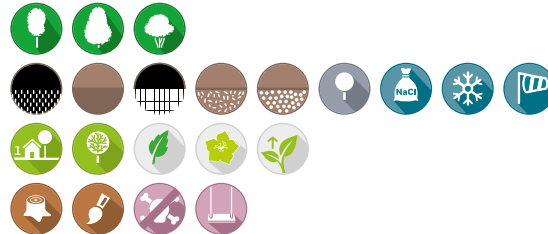




Quercus alba



Height	20 - 30 m
Width	20-30m
Crown	round, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	bark light grey-brown, flaking off in flat plates, later deeply grooved
Leaf	elongated-obovate, lobed, slightly glossy dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Autumn colour	yellow, orange, red
Flowers	yellow-green ♂ catkins, 5 - 10 cm, May
Fruits	elongated-oval, 1 - 2.5 cm, single or in pairs, cupule with warty scales
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any, provided deeply penetrable by roots, moist and well drained
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °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, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Eastern and central USA, Northeast Canada

The white oak is the most common tree in the eastern and central United States, where it forms large forests. It is a large tree with an initially broad ovoid crown which eventually grows to 30 m high and wide. The light brown bark flakes off in flat plates. The older the tree gets the more deeply the trunk is grooved. The leaves are elongated-obovate with a long wedge-shaped base. The 3 to 6 pairs of shallow to deep lobes are fairly narrow. Young leaves are hairy and later bare. In summer the leaf is glossy dark green on top and blue-green with short hairs on the underside. In autumn, it turns orange to wine red or brown-red. The tree grows relatively slowly and needs a lot of space. It is an important supplier of timber in the USA. Grows on almost any soil provided it is moist, well-drained and the roots can penetrate deeply.