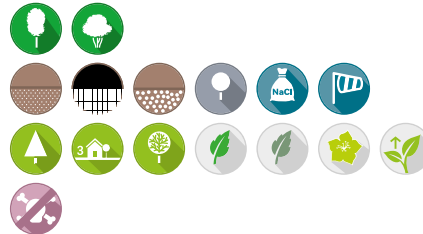




Quercus trojana



Height	6 - 8 m
Width	5-7m
Crown	conical, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	twigs grey-brown, densely hairy, bark dark grey, blocky, grooved
Leaf	ovate-elongated, serrated, glossy dark green, 3 - 9 cm, evergreen
Flowers	catkins, May
Fruits	oval, single, cupule blue-green with long reflexed scales, upper scales erect
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any, if not too wet
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	South-East Europe, western Asia Minor

Small semi-evergreen tree with a dense conical crown, eventually 6 to 8 m tall. The young twigs are grey-brown and covered in dense stellate hairs. The old bark is dark grey and grooved with blocky plates. The leaf is ovate-elongated, has a regular serrated margin and is glossy dark green. The acorns are oval and are half to three-quarters enclosed by the blue-green cupule. The cupule is covered with long reflexed scales and the upper scales are erect. Depending on the climate of the tree's location, the tree will be more or less evergreen. During mild winters, the leaf remains on the tree, although it will fall during cold winters. The Trojan oak occurs in the Balkans and western Asia Minor. The tree was named after the location where the first specimen was described: Troy.