



Quercus phellos



Height	15 - 20 (30) m
Crown	broad ovoid, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	grey, smooth, later with flaky platelets, twigs olive-green
Leaf	lanceolate, smooth-edged, green, 5 - 15 cm
Flowers	gold-coloured catkins, May
Fruits	practically round acorns, Ø 1 - 1.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist, nutritious
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °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	central and south-eastern part of North America

A tree occurring naturally in North America on moist but well-drained soils. In warm climates semi-deciduous to evergreen, in cold climates mostly deciduous. In the wild it attains a height of 30 m but when cultivated only reaches 15 to 20 m. The smooth dark grey bark becomes rough in older specimens and flakes off in small platelets. Young olive-green shoots are covered with downy hair but quickly become bare and brownish-green. The leaves are narrow lanceolate to sometimes linear and closely resemble those of the willow. They are 5 - 15 cm long and 1 - 1.5 cm wide. On the upper side dark green, the underside bluish-green. The smooth leaf edge is slightly undulating. The autumn colour is light yellow in regions where the leaves fall in the winter. The acorns are at the most one-third enclosed in the cupule.