



## Quercus alba 'Clara'



<b>Height</b>	20-30 m
<b>Width</b>	20-30m
<b>Crown</b>	broad round crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	light grey-brown bark, deeply grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	lobed, elongated to obovate, dark green/blue green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	red
<b>Flowers</b>	Catkins, yellow/green, flowers in May
<b>Fruits</b>	elongated-oval acorn
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardness zone</b>	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °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>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree
<b>Origin</b>	North Africa, Middle East

'Clara' is a large, deciduous tree with a broad round crown growing 20-30 m tall. The light grey-brown bark peels off in sheets and becomes deeply grooved later in life. The lobed, oblong- to inverted ovoid leaves are dark green on top and more bluish-green and with short hairs on the underside. The most striking feature of 'Clara' is formed by its intensely red young leaves, especially visible in spring. The autumn colour is also bright red and significantly better and more intense than in the species Q. alba. Flowering with yellow-green catkins is followed by oblong-oval acorns, the lower quarter of which is enclosed by a nap covered with warty scales.

'Clara' was selected as a seedling by Dirk Benoit, Pavia Nursery, Deerlijk, Belgium and named after his granddaughter. Hardiness zone 5.