



Quercus imbricaria



Height	15 - 25 m
Crown	round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey to greyish-brown, smooth, young twigs light brown
Leaf	elongated oval, dark green, smooth edge, 7 - 17 cm
Autumn colour	yellow, purple
Flowers	gold-coloured catkins, May
Fruits	flattened spherical acorns, 1 - 1.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile, light acid and preferably dry
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	fairly
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt, valuable for butterflies
Application	parks, squares, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	eastern and central part of North America

Young specimens of this handsomely shaped tree start out with a pyramidal crown which later becomes almost round. The trunk remains smooth for many years: only in older specimens does the bark become somewhat rough and grooved. Young twigs are bare and light brown. The leaves are elongated oval, 7 - 17 cm long and 2.5 - 5 cm wide. They have a smooth and slightly undulating edge. On the upper side they are glossy dark green, on the underside light green and covered with grey hairs. The brownish-red central vein is a remarkable feature. In the autumn the leaves turn yellowish-brown. The acorns are single or in pairs and are half enclosed by the cupule. The latter is thickly covered with small, contiguous, reddish-brown scales. *Q. imbricaria* is one of the finest oaks for use in parks and is particularly remarkable for its exceptional leaf shape. In earlier times the wood of the trunk of *Quercus imbricaria* was made to make roof tiles (shingles). The Latin word for 'rainstorm' (imber) appears in its name.