



Quercus robur 'Facrist'



Height	6 - 10 m
Width	2-4m
Crown	columnar to narrow ovoid, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	twigs reddish brown, bark dark grey, deeply grooved
Leaf	variable, ovate to obovate, roughly lobed to cleft, dark green, 3 - 7 cm
Flowers	green-yellow catkins, 2 - 4 cm, May
Fruits	ovate to oval, 1.5 - 2.5 cm, in groups of 2 - 6, cupule with triangular contiguous scales
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fertile and moist
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates partial 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
Application	avenues and broad streets, narrow streets, industrial areas, small gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree
Origin	J.R.P. van Hoey Smith, Trompenburg Gardens & Arboretum, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 1982

Created from a spontaneous cross between *Q. robur* 'Fastigiata' and 'Cristata' with the growth habit of 'Fastigiata' and the leaf of 'Cristata'. The cultivar name is therefore also a merging of the parents' names. It is a fairly slowly growing medium-size tree with a columnar crown growing to around 10 m. When mature, the crown will become narrow ovoid. With a length of 3 to 7 cm, the leaf is relatively small and obovate to ovate. The leaves are closely clustered along the twigs and are very varied. As with 'Cristata', 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 slender crown shape makes this tree not only suitable for parks but also for avenues and gardens.