



## Quercus robur



<b>Height</b>	25 - 30 (40) m
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	dark grey, deeply grooved, twigs reddish-brown
<b>Leaf</b>	obovate, lobed, green, 5 - 14 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	greenish-yellow catkins, 2 - 4 cm long, May
<b>Fruits</b>	ovoid to oval acorn, 1.5 - 2.5 cm, in groups of 2 to 6
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	nutritious and moist
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
<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, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	Europe, except central and southern Spain and northern Scandinavia
<b>Synonyms</b>	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.