



Quercus robur



Height	25 - 30 (40) m
Crown	round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	dark grey, deeply grooved, twigs reddish-brown
Leaf	obovate, lobed, green, 5 - 14 cm
Flowers	greenish-yellow catkins, 2 - 4 cm long, May
Fruits	ovoid to oval acorn, 1.5 - 2.5 cm, in groups of 2 to 6
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	nutritious and moist
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness 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
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt, provides food for birds
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens, windbreaks
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Europe, except central and southern Spain and northern Scandinavia
Synonyms	Quercus pedunculata

A knotted tree, with many branches and a broad rounded crown that is more or less irregular. Specimens of this tree originating from Roman times can still be found in the Hoge Veluwe National Park (Netherlands). The bark is dark grey and, in old specimens, deeply grooved. Young twigs are reddish-brown. The variable leaves are obovate to elongated oval, 5 - 14 cm long and 4 - 8 cm wide, with 3 to 5 pairs of blunt lobes. The foliage is often densely grouped at the end of the twigs. The leaves emerge brownish-red in the spring. The ovoid to oval acorns grown in groups of from 2 to 6 and are enclosed by the cupule up to a maximum of a third: the cupule is covered with small, triangular, contiguous scales. Q. robur is frequently used in woodlands and on wooded banks. For centuries an important producer of timber.