**Fagus sylvatica** ‘Purpurea Pendula’

‘Purpurea Pendula’ European Beech

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**INTRODUCTION**

Weeping Purple European Beech is more of a shrub than a tree, growing to about 10 feet tall (Fig. 1). Branches normally sweep up and away from the center of the tree forming a mound of foliage. It is usually not trained to a central leader but could be trained this way to create a ‘standard’ type tree. The tree grows slowly, recovers slowly from transplanting and prefers a sunny location and a moist, light soil. Though not a street tree, the tree makes a fine specimen for small landscapes. It is somewhat tolerant of heat and dry soil, but it is best to locate it where it would receive adequate moisture.

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

*Scientific name:* *Fagus sylvatica* ‘Purpurea Pendula’  
*Pronunciation:* FAY-gus sill-VAT-ih-kuh  
*Common name(s):* ‘Purpurea Pendula’ European Beech  
*Family:* Fagaceae  
*USDA hardiness zones:* 4 through 7 (Fig. 2)  
*Origin:* not native to North America  
*Uses:* specimen; no proven urban tolerance  
*Availability:* grown in small quantities by a small number of nurseries

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**DESCRIPTION**

*Height:* 10 to 15 feet  
*Spread:* 10 to 15 feet  
*Crown uniformity:* symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms

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**Foliage**

*Leaf arrangement:* alternate (Fig. 3)  
*Leaf type:* simple  
*Leaf margin:* entire; undulate  
*Leaf shape:* elliptic (oval); ovate

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Leaf venation: pinnate
Leaf type and persistence: deciduous
Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches
Leaf color: purple or red
Fall color: copper
Fall characteristic: showy

Flower
Flower characteristics: inconspicuous and not showy; spring flowering

Fruit
Fruit shape: oval
Fruit length: .5 to 1 inch
Fruit covering: dry or hard
Fruit color: brown
Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; suited for human consumption; inconspicuous and not showy; no significant litter problem

Trunk and Branches
Trunk/bark/branches: bark is thin and easily damaged from mechanical impact; droop as the tree grows, and will require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian clearance beneath the canopy; showy trunk; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns
Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop strong structure
Breakage: resistant
Current year twig color: brown; gray
Current year twig thickness: thin

Culture
Light requirement: tree grows in part shade/part sun; tree grows in full sun
Soil tolerances: clay; loam; sand; slightly alkaline; acidic; well-drained
Drought tolerance: moderate
Aerosol salt tolerance: low
Soil salt tolerance: poor
**Figure 3.** Foliage of ‘Purpurea Pendula’ European Beech.

**Other**

**Roots:** surface roots are usually not a problem  
**Winter interest:** tree has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers  
**Outstanding tree:** not particularly outstanding  
**Invasive potential:** little, if any, potential at this time  
**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** not known to be susceptible

**Pest resistance:** long-term health usually not affected by pests

**USE AND MANAGEMENT**

European Beech has given rise to many other cultivars: ‘Albo-variegata’ - leaves margined white; ‘Asplenifolia’ - cut leaves; ‘Atropunica’ - leaves purple; ‘Cochleata’ - smaller, spoon-shaped leaves; ‘Cuprea’ - leaves copper colored; ‘Dawycki’ - upright growth habit; ‘Fastigia’ - upright growth habit; ‘Laciniata’ - leaves cut, wider more regularly-shaped than ‘Asplenifolia’; ‘Macrophylla’ - larger leaves; ‘Miltonensis’ - leader erect, main branches horizontal, side branches pendulous; ‘Pendula’ - weeping habit; ‘Purpurea Pendula’ - weeping with purple leaves; ‘Quercifolia’ - slow growing, leaves oak-like; ‘Riversii’ - young foliage reddish then purple; ‘Rohanii’ - similar to ‘Laciniata’; ‘Roscio-marginata’ - purple leaves with light pink border, grow in shade to prevent leaf burn, not easily grown; ‘Rotundifolia’ - leaves round; ‘Spaethiana’ - leaves purple; ‘Tortuosa’ - low, spreading, umbrella-like; ‘Tricolor’ - leaves green and white with pink margins; ‘Zlatia’ - leaves golden in spring.

**Pests**

Usually none are serious. Aphid colonies on the lower branches can be dislodged with a strong stream of water from the garden hose. Colonies are often disposed of by predatory insects.

Borers such as flat-headed appletree borer or two-lined chestnut borer bore into trees weakened by some stress. Prevent the insect infestations by keeping trees healthy with regular fertilization and irrigation in dry weather.

Regular inspections of the trunk and branches are suggested for early detection of scales. Horticultural oil sprays will help control scales.

Certain caterpillars can be controlled with sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

**Diseases**

Usually none are serious provided soil is loose and is well-drained.

Several fungi cause leaf spots but are generally not serious to warrant chemical control.
Powdery mildew causes a white coating on the leaves. The disease is most common late in the season.

Bleeding canker forms cankers from which a brownish liquid oozes. Crown symptoms include leaves of smaller size and lighter green color than normal. In severe cases the leaves wilt and the branches die. Avoid feeding with high nitrogen fertilizers as it seems to worsen the condition of infected trees.

Beech bark disease occurs when the feeding site of woolly Beech scale is invaded by a fungus. The fungus kills the bark and in the process, the insects. There are no satisfactory controls for the fungus. Control the disease by controlling the scale with a horticultural oil.

Cankers infect, girdle, and occasionally kill branches. Prune out the infected branches.

During periods of high temperatures and low rainfall Beech leaves may scorch. Make sure trees are adequately watered.