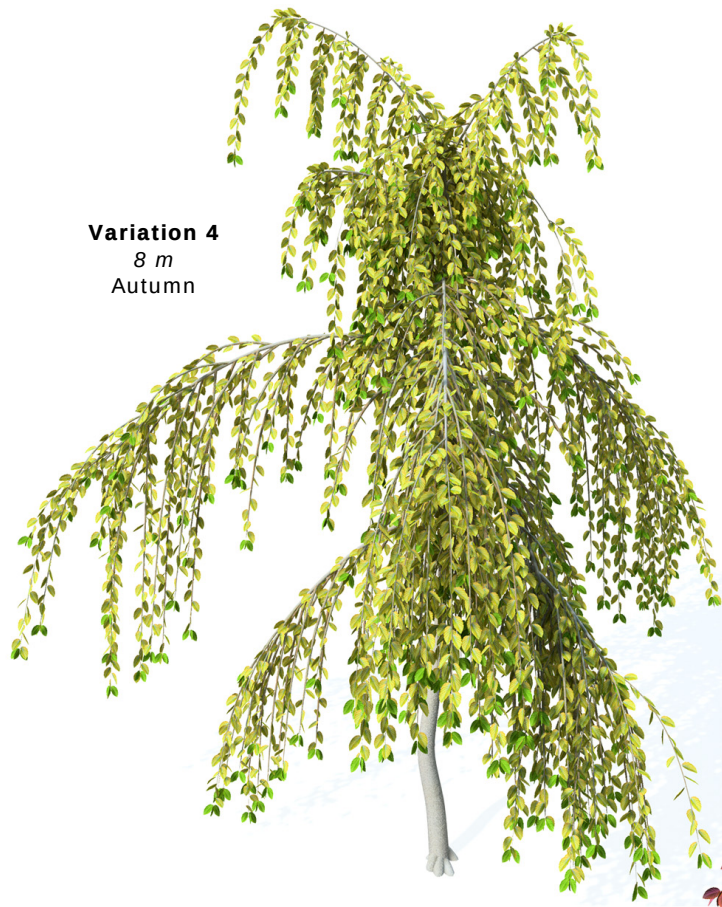


Variation 5
10 m
Autumn



Variation 6
12 m
Spring





Variation 4
8 m
Autumn



Variation 3
6 m
Spring



Variation 2
4 m
(var. *Atropurpurea*)
Summer



Variation 1
2 m
Summer

48. Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub/Tree, evergreen conifer, broad spreading

Height : up o 6 m

Origin : Europe, Asia

Environment : on steep, rocky mountain sides; in full sun

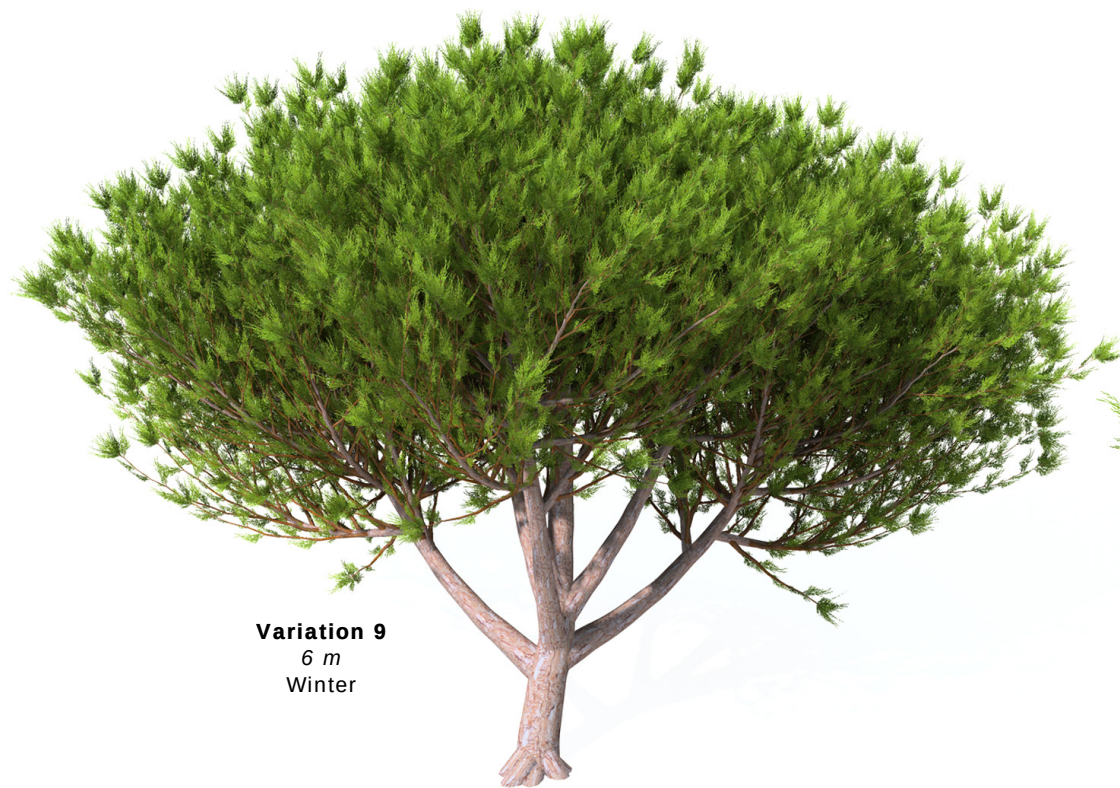
Climate : temperate, cool, cold

Notes :

The Savin Juniper (also called simply Sabine) is a Juniper species that grows preferably on steep and rocky mountain sides, where it colonizes terrain. For this reason it is also planted by man along sides of mountain roads, to contrast landslides. The leaves are of intense green colour and have an acrid smell, due to the toxic substances that they contain (the plant is poisonous). Like the other Junipers, it can promote *biogroups* (group of differently aged plants where the older plant is surrounded by younger ones).



Variation 6
2 m
Spring



Variation 9
6 m
Winter



Variation 8
4 m
Summer



Variation 7
2.5 m
Autumn



Variation 5
1 m
Summer

48. Sabine Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Variation 4

0.6 m

Winter



Variation 3

0.5 m

Autumn



Variation 2

0.4 m

Spring



Variation 1

0.3 m

Winter



49. European Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height : up to 5 m

Origin : Southeastern Europe

Environment : in broadleaf forests; in full sun or shade

Climate : temperate, warm

Notes :

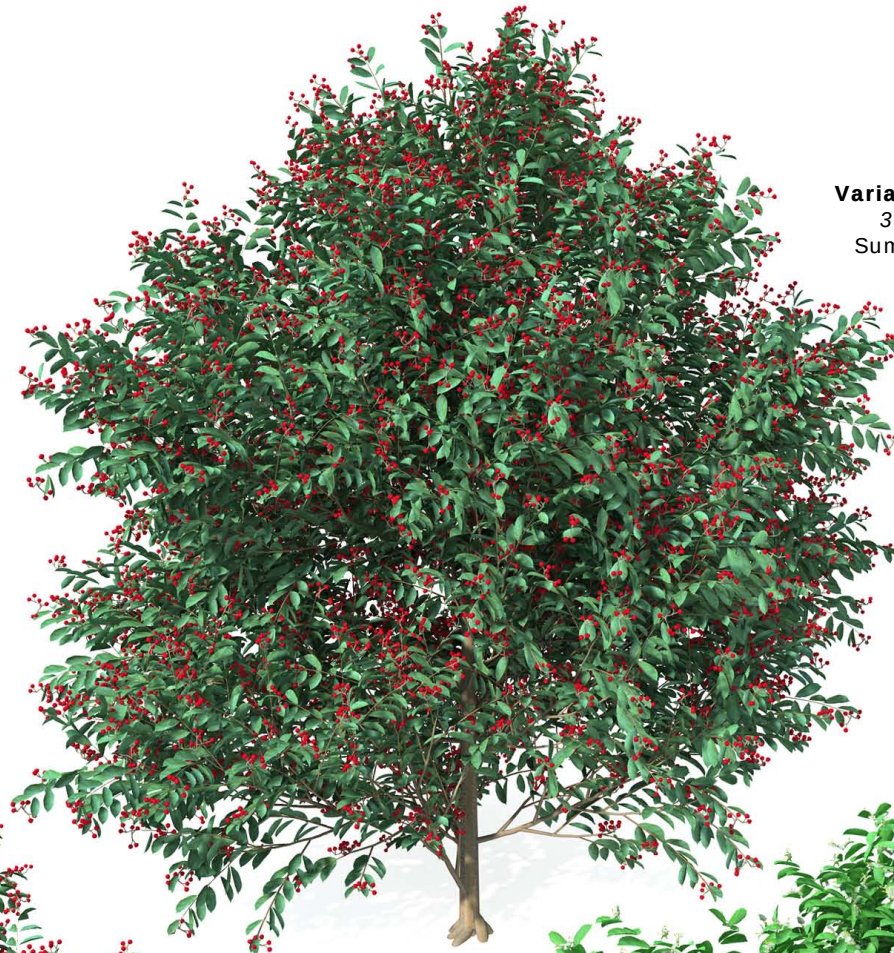
The Fly Honeysuckle is similar to the Common Honeysuckle, except that the latter is a creeping plant, while the Fly honeysuckle has a self-standing trunk. The leaves are hairy. It likes full sun, but it can also grow in the shade of broadleaf forests as part of the understorey. It is tolerant of a variety of soils, but it suffers in drought, which compromises the beautiful and intensely scented blooming.



Variation 8
2.5 m
Spring



Variation 6
2.2 m
Summer



Variation 9
3 m
Summer



Variation 7
2.5 m
Summer



Variation 5
2 m
Spring

Variation 4
1.6 m
Spring



Variation 3
1.3 m
Winter



Variation 2
1.2 m
Autumn



Variation 1
0.5 m
Spring



50. European Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 20 m

Origin: East Mediterranean, Caucasus

Environment: sunny hill sides, in mixed forests;
on well-drained calcareous soils

Climate: temperate, warm

Notes:

The European Hop Hornbeam is widely diffused in the Mediterranean regions. It grows preferably in mixed forest standings together with the Downy Oak, in a xerophyte, heliophile and termophile. It does not tolerate frost. It can also grow on shallow soil because its radical apparatus is quite superficial. Its rustic and adaptable character is appreciated for planting on road sides and as arboreal barrier.



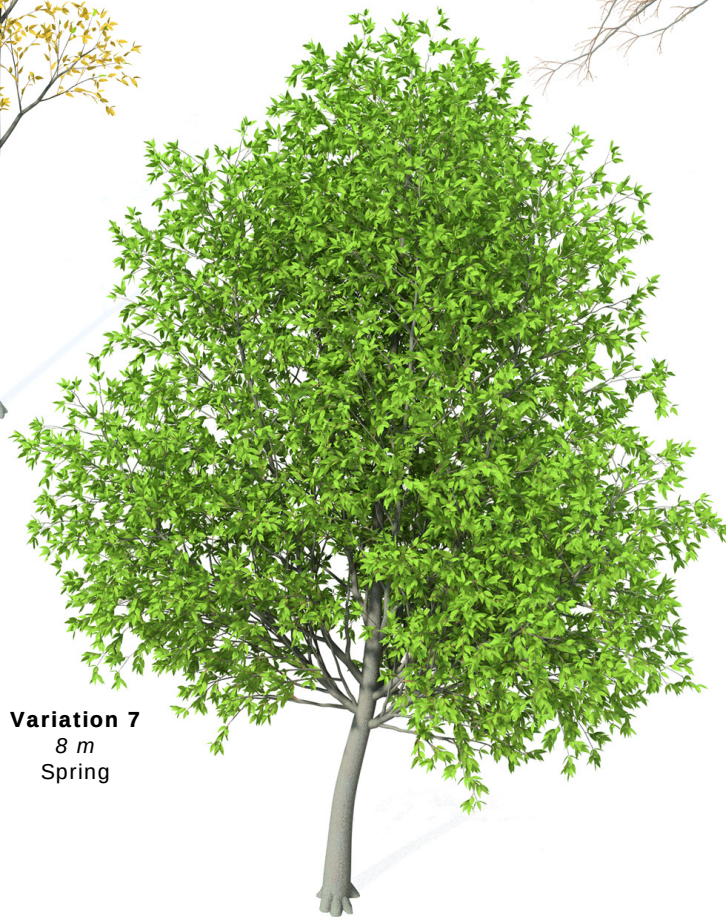
Variation 6
7 m
Summer



Variation 9
20 m
Autumn



Variation 8
14 m
Winter



Variation 7
8 m
Spring



Variation 5
5.5 m
Summer

50. European Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



Variation 4
5 m
Spring



Variation 3
4.5 m
Summer



Variation 2
4 m
Autumn



Variation 1
3 m
Spring

51. Oriental Planetree (*Platanus orientalis*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 30 m

Origin: Southeastern Europe, Middle East

Environment: in full sun; up to 600 m altitude

Climate: temperate, mild

Notes :

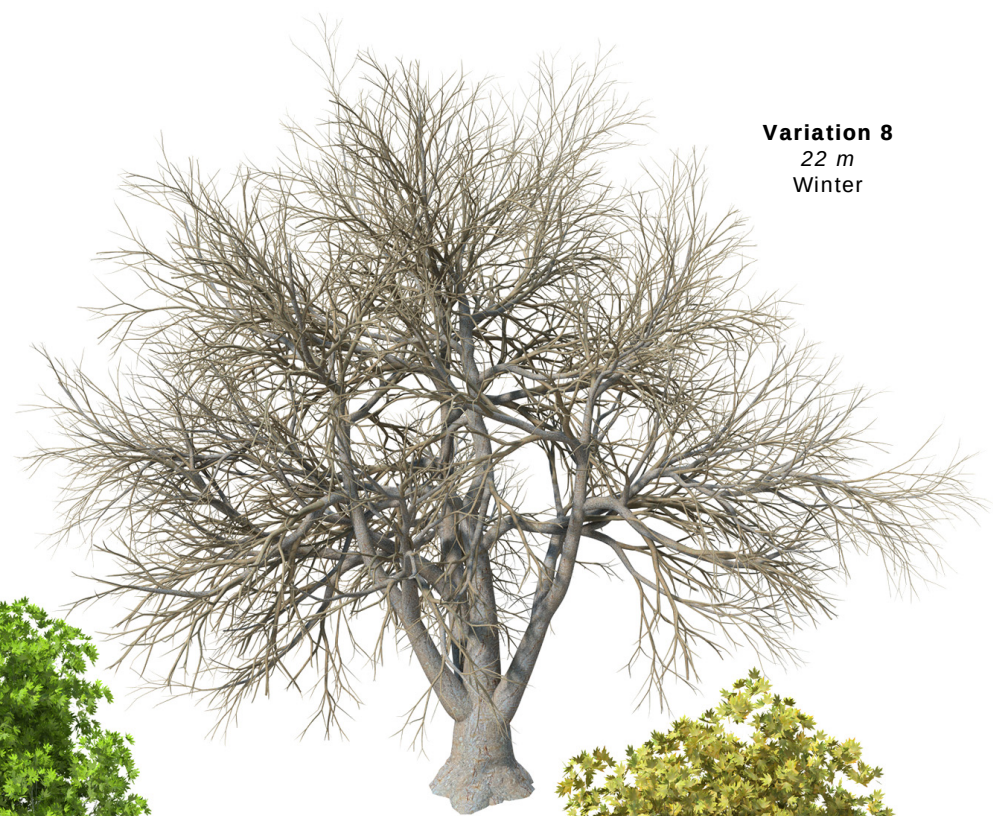
The Oriental Planetree is the native planetree of Europe. It is very resistant to pollution and for this reason it was planted in most city parks and avenues. In the last decades, however, it was attacked by a disease, and for this reason, a hybrid species (*Platanus x acerifolia*), born from the crossover of the Oriental Planetree with the American Planetree, is almost exclusively planted today. The venerable existing species of the Oriental Planetree can reach an impressive size and shape.



Variation 7
14 m
Summer



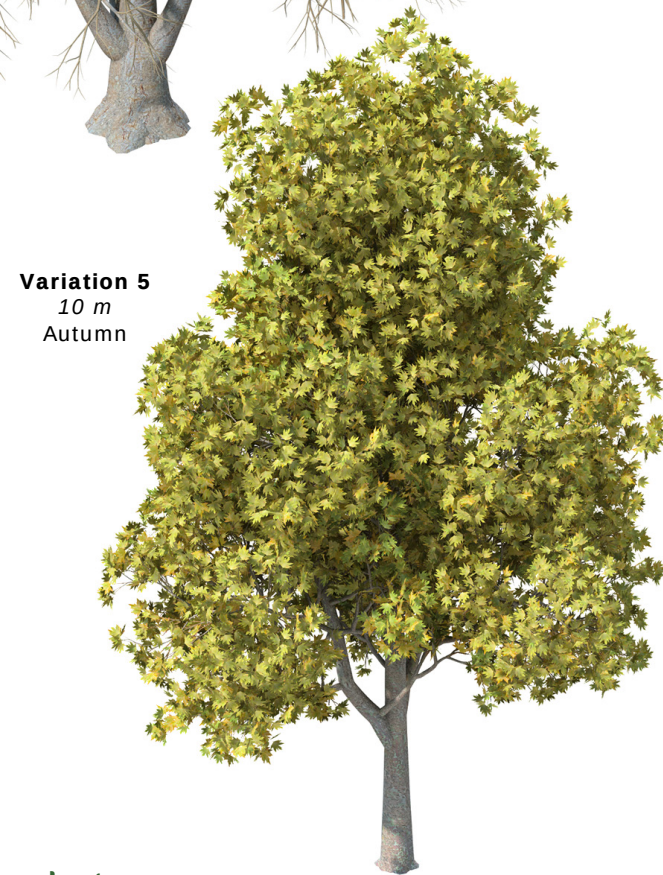
Variation 9
24 m
Summer



Variation 8
22 m
Winter



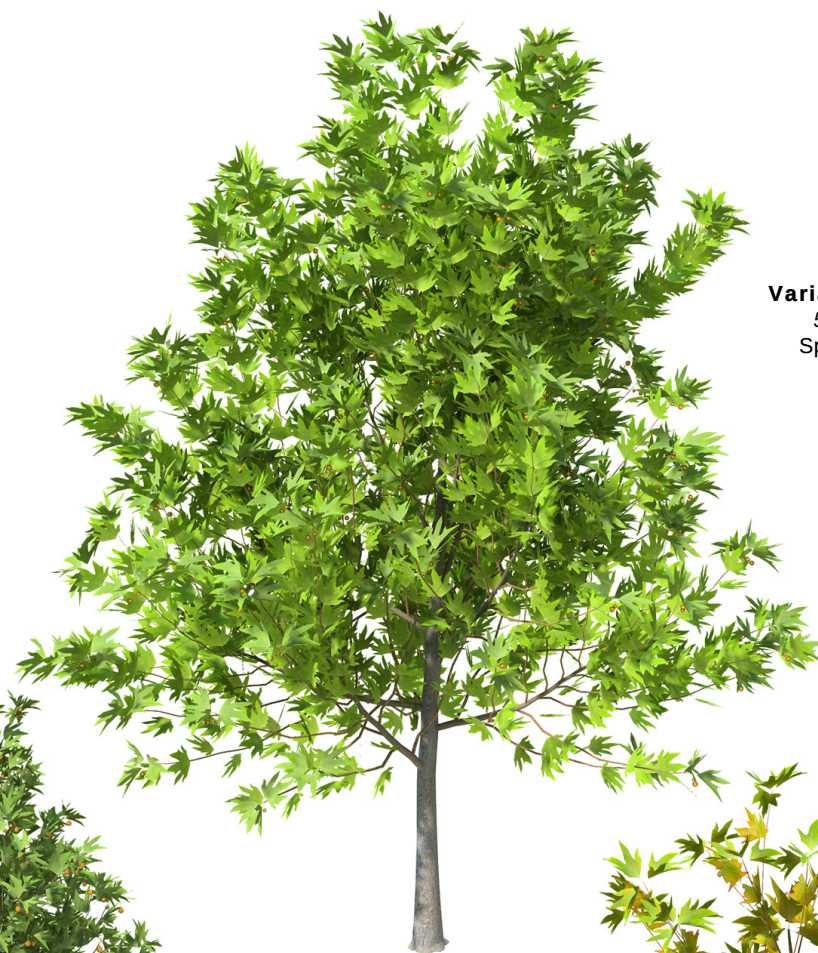
Variation 6
12 m
Spring



Variation 5
10 m
Autumn



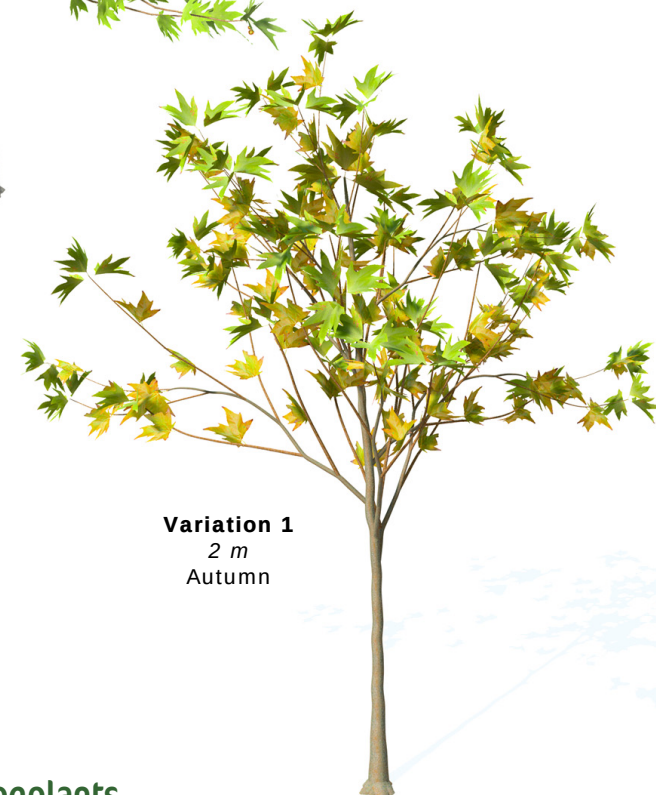
Variation 4
7 m
Summer



Variation 3
5 m
Spring



Variation 2
4 m
Summer



Variation 1
2 m
Autumn

52. European Aspen (*Populus tremula*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad columnar

Height: up to 35 m (more commonly up to 25 m)

Origin: Europe, Central Asia

Environment: on mountain humid areas, in broadleaf forests;

up to 1800 m altitude; on rich, fresh soils

Climate: temperate, cool, cold

Notes:

The European Aspen is found on hills and mountains. The name *tremula* means 'trembling' as a reference to the way the long-stalked leaves move in the breeze. It's a sun loving species, but it also can grow in the partial shade of broadleaf forests. Like all *populus* species, it is short-lived, and the timber is of poor quality and therefore used for packaging and to make matches and paper.



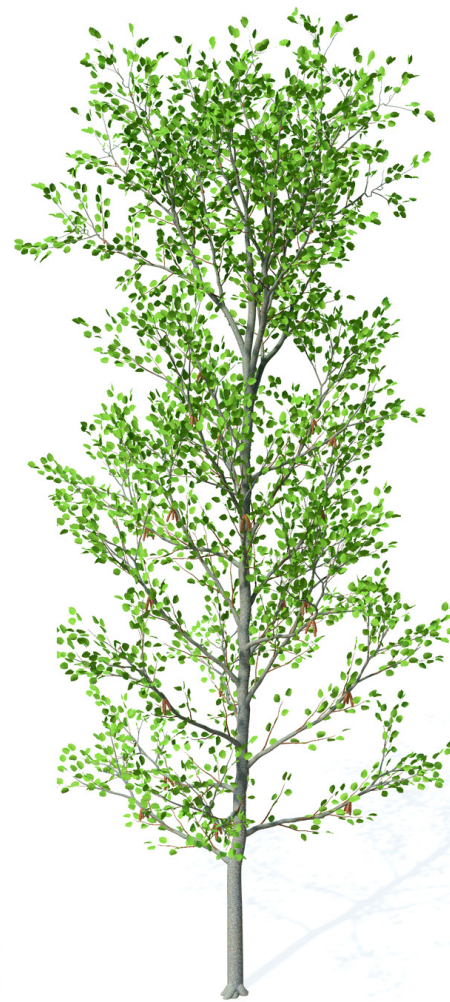
Variation 9
25 m
Summer



Variation 8
18 m
Autumn



Variation 6
10 m
Autumn



Variation 7
12 m
Spring



Variation 5
9 m
Summer

52. European Aspen (*Populus tremula*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



Variation 4
6 m
Summer



Variation 3
4.5 m
Autumn



Variation 2
3.5 m
Autumn



Variation 1
2 m
Spring

53. Caucasian Wingnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 25 m

Origin: Caucasus, Iran

Environment: in full sun, along rivers;
on humid, deep clay soils

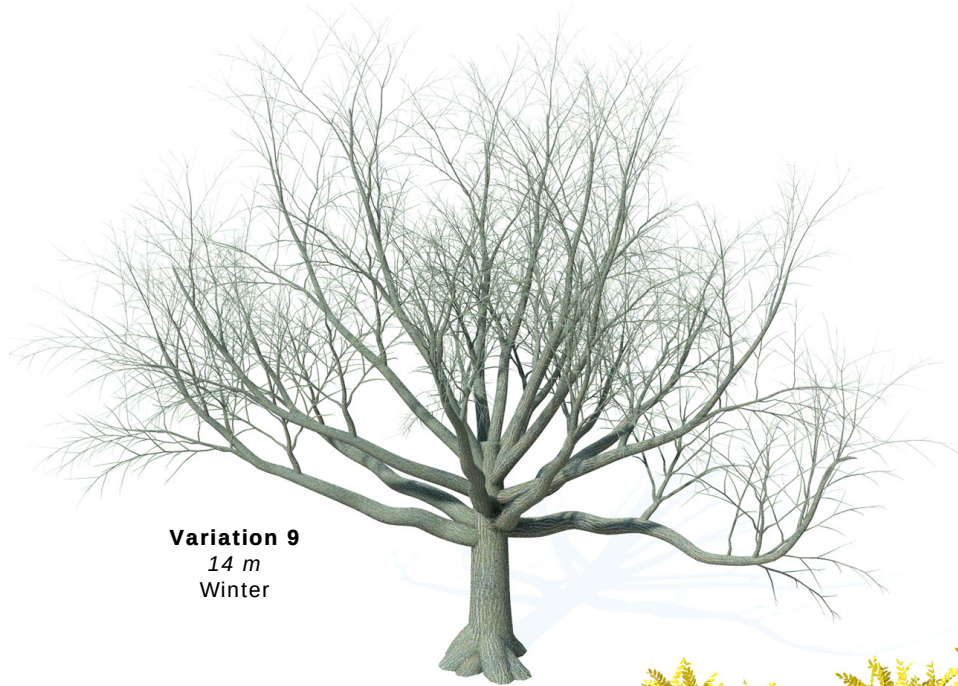
Climate: temperate

Notes:

The Caucasian Wingnut is a large, attractive tree, often planted in parks and gardens for decoration. It is especially appreciated for the speed at which it can reach large dimensions. The timber is similar to the Walnut (*Juglans regia*), although not as strong and resistant.



Variation 8
12 m
Spring



Variation 9
14 m
Winter



Variation 7
10 m
Summer

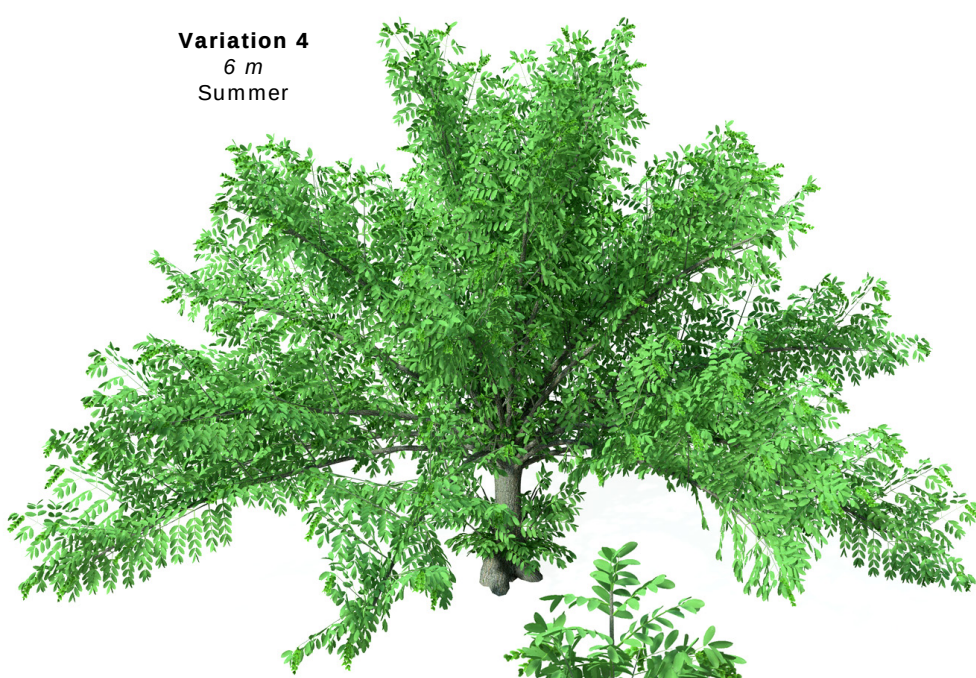


Variation 6
8 m
Autumn



Variation 5
7 m
Autumn

Variation 4
6 m
Summer



Variation 2
3 m
Summer



Variation 3
5 m
Spring



Variation 1
2 m
Summer



53. Caucasian Wingnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

54. Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Shrub, evergreen broadleaf, broad spreading

Height : up to 4 m

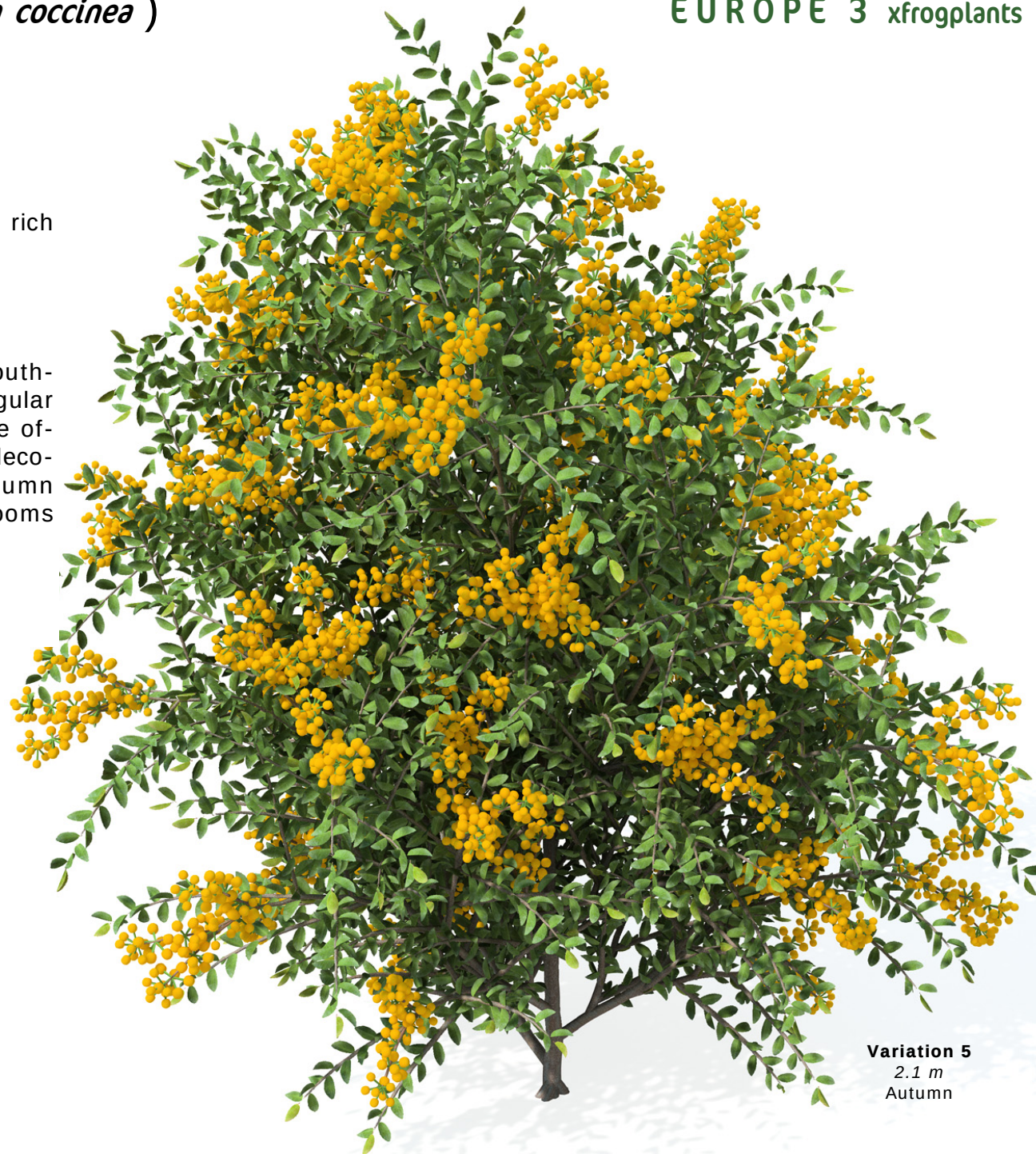
Origin : Southeastern Europe

Environment : in full sun or partial shade; on humid, rich soils

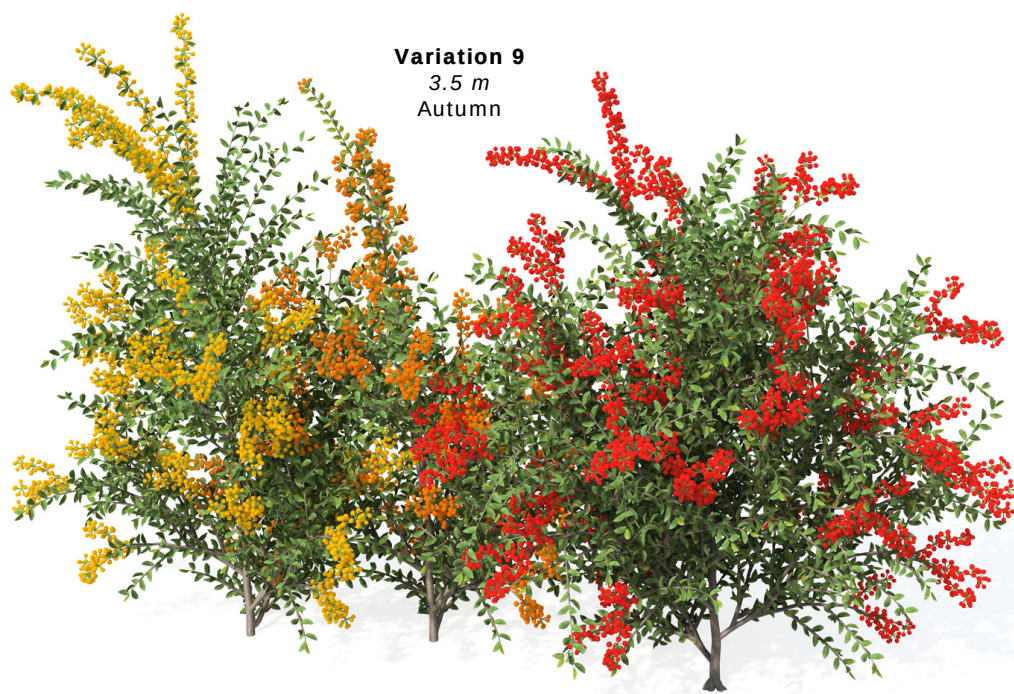
Climate : temperate, warm

Notes :

The Firethorn is a very decorative shrub native of Southern Eastern Europe. It tends to grow with irregular shapes but stands pruning very well and is therefore often used for hedges. It is most appreciated for the decorative value of its flowers and especially of its Autumn fruits, which can be yellow, orange, or green. It blooms more abundantly if placed in a sunny position.



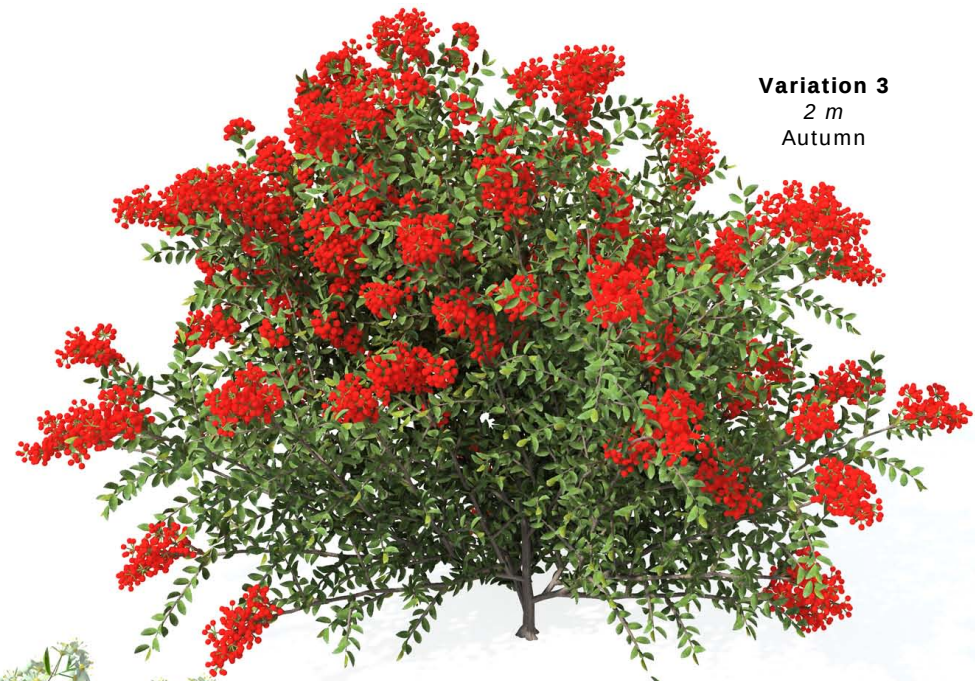
Variation 5
2.1 m
Autumn



54. Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*)



Variation 4
1.8 m
Autumn



Variation 3
2 m
Autumn



Variation 2
2.2 m
Spring



Variation 1
1.2 m
Winter

54. Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

55. Downy Oak (*Quercus pubescens*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 20 m

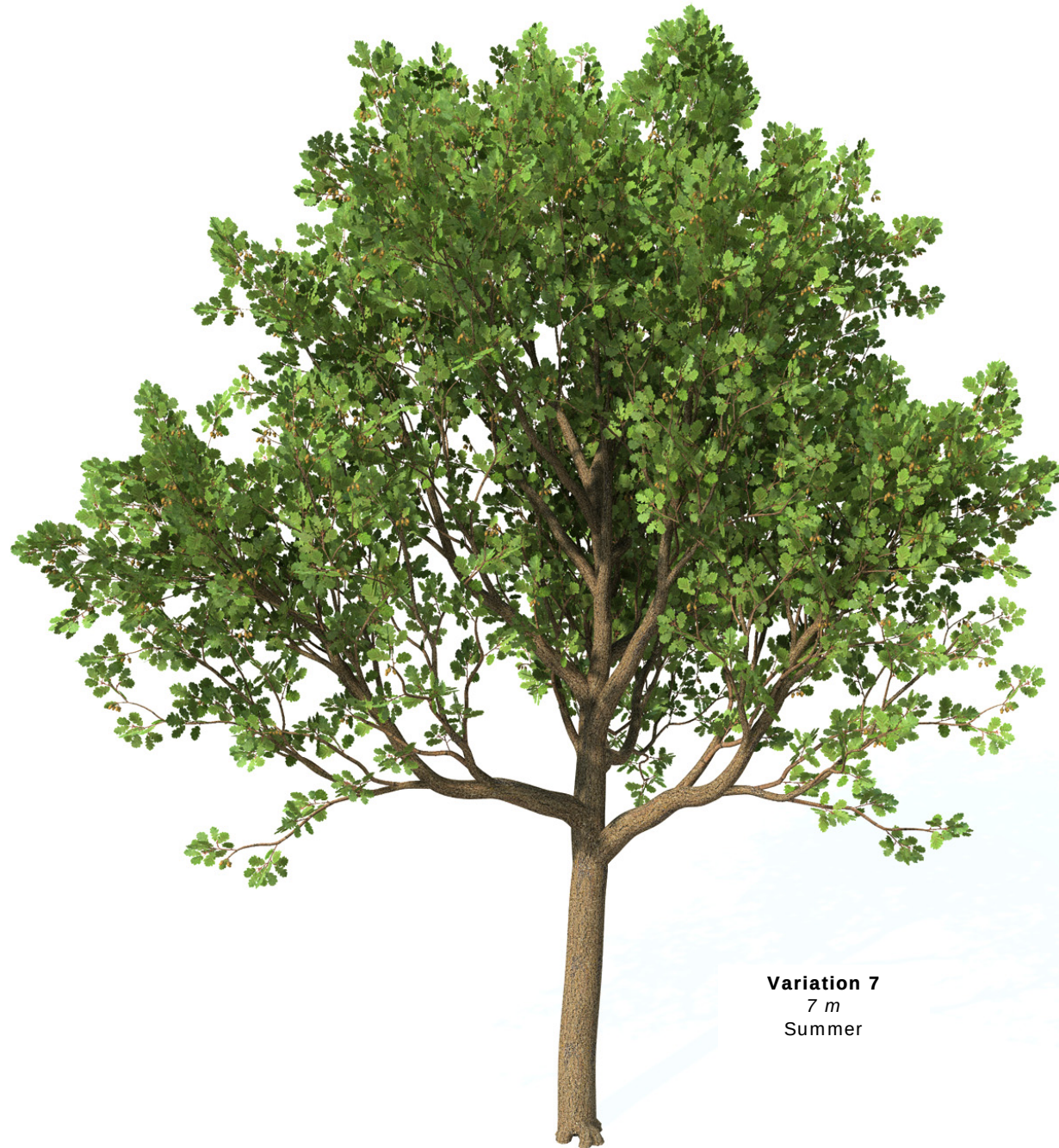
Origin: Central part of Southern Europe (Italy, Greece)

Environment: hill sides; on well-drained soils

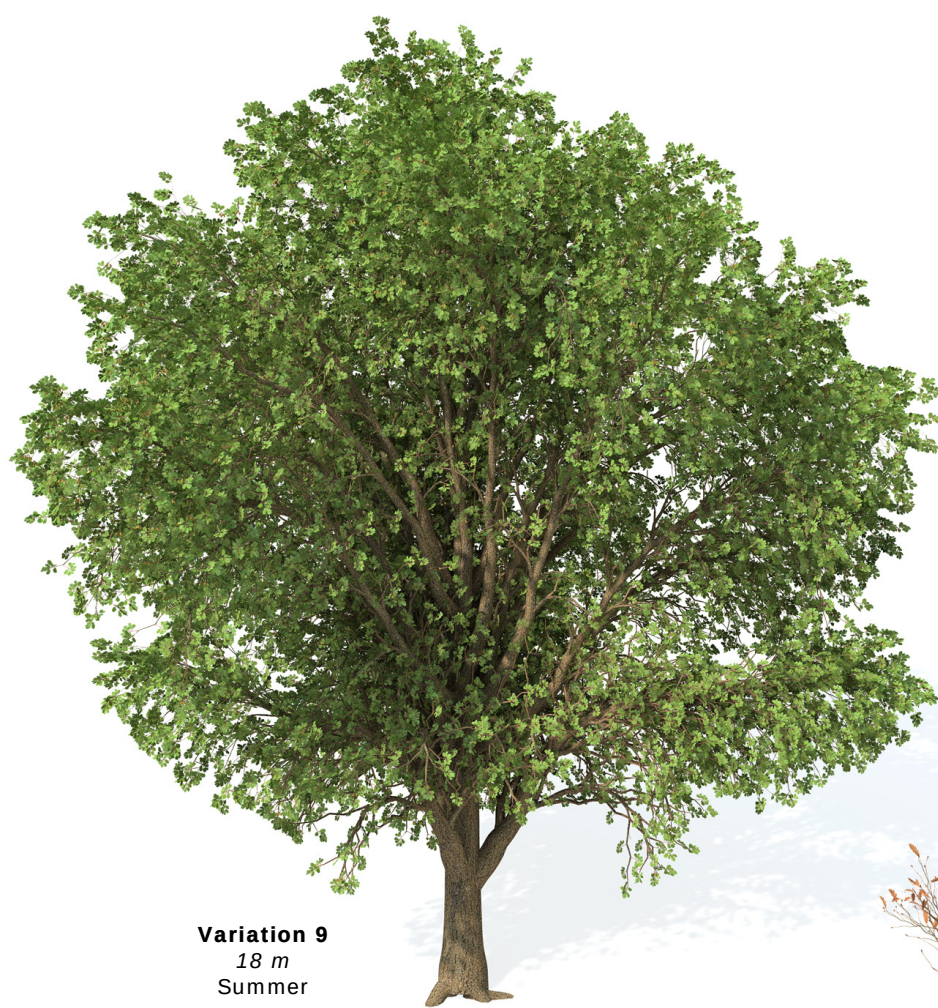
Climate: temperate, warm

Notes :

The Downy Oak is the most diffused Oak in Southern Europe. It often grows in almost shrubby form, but some exemplars can reach majestic dimensions. It is a landmark of winter landscapes because of the leaves. An European legend says that God allowed the devil to have power over the forests. The forest trees complained and God conceded them that devil would not have power over them until leaves were on the trees. The Oak therefore held it's leaves all winter long, until the other trees put on the new ones.



Variation 7
7 m
Summer



Variation 9
18 m
Summer



Variation 8
10 m
Spring



Variation 6
4.5 m
Winter



Variation 5
3 m
Autumn

Variation 4
1.8 m
Autumn



Variation 3
2.5 m
Winter



Variation 2
2 m
Spring



Variation 1
1 m
Winter



56. Pussy Willow (*Salix caprea*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 12 m

Origin: Asia, Europe

Environment: hill sides, on various soils;
up to 1500 m altitude

Climate: temperate

Notes:

The European Pussy Willow (also known as Goat Willow, from the Latin name) is a very rustic species. It can grow on almost any soil, even the poorest and sliding ones. For this reason it is often planted on hill and mountain sides to consolidate the ground and prevent landslides. It is a pioneer species, colonizing new or abandoned land. It often grows in mixed broadleaf forests. The timber is very elastic and therefore used to create basketworks.



Variation 1
0.6 m
Early Spring



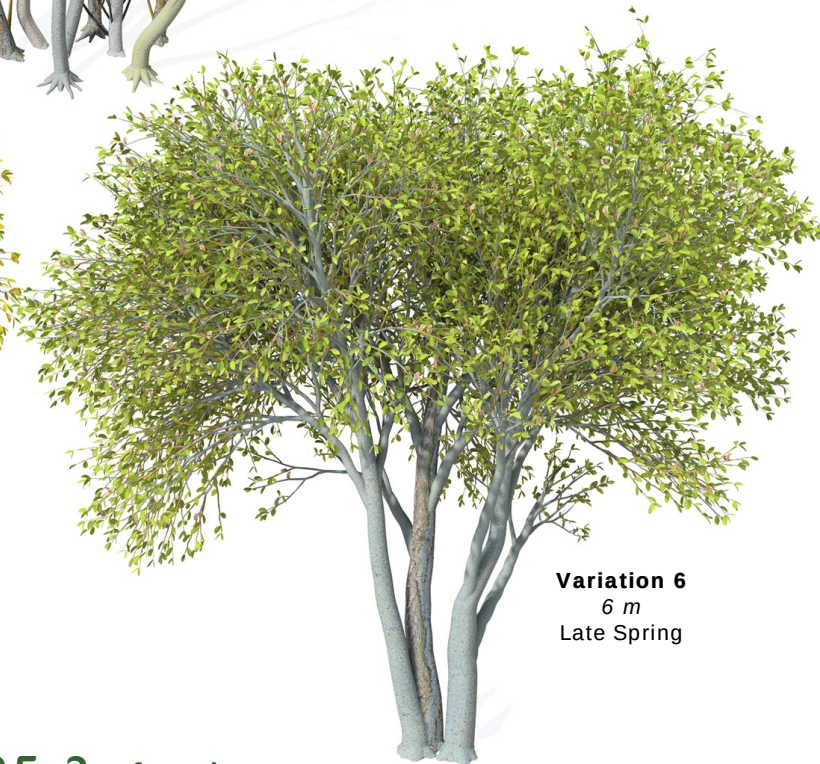
Variation 9
9 m
Summer



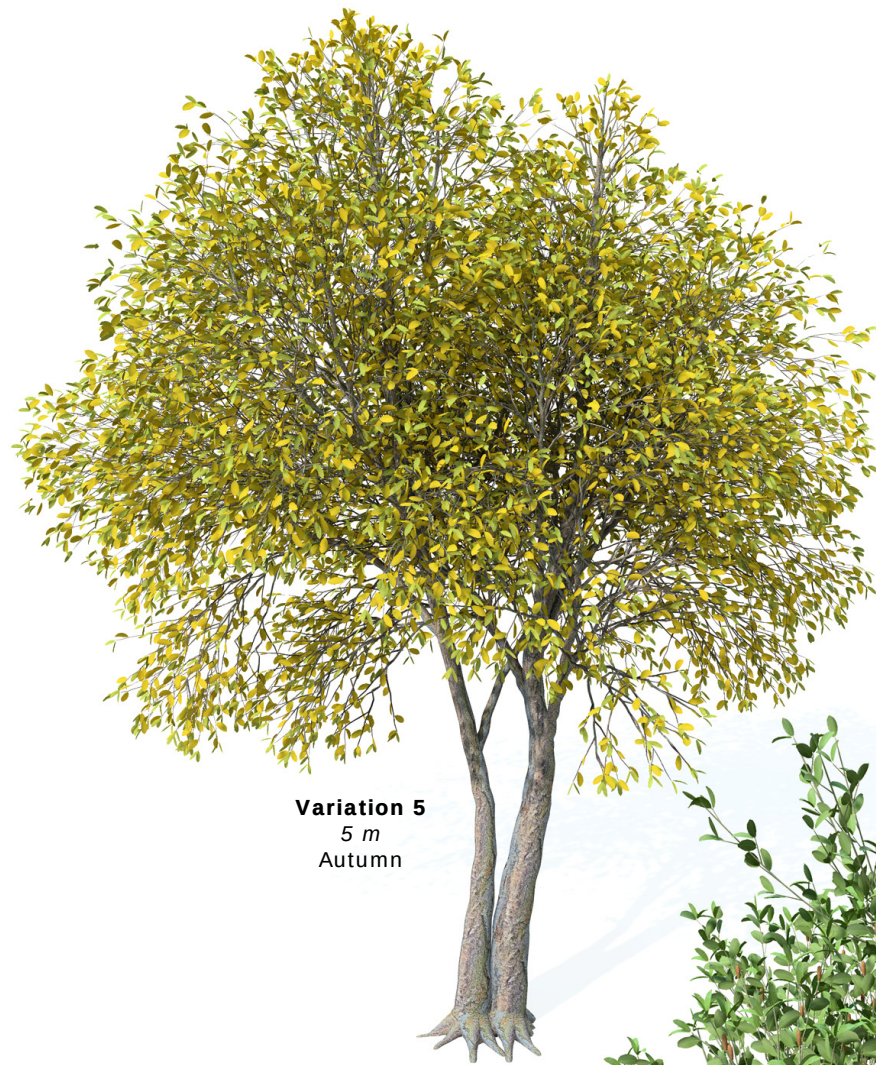
Variation 8
7 m
Winter



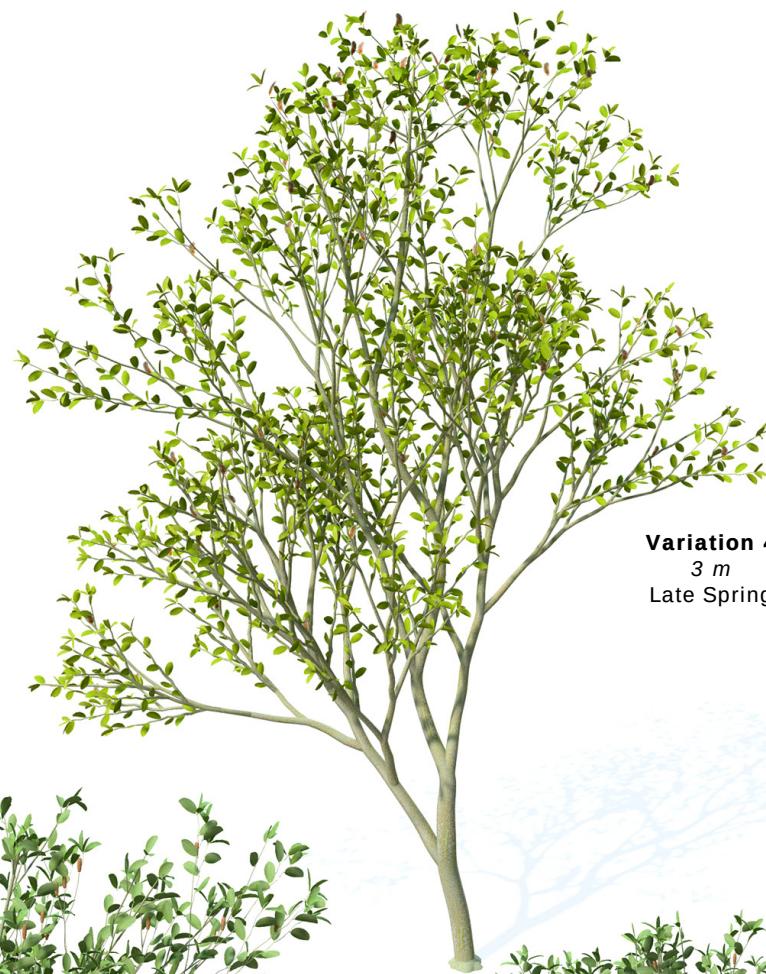
Variation 7
7 m
Autumn



Variation 6
6 m
Late Spring



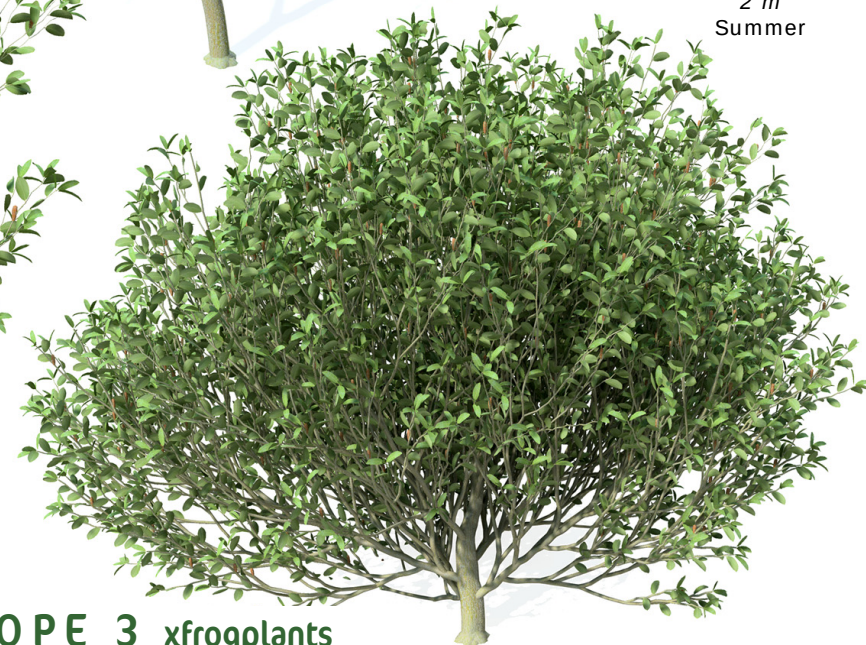
Variation 5
5 m
Autumn



Variation 4
3 m
Late Spring



Variation 2
0.8 m
Summer



Variation 3
2 m
Summer

56. Pussy Willow (*Salix caprea*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

57. Golden Willow (*Salix alba* var. *Vitellina*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height : up to 18 m when free growing

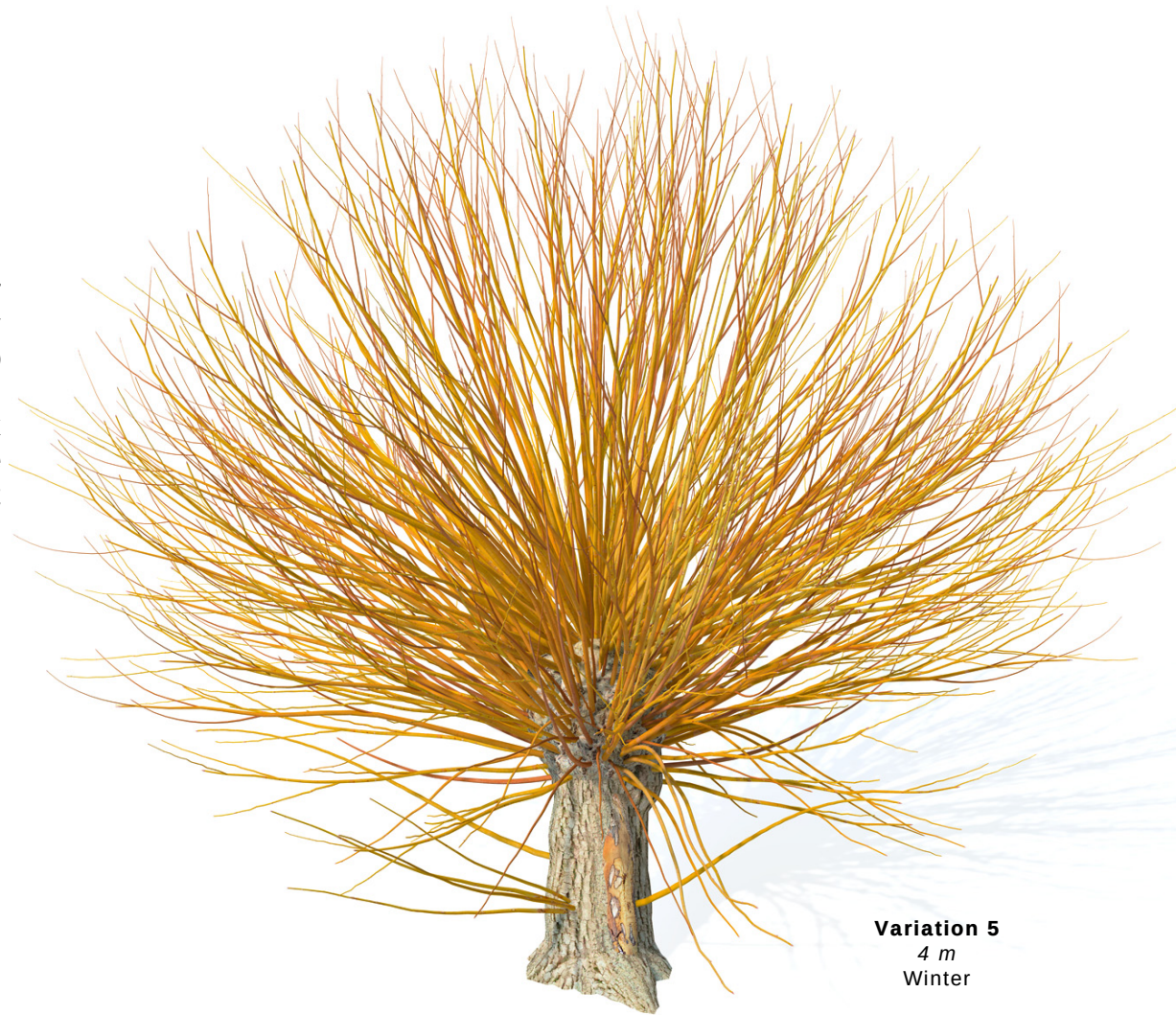
Origin : Europe, Southern Africa, Western Asia

Environment : along water courses, in pure or mixed standings; on many types of humid soils

Climate : temperate, warm

Notes :

The Golden Willow is a variety of the White Willow that features intense yellow-orange new growth branches. For this reason, it is often planted in rows and constantly pollarded, to crop the new branches every one or two years for the basketwork production. The pollarding creates a very peculiar shape which has become a landmark of the European countryside landscape, especially in the Winter, when the yellow-orange branches stand out above the white snow.



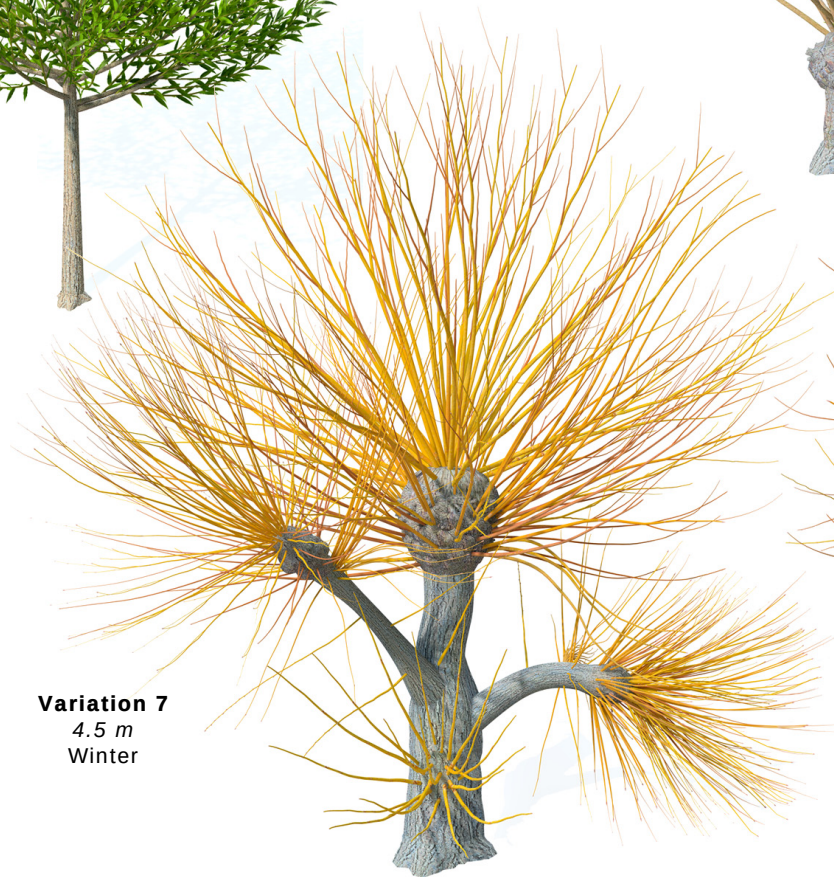
Variation 5
4 m
Winter



Variation 9
5.5 m
Spring



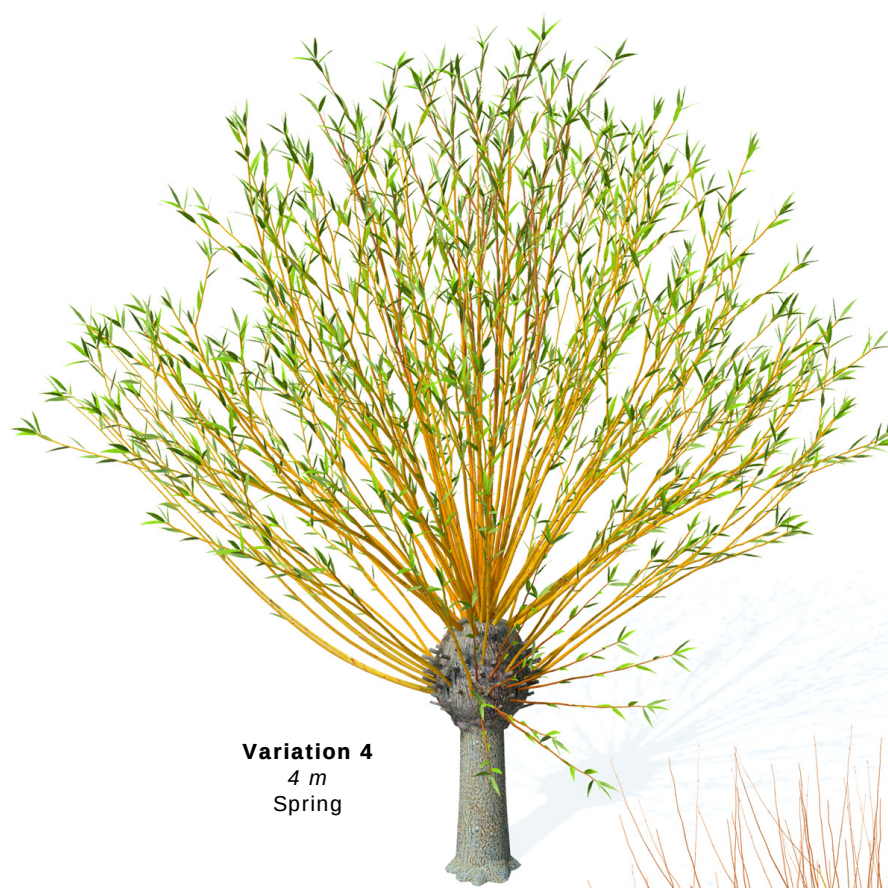
Variation 8
5 m
Summer



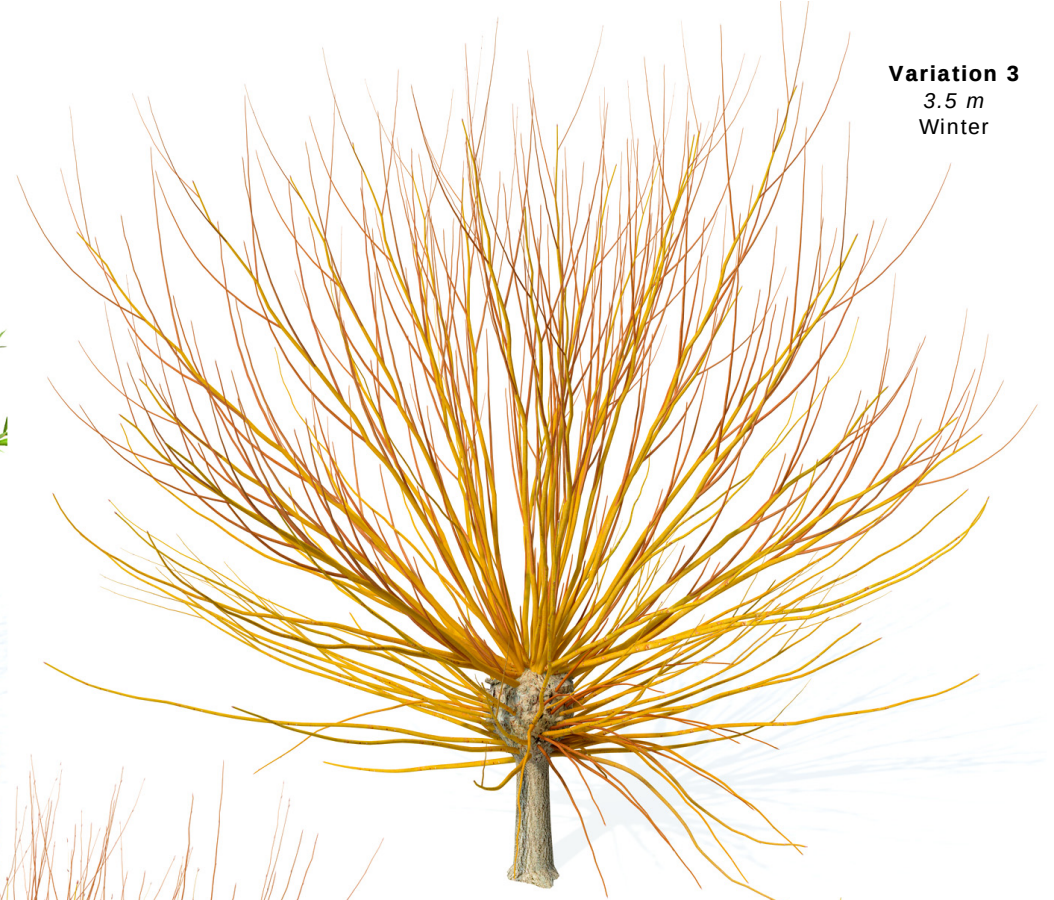
Variation 7
4.5 m
Winter



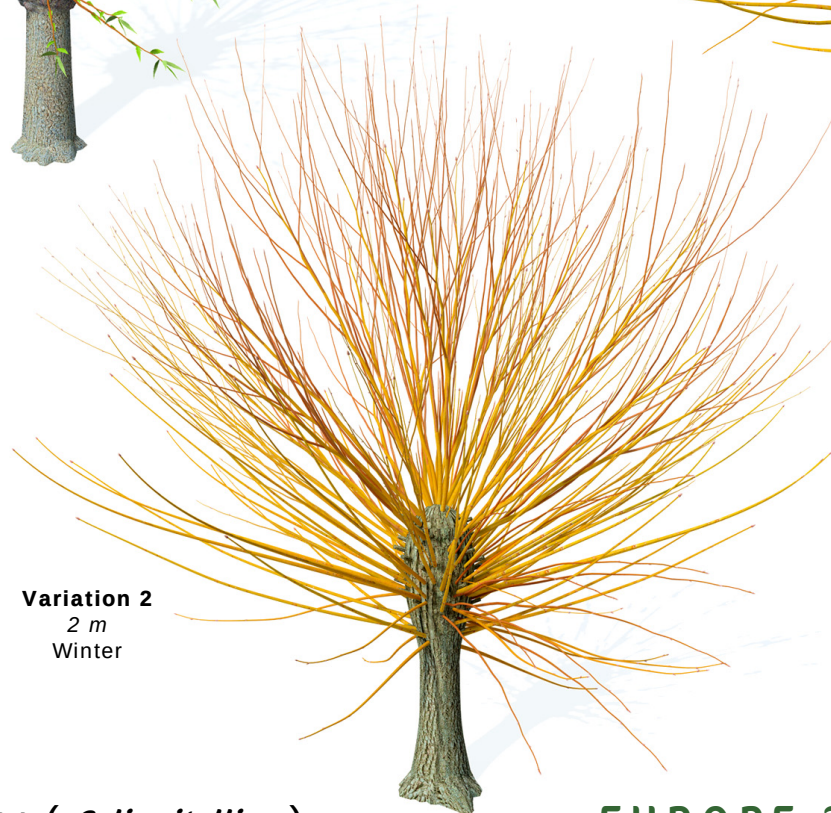
Variation 6
4.5 m
Winter



Variation 4
4 m
Spring



Variation 3
3.5 m
Winter



Variation 2
2 m
Winter



Variation 1
1.5 m
Autumn

57. Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

58. Service Tree (*Sorbus domestica*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height : up to 22 m

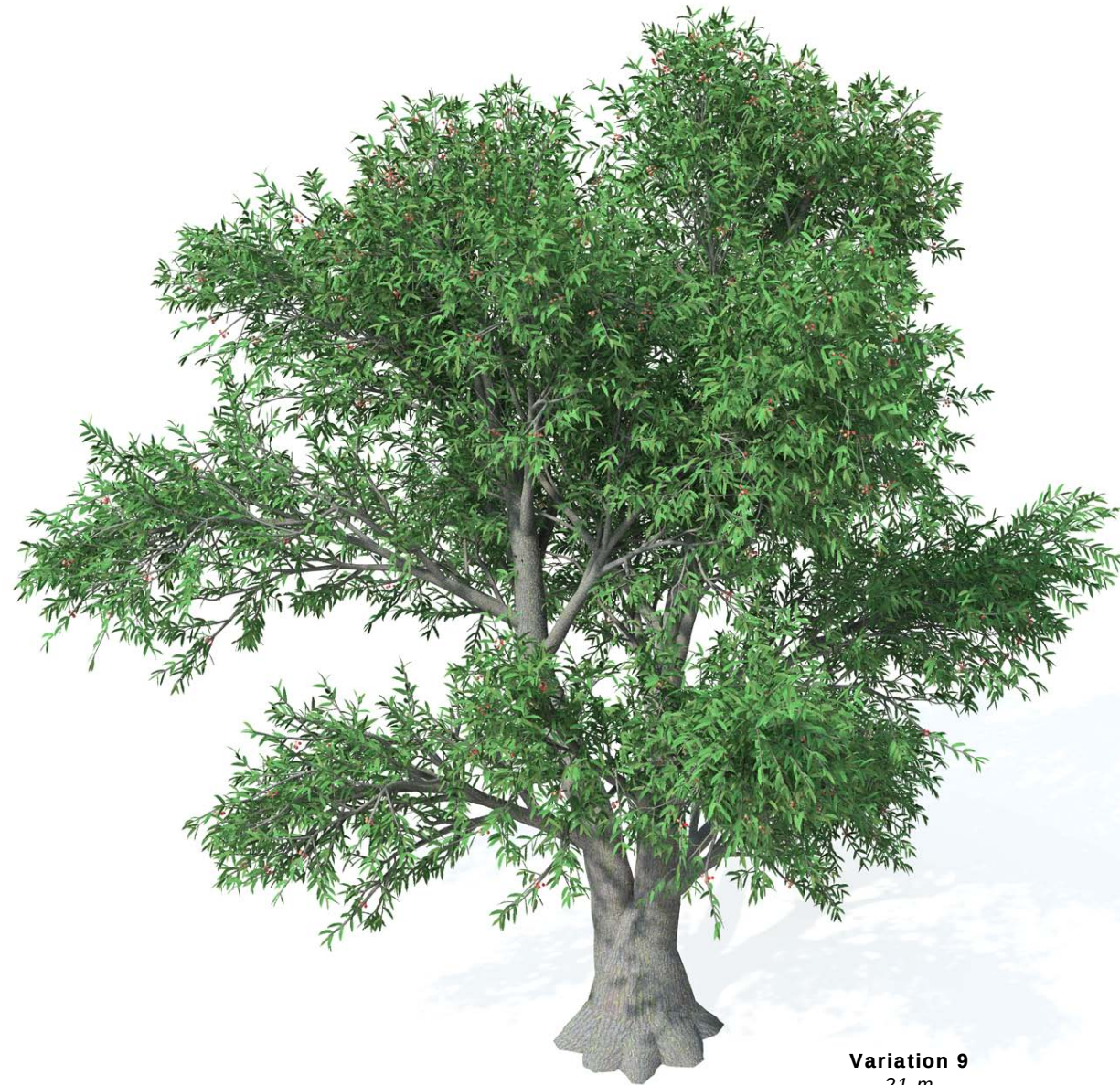
Origin : Mediterranean

Environment : in mixed broadleaf forests; on deep, well-drained stony or clay soils; up to 1000 m altitude

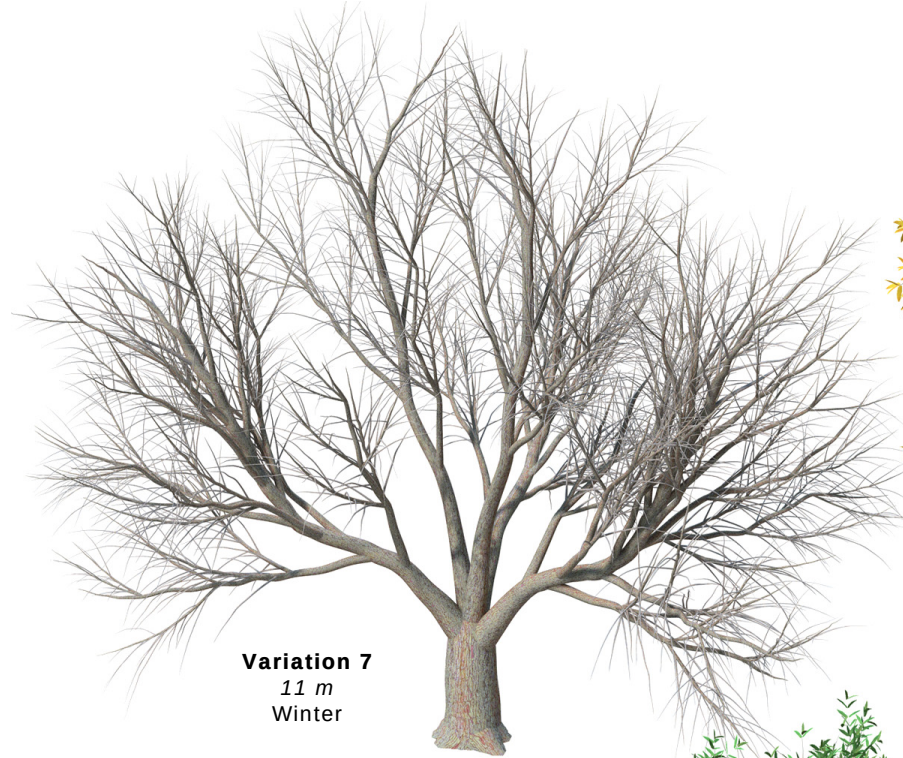
Climate : temperate, warm

Notes :

The Service Tree is the most common *Sorbus* species in Southern Europe. It is found in mixed thermophile broad-leaf forests, together with oaks, hornbeams, or other *Sorbus* species, and with an understorey of Wayfaring tree, Hazel and Dogwood. The Service Tree grows slowly but it's long-lived. The fruits are very decorative and also edible, and used in some tasty recipes.



Variation 9
21 m
Summer



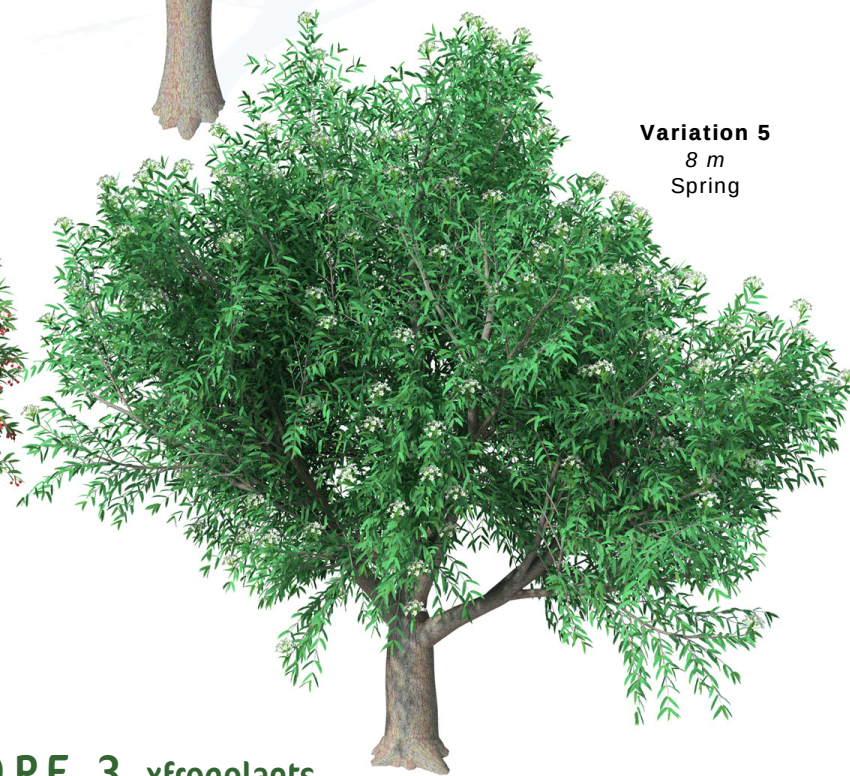
Variation 7
11 m
Winter



Variation 8
19 m
Autumn



Variation 6
10 m
Summer



Variation 5
8 m
Spring



Variation 4
7 m
Summer



Variation 3
5 m
Autumn



Variation 2
4 m
Autumn



Variation 1
2 m
Spring

59. Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 20 m as tree (much lower as shrub)

Origin: Central and Southern Europe

Environment: edges of broadleaf forests, open scrubs, on low mountains up to 800 m altitude; on various soils

Climate: temperate

Notes:

The Wild Service Tree is a rustic species, that prefers acidic deep clay soils, but adapts well also to stony calcareous soils. It is found on the hillsides or low mountains, at the edges of broadleaf forests, but also in open scrubs. It is a heliophile species that thrives in the full sun. It grows slowly but it's long-lived. It's often planted to re-colonize wasted lands, but recently also in city parks because of the decorative blossoms and fruits.



Variation 2
5 m
Spring



Variation 9
18 m
Autumn



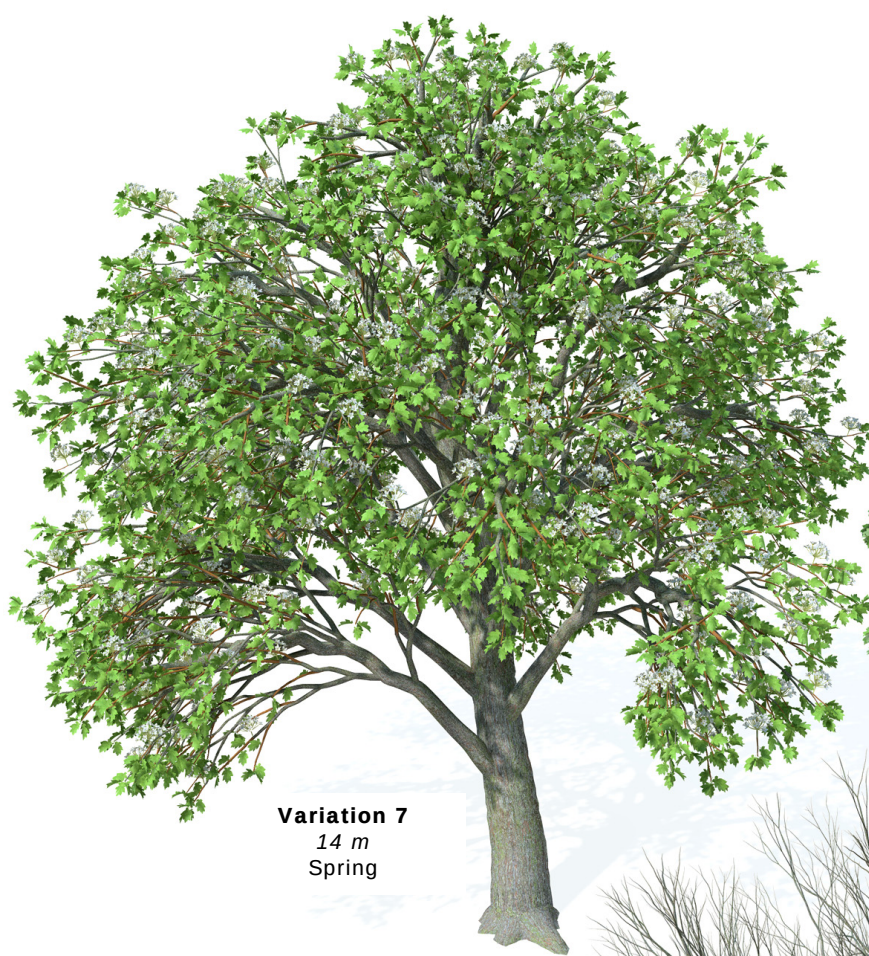
Variation 8
16 m
Summer



Variation 5
10 m
Autumn



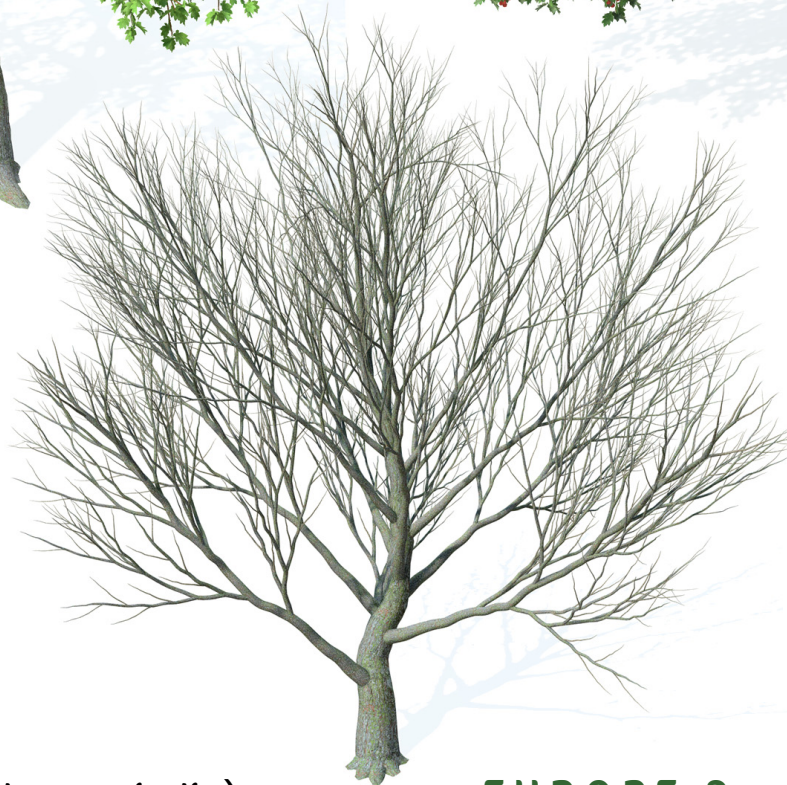
Variation 1
4 m
Autumn



Variation 7
14 m
Spring



Variation 6
11 m
Summer



Variation 4
9 m
Winter



Variation 3
7 m
Spring

60. European White Elm (*Ulmus laevis*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

Tree, deciduous broadleaf, broad spreading

Height: up to 30 m (more commonly up to 20 m)

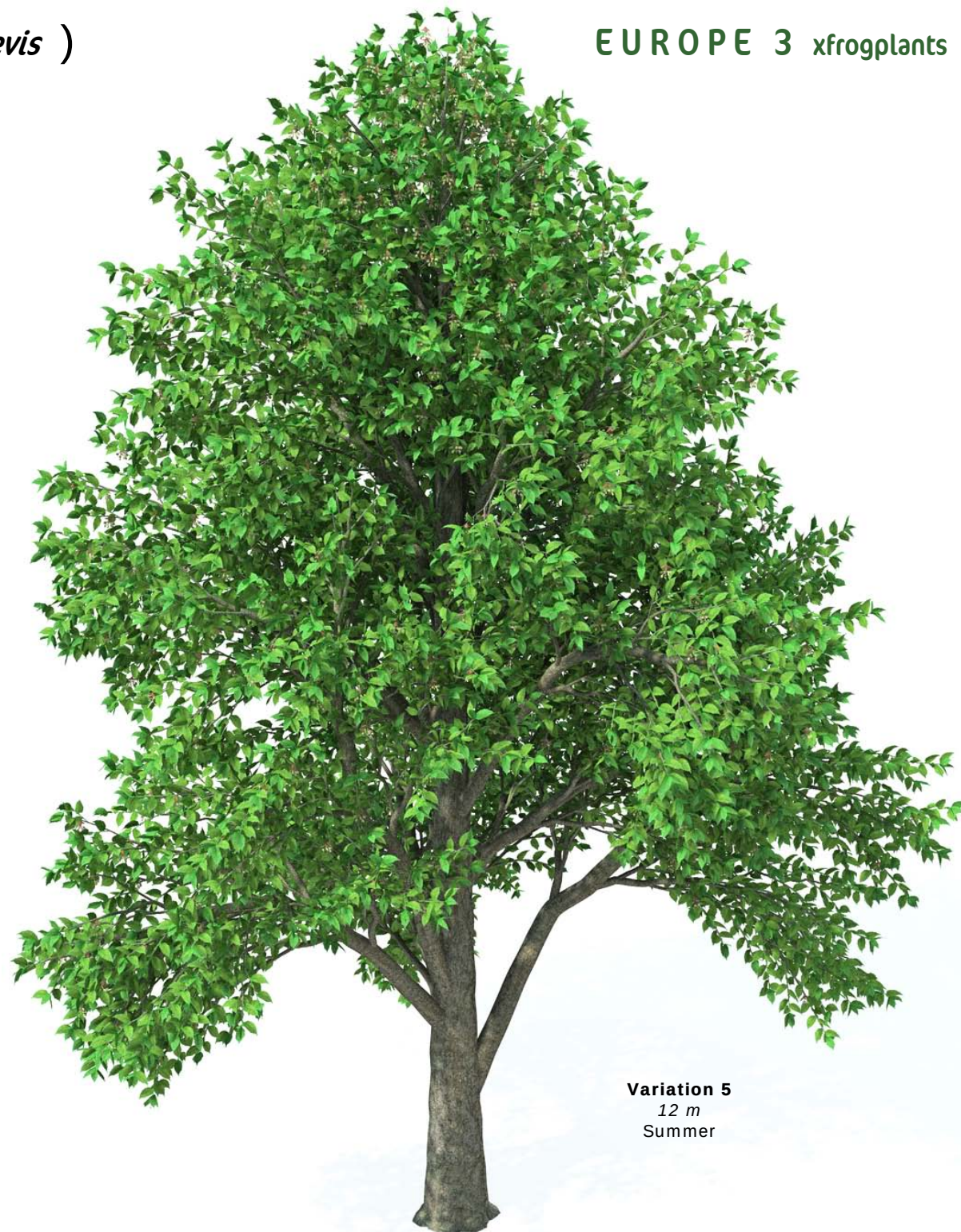
Origin: Central Europe

Environment: humid plain forests, on humid, fertile soils

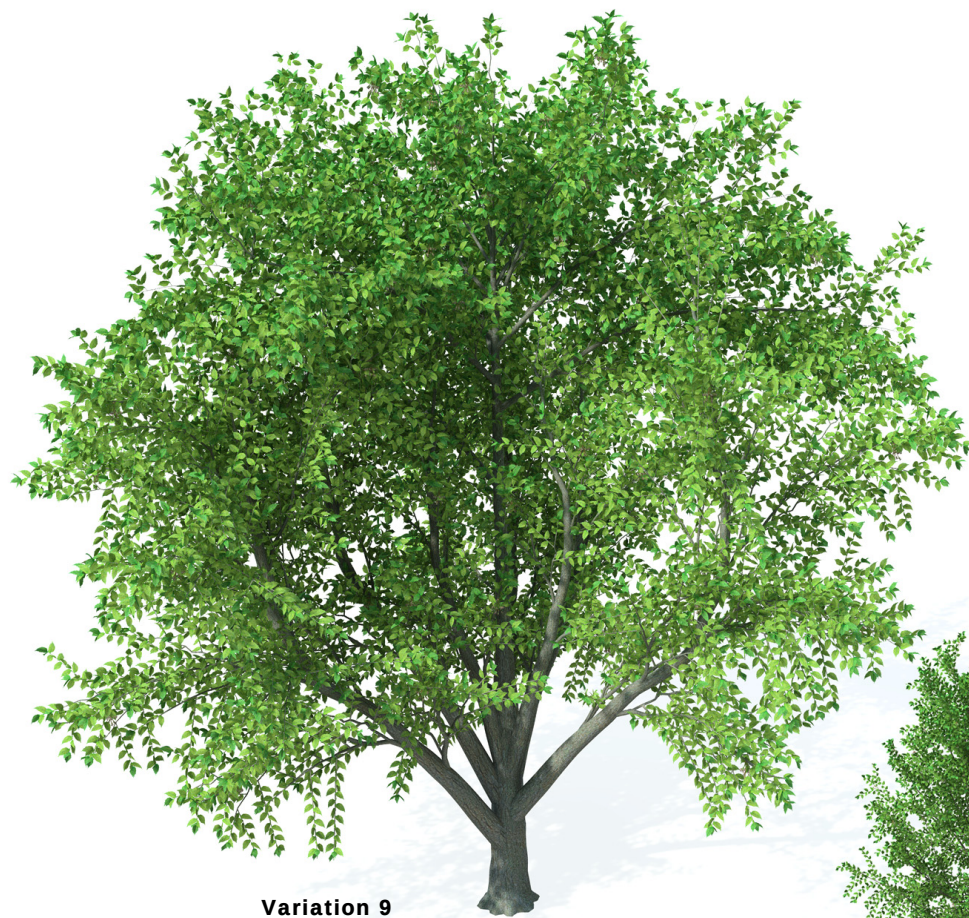
Climate: temperate

Notes :

The European White Elm is a beautiful Elm Species native of Central Europe. It grows spontaneously in the plains, where it used to be the landmark species, but can grow up to 500 m altitude. It thrives when growing in full sunlight. It loves humid soils, as long as well drained. It is however a very rustic species, that can adapt to different soil and temperature conditions. Unfortunately, like other *Ulmus* species, the European White Elm is also vulnerable to the deadly Graphiosis disease.



Variation 5
12 m
Summer



Variation 9
18 m
Spring



Variation 8
16 m
Winter



Variation 7
16 m
Summer



Variation 2
7 m
Summer

60. European White Elm (*Ulmus laevis*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants



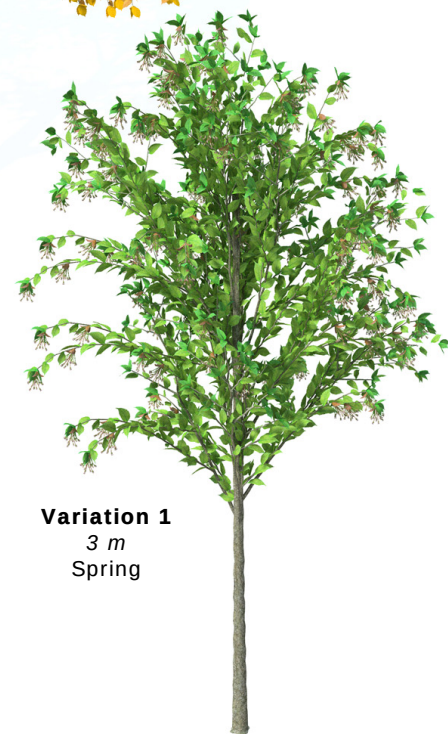
Variation 6
15 m
Autumn



Variation 4
10 m
Autumn



Variation 3
8 m
Summer



Variation 1
3 m
Spring

60. European White Elm (*Ulmus laevis*)

EUROPE 3 xfrogplants

