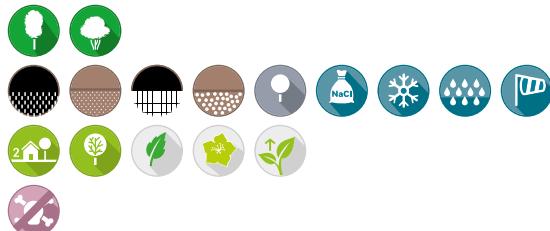




## Quercus robur 'Cristata'



<b>Height</b>	6 - 10 m
<b>Width</b>	4-8m
<b>Crown</b>	round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	twigs reddish brown, bark dark grey, deeply grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	variable, ovate to obovate, roughly lobed to cleft, dark green, 3 - 7 cm
<b>Flowers</b>	green-yellow catkins, 2 - 4 cm, May
<b>Fruits</b>	ovate to oval, 1.5 - 2.5 cm, in groups of 2 - 6, cupule with triangular contiguous scales
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile and moist
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardness 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>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree
<b>Origin</b>	Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, England, 1917

Medium-size tree with a somewhat irregularly shaped round crown and curiously shaped leaves. The tree grows to 6 to 10 m high and wide, grows more slowly than the species and remains smaller too. With a length of 3 to 7 cm, the leaf is relatively small and ovate to obovate. They are closely clustered at the end of the twigs and are very varied. Many leaves are cleft into two unequal parts along the midrib up to the petiole. Other leaves are divided into three or more smaller "leaves". The leaf margins are roughly lobed with round lobes. In addition, the leaves are twisted and convex. The tree was found at the beginning of the 20th century in a forest in Wiltshire, England and described in 1917. A seedling of the original tree was then introduced to the market as 'Cristata'. It is a typical park tree. Possibly also suitable for use in wide avenues.