



Quercus texana



Height	20 - 25 m
Crown	broad conical, later round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	twigs olive green, bark grey, smooth to shallow grooved
Leaf	ovate to elliptical, deeply lobed, dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Autumn colour	red
Flowers	golden coloured catkins, May
Fruits	elliptical-oval, approx. 1.5 cm, single, cupule light brown hairy
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any, preferably fertile, tolerates wet soil
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
Origin	South East USA
Synonyms	Quercus nuttallii

Fairly vigorous large tree with a straight leader and more or less horizontal branching. The young twigs are olive green. The mature bark is grey and smooth to shallow grooved. The ovate to elliptical leaf emerges bronze-coloured, turning dark green in summer. The leaf remains green until into autumn, only turning deep red at a late stage. On the underside of the summer leaf, small tufts of white hairs can be seen in the leaf axils. The elliptical-oval acorns are about half-enclosed by the light brown, hairy cupule. An unfamiliar park and avenue tree, closely related to *Q. palustris* but with a larger leaf with more lobes, bigger acorns and a deeper cupule. Has few soil requirements and can also grow on wet soil. Unlike most “Red Oaks”, this oak tolerates a high pH without its foliage turning yellow.