



## Quercus rubra



<b>Height</b>	20 - 25 (30) m, fast growing
<b>Crown</b>	broad oval, eventually round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey, stays glossy for a long time, twigs reddish-brown
<b>Leaf</b>	oval, deeply pinnately lobed, green, 12 - 22 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	orange, red
<b>Flowers</b>	golden-yellow, catkins, 5 - 8 cm long, May
<b>Fruits</b>	broad ovoid acorn, 2 - 2.5 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all, makes few demands
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt, provides food for birds
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens, windbreaks
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	eastern and central part of North America
<b>Synonyms</b>	Quercus borealis, Quercus borealis var. maxima

An oak often used in woodlands. Its crown is irregular with main branches growing horizontally. In the crown the main trunk continues to grow strongly forked. The grey bark remains smooth for a long time but later thin, dark grey bark plates appear. The young twigs are bare and glossy reddish-brown. The leaves are oval to obovate. The leaf edge has irregular and sharply serrated lobes, sometimes halfway incised (pinnate split). The leaves are 12 - 22 cm long, on young twigs up to 25 cm, and 10 - 15 cm wide. Depending on the amount of sun and the temperature the tree turns orange-red to scarlet in the autumn. Fallen leaves rot very slowly. The cylindrical flattened acorns are covered to a maximum of one quarter by the cupule: the latter is covered with small, triangular, contiguous scales. *Q. rubra* is a major producer of timber.