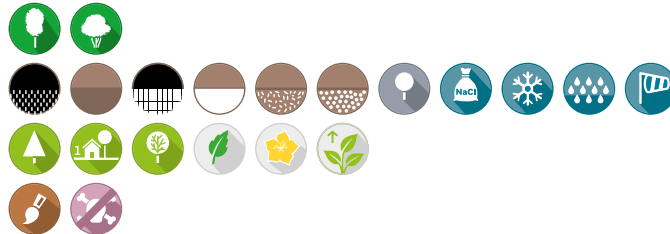




Quercus coccinea



Height	20 - 25 m, fast growing
Crown	broad ovoid, later rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	dark grey to almost black, moderately rough, yellowish-brown twigs
Leaf	elongated to oval, with deep pointed lobes, fresh green, 9 - 15 cm
Autumn colour	red
Flowers	gold coloured catkins, 6 - 8 cm long, May
Fruits	single acorns, 1.5 - 2.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all types, preferably moist
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	eastern part of North America

Occurs in mixed deciduous woodland in the eastern part of North America. Forms a broad crown with branches growing horizontally. The bark is dark grey to almost black and is moderately rough. *Q. coccinea* bears a strong resemblance to *Q. palustris*. But *Q. coccinea*'s young twigs are yellowish brown while those of *Q. palustris* are olive-green. The leaves are elongated to oval (sometimes obovate) and pinnated with 7 - 9 projecting serrated lobes. They are less deeply incised than those of *Q. palustris* and are 9 - 15 cm long and 6 - 11 (15) cm wide. In the autumn the leaves turn a deep scarlet red. Once they have become brown they remain on the tree until halfway through the winter. The single acorns are one-third enclosed by the cupule. The latter is thickly covered with short contiguous scales.