



Quercus petraea 'Mespilifolia'



Height	16 - 20 m
Crown	round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	greyish-brown, remains smooth for a long time
Leaf	narrow lanceolate, unlobed, green, 8 - 18 cm
Flowers	yellowish-brown catkins, 5 - 8 cm long, May
Fruits	ovoid acorns, 2 - 2.5 cm, in groups of several together
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	nutritious, can take dry conditions
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °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 tree
Origin	France, 1843

One of the best known winter oak cultivars. The crown is broad and loose and the branches droop somewhat. Only old trees develop shallow grooves in the bark. Young twigs are greenish-brown. The leaves emerge 2 weeks later than those of *Q. robur*: they are yellowish-green, narrow lanceolate to narrow elongated. A remarkable difference with the species is that the tough leathery leaves are unlobed, especially the first growth in spring. The leaves that emerge second show more resemblance to those of the species. The leaf edge is smooth and slightly undulating. The ovoid stalkless acorns are grouped together and are one-third to one-quarter enclosed in the cupule: the latter is covered with small contiguous scales. The tree also grows in dry soil provided that it is not too poor.