



Quercus ellipsoidalis



Height	8 - 15 (25) m
Width	8-15m
Crown	broad ovoid, half-open crown
Bark and branches	greyish-brown, bark fissured, young twigs olive coloured
Leaf	ovoid to elongated, deep pinnately lobed, dark green, 8 - 14 cm
Autumn colour	red, purple
Flowers	gold coloured catkins, 7 - 10 cm long, May
Fruits	acorns 1 - 2 cm in size, elliptical
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	preferably calcareous
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °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, multi-stem treem
Origin	north-east of North America

An oak tree that bears a strong resemblance to *Q. palustris*, occurring in the wild in the north-east of North America. There it forms a large tree with a broad ovoid crown up to approx. 25 m in height. Cultivated specimens are no taller than approx. 15 m. The shallow grooves in the grey bark are yellow. For this reason the tree is also known as “Yellow oak”. The ovoid leaf is deep pinnately lobed. The lobes are pointed and carry sharp serrations. The leaves are bright green, light green on the underside turning to deep purple in the autumn. The acorns, 1 - 2 cm in size, are elliptical and are one-third to half enclosed by the cupule. This is what most distinguishes it from *Q. palustris* that has rounded to flattened acorns one-third to a quarter enclosed in the cupule.