



## Quercus hickelii



<b>Height</b>	8-15 m
<b>Width</b>	8-15m
<b>Crown</b>	round/spherical, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
<b>Bark and branches</b>	branches reddish brown: bark brown-grey, smooth to finely grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	obovate, up to 15 cm long and 10 cm wide with serrated leaf margin, glossy dark green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	catkins, inconspicuous
<b>Fruits</b>	elongated ovoid acorn, 2-3 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardness zone</b>	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem

Quercus ×hickelii is a hybrid, created from a cross between Q. pontica and Q. robur. The tree is most similar to Q. pontica, but grows stronger, has slightly thinner branches, smaller leaf buds and smaller leaves. Q. ×hickelii forms a tree 8-15 m tall with a round crown. Branching usually starts already at a low height above ground level. The young twigs are reddish-brown, the older bark is brownish-grey, smooth to finely grooved. The inverted ovoid leaves have toothed leaf margins, with the tips of the teeth rounded. The leaves are a glossy dark green, turning brownish yellow to dark yellow before falling off in autumn. The leaves are on average about 5 cm smaller than in Q. pontica. The acorns are also slightly smaller than in Q. pontica. They are about a quarter surrounded by the nap, which is covered with felty scales.

Because Q. ×hickelii grows more vigorously than Q. pontica, it is more suitable as a tree. In terms of ornamental value, Q. pontica is slightly nicer though. Q. ×hickelii grows best in fertile moist and loamy soils. The tree is sensitive to prolonged drought.