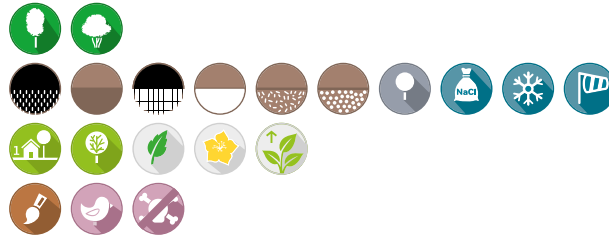




Quercus rubra



Height	20 - 25 (30) m, fast growing
Width	20-25m
Crown	broad oval, eventually round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	grey, stays glossy for a long time, twigs reddish-brown
Leaf	oval, deeply pinnately lobed, green, 12 - 22 cm
Autumn colour	orange, red
Flowers	golden-yellow, catkins, 5 - 8 cm long, May
Fruits	broad ovoid acorn, 2 - 2.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, makes few demands
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt, provides food for birds
Application	avenues and broad streets, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	eastern and central part of North America
Synonyms	Quercus borealis, Quercus borealis var. maxima

An oak often used in woodlands. Its crown is irregular with main branches growing horizontally. In the crown the main trunk continues to grow strongly forked. The grey bark remains smooth for a long time but later thin, dark grey bark plates appear. The young twigs are bare and glossy reddish-brown. The leaves are oval to obovate. The leaf edge has irregular and sharply serrated lobes, sometimes halfway incised (pinnate split). The leaves are 12 - 22 cm long, on young twigs up to 25 cm, and 10 - 15 cm wide. Depending on the amount of sun and the temperature the tree turns orange-red to scarlet in the autumn. Fallen leaves rot very slowly. The cylindrical flattened acorns are covered to a maximum of one quarter by the cupule: the latter is covered with small, triangular, contiguous scales. *Q. rubra* is a major producer of timber.